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W. G. FARLOW



Journal of Mycology

VOLUME 10

(With Index to Volumes 1-10)

W. A. KELLERMAN

COLUMBUS, OHIO

1904

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1904

DATES OF ISSUE

Pages 1-48 were issued January 30, 1904

Pages 48-96 were issued March 19, 1904

Pages 97-160 were issued May 31, 1904

Pages 161-224 were issued June 24, 1904

Pages 225-288 were issued October 14, 1904

Pages 288-391 were issued December 27, 1904

*For Table of Contents of the several bi-monthly parts, see
pages 1, 49, 97, 161, 225 and 228 respectively*

Journal of Mycology

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MORGAN — A New Sirothecium.....	1
HEDGCOCK — Proof of the Identity of Phoma and Phyllosticta on the Sugar Beet.....	2
ATKINSON — Notes on the Genus Harpochytrium.....	3
ARTHUR — Cultures of Uredineae in 1903.....	8
KELLERMAN — Notes from Mycological Literature VIII..	21
KELLERMAN — Index to Uredineous Infection Experiments	26
American Mycological Society	46
EDITOR'S NOTES	48

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Entered as Second Class Matter, Post-office at Columbus, Ohio.

PRESS OF FRED. J. HEER, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Price List.

Journal of Mycology, Vol. 8—1902.....	\$2 00
“ “ “ 9—1903.....	2 00
“ “ “ 10—1904.....	2 00
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Ernst Haeckel

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VOLUME 10 — JANUARY 1904

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MORGAN — A New Sirothecium.....	1
HEDGCOCK — Proof of the Identity of Phoma and Phyllosticta on the Sugar Beet.....	2
ATKINSON — Notes on the Genus Harpochytrium.....	3
ARTHUR — Cultures of Uredineae in 1903.....	8
KELLERMAN — Notes from Mycological Literature VIII.....	21
KELLERMAN — Index to Uredineous Infection Experiments.....	26
American Mycological Society ..	46
EDITOR'S NOTES.....	48

A NEW SIROTHECIUM.

A. P. MORGAN.

SIROTHECIUM FRAGILE MORGAN sp. nov.—Perithecia superficial, globose or obovoid, crowded together on a thin white subiculum; the wall smooth, black, fragile, the upper part very thin and evanescent, the lower portion thicker and more persistent, supporting as in a cup the brown globular mass of spores. The inclosed hymenial hyphae, at maturity, wholly abjointed into long slender, branched chains of spores. Spores short-cylindrical, obtuse at both ends, smoky-pellucid, 4-5 x 2 mic.

Growing on old wood of Nyssa, Preston, O. Dec. 1903.

Perithecium 100-125 mic. in diameter; the wall breaking up irregularly, the upper portion soon disappearing.

The resemblance of this species to the obscure Bloxamia is very striking, but the spores are not "generated in closely packed tubes." See Cooke's Handbook page 934.

PROOF OF THE IDENTITY OF PHOMA AND PHYLLOSTICTA ON THE SUGAR BEET.

GEO. G. HEDGCOCK.

It has been asserted repeatedly during the past decade by leading phyto-pathologists of Europe that the *Phyllosticta* leaf blight and the *Phoma* root rot of the sugar beet were caused by the same fungus, but no cultural proof accompanied by inoculations has been made to establish the assumption. In order to ascertain the truth or falsity of such assertions, and also to try to discover if these imperfect fungi do not have perfect forms in their life cycle, an investigation was begun three years ago and continued intermittently till the present.

A large number of cultures have been made from sugar beets decaying with the typical black crown rot caused by *Phoma*, and from the peculiar concentric brown leaf spots produced by *Phyllosticta* upon the leaves of this plant. Pure cultures were isolated and grown under similar conditions both in test tubes and in Petrie dishes upon various agar and gelatin media and upon a number of vegetables. In all about fifty sets of cultures have been made. Although some variation of cultural characters was noted upon different media and under different physical conditions, the cultures from the two sources were similar when grown under the same conditions showing no distinct variation of the mycological characters, such as the color, dimension, and gross appearance of the spores, pycnidia and mycelium.

For the purpose of more certainly proving the identity of the two fungi, sugar beet plants were grown in the green house as follows for the purposes of inoculation. Sugar beet seeds were sterilized by placing them in concentrate sulphuric acid for thirty minutes then washing them thoroughly in sterile water and neutralizing the acid remaining in the seed coat by adding a ten per cent. solution of potassium hydroxide for a few minutes, then again washing in sterile water. These seeds were then placed in pots of soil which had been sterilized by heating to 100 degrees Centigrade for three hours upon three successive days. The plants from these seeds were grown in the greenhouse partly in the open and partly in a closed case. They were apparently free from either leaf blight or root rot fungi. Twelve plants were inoculated with *Phoma* and twelve with *Phyllosticta*, a similar number being used as a control. Similar leaf spots appeared in about three weeks upon both sets of inoculated plants, the control plants remaining free from disease. From both sets, leaf spots bearing mature pycnidia were taken and the fungus was isolated again and grown in pure cultures with the same results as before.

Beets whose roots were sound and healthy but whose leaves were diseased by *Phyllosticta* were placed during December,

1901, in a moist silo, and at the same time others were put in a dry cellar, those in the latter being examined from time to time. The basal portions of the petioles of the diseased leaves were left attached to the crown of each beet. In a month or so the petioles had been partially or wholly rotted by the *Phyllosticta* and in two months the decay had penetrated the crowns of the beets producing the typical *Phoma* rot. Cultures carefully removed with a hot scalpel from the interior portions of the diseased tissues of the petioles and roots developed cultures of *Phoma*.

In the study of cultures of the fungus from both leaves and roots, under certain conditions there were produced guttulated spores, but normally in either case the spores were free from either guttules or oil globules. This work indicates that in the case of the beet we have only one species of fungus which according to priority of generic names will be placed in the genus *Phoma*, and that the various species of *Phoma* and *Phyllosticta* described upon sugar beets, garden beets and mangels are identical. A synonymy of names will be published later.

Mississippi Valley Laboratory, St. Louis, Mo.

NOTE ON THE GENUS HARPOCHYTRIUM.

GEO. F. ATKINSON.

At the suggestion of the editor I have prepared this short note on the genus *HARPOCHYTRIUM* for the *JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY* — for the purpose of calling the attention of American students to these interesting Chytrids, to give brief characters of the genus, and the at present three species. I have also added a brief suggestion or two not brought out in my monographic treatment of the genus.¹

In that paper I have described the development, formation of sporangia, formation and movement of zoospores, attachment to host, parasitism, relationship of forms, origin and distribution of species, and synonymy.

The genus is one of the *Chytridiales* and is probably best located in the family *Rhizidiaceae*. The plant body is elongated, narrowly fusiform, usually tapering to a point at the free end, but often more or less rounded at the basal end. Some of the individuals are straight but more often they are curved, sometimes strongly so. The plant is either sessile or attached to the host by a very short, slender stalk, or by a more or less elongated

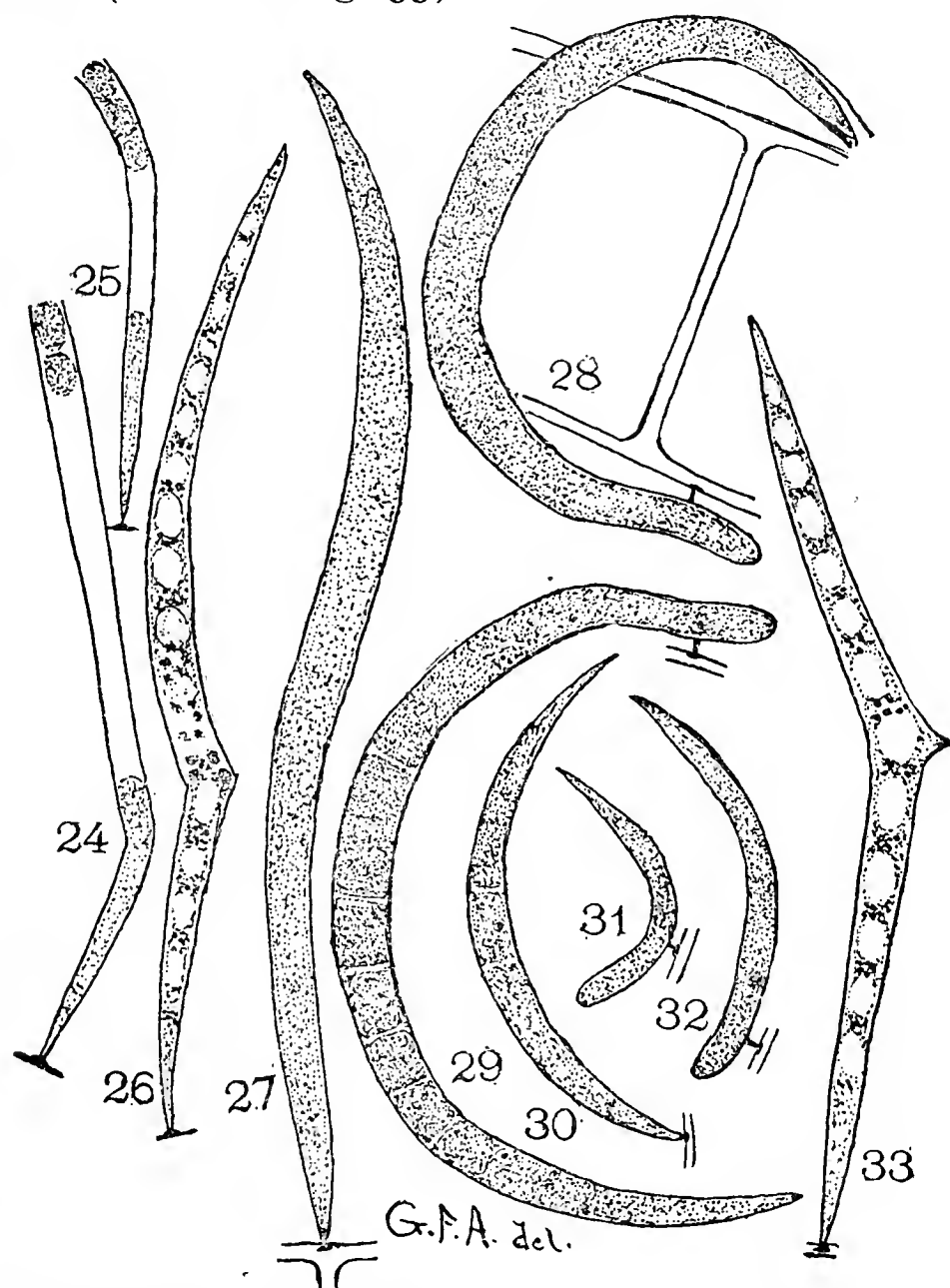
¹The Genus *Harpochytrium* in the United States, *Ann. Mycol.* 1: 479-502, Pl. 10 and text Figures A-F, November 1903. [Ausgegeben am 10. December 1903.]

stalk, the latter being formed when the zoospore is prevented from coming in contact with the host cell by an envelope of gelatine with which some algae are provided. Even in the apparently sessile forms there is a short slender stalk which pierces the outer lamella of the host cell wall. The stalk expands into a disk shaped holdfast in the middle lamella, but in the smallest species this has not been certainly determined. When the plant is mature it is divided by a thin cross wall near the base into a small sterile basal part, and an outer long part, the sporangium. The tip of the sporangium gelatinizes and permits the escape of the zoospores which are oval and 1-ciliate. The zoospores either swim about with great rapidity in the water, or first show slight amoeboid movements, and then dart off with great rapidity, and finally come to rest on the host or in the gelatinous sheath surrounding the host, and attach themselves. The sterile base now forms a secondary sporangium in the empty one, and this may be repeated several times as in *Saprolegnia*. The plant probably is not derived from *Saprolegnia* by degeneration, but more likely is an example of the differentiation of a simple chytrid into a sterile and fertile part, the sterile part perhaps representing a rudimentary hypha.

My first knowledge of the genus was in 1896, when I found it at Ithaca, N. Y., parasitic on *Spirogyra* and rarely on *Zygnema*. This species proved to be *Harpochytrium hedenii* Wille, which has also been found in France, Tibet (Asia), and Patagonia (S. Am.), and Sweden.

Since the publication of my paper in the *Annales Mycologici* (1. c.) I have received drawings of a species of *Harpochytrium* from Dr. Lagerheim, a notice of which it seems desirable to incorporate in this note. His pencil sketches I have redrawn and they are here reproduced in text figures 24-26. These plants were growing on threads of *Vaucheria*. They are interesting as showing from the illustration that the base of the organism does not penetrate the cell wall, but expands into a disk-like holdfast and absorbent plate on the outer surface of the wall. This may be because of some peculiarity of the cell wall of the host. I am inclined to think that in some cases the form from Tibet is furnished with the disk-like holdfast on the outside of the cell wall, especially in the forms on threads of *Zygnema* which are covered with a thin slime layer. The slime would tend to prevent the zoospore from coming in contact with the cell wall directly and a very short slender stalk is developed to reach the host just as a longer stalk is developed in *H. hyalothecae* on the desmids with a thick slime layer. Text figure 26 represents a peculiar form of the plant, with a tendency to develop a short conic out-growth at one side as if there was a tendency to branch. A similar form I found in 1896 at Ithaca, but for

which there was not room in the Plate illustrating my paper in the *Annales* (see text Fig. 33).



HARPOCHYTRIUM HEDENII Wille. Figs. 24-26, on *Vaucheria*, Sweden; 27, 28, on *Zygnema*, Patagonia; 29-32, on *Zygnema*, Tibet; 33, on *Spirogyra*, United States.

These specimens from Dr. Lagerheim I think without doubt belong to *H. hedenii*. They were found growing on *Vaucheria* in an aquarium in the Botanical Institute of the Högskolan, Stockholm. Several years earlier Dr. Lagerheim found what he thinks the same organism on *Microspora stagnorum* in Stads-hagen in Stockholm. He has searched again this last autumn for the same but the locality is so changed he was not able to find a trace of it. Dr. Thaxter of Harvard University informs me that he has found a species of *Harpochytrium* (which I suppose is *H. hedenii*) on *Saprolegnia* in Cambridge, Mass.

With regard to the wide distribution of *H. hedenii* some would probably attribute the forms in such widely separated areas as Tibet, Patagonia, and the United States, as due to a polyphyletic origin. It seems more reasonable, however, to regard them as having a common origin. I have shown in my

paper (l. c.) how it is quite possible that in Tertiary times the species could easily have passed from Europe to North America or *vice versa*. It is very likely that in even earlier times the condition of climate and topography of the two hemispheres might have been such as to have caused a wide distribution north and south before the modern types of the higher plants were evolved. The forms from Patagonia are shown in text Figures 27, 28, and those from Tibet in text Figures 29-32. The latter show peculiar variations in form.

The species on which the genus was founded in 1890 by Lagerheim is *H. hyalothecae*, found on *Hyalotheca dissiliens* (consult the accompanying Plate). It was later found by Gobi in Finland, and by myself at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1903. At the same time (1903) the new species *H. intermedium* was found. Bibliographic references concerning the above species are given in the brief description of species at the close of this paper.

The plants seem to show some relationship to such forms of the genus *Rhizophidium* as *R. lagenula* (A. Braun) Schroeter,² and the example of *Chytridium lagenula* A. Braun³ which he figures on *Conferva floccosa* (*bombycina*) looks very much like a young form of *Harpochytrium hedenii* Wille, but the description and figure are too imperfect to be certain, while the mature forms of *C. lagenula* on *Melosira varians* are quite certainly generically distinct, as is also *R. fusus* Zopf.⁴

Gobi⁵ thinks the organism is an animal belonging to the *Flagellates*, and that algae like *Characium*, *Ophiocytium*, and *Sciadium* have been evolved from it. Wille,⁶ while agreeing with Gobi that it shows a phylogenetic relationship with such algae, believes it is a chlorophyllless alga derived from the green forms, much as he thinks the chlorophyllless form *Chionaster nivalis* (Bohlin) Wille (*Cerasterias nivalis* Bohlin)⁷ has been derived by descent from the chlorophyll bearing genus *Tetraedon*. It does not seem necessary, however, to search in either of these directions for the relationship of the genus since a more probable and closer relationship exists with such species of *Rhizophidium* as I have mentioned above. A consideration of all the facts seems also to show that the organism is one of the *Chytridiales*, and the

² Rab. Krypt. Flora, 4, p. 99.

³ A. Braun. Ueber Chytridium eine Gattung einzelliger Schmarotzer gewächse auf Algen und Infusorien. Abhandl. d. k. Akad. f. Wiss. zu Berlin, pp. 21-83, Taf 1-4 (1885), 1856.

⁴ Nova Acta physico-medico=Verhandl. d. Leopold. Car. Acad. d. Naturforscher, 47, p. 199, Tab. 18, Fig. 9-12, 1884, Nuernberg, Erlangen, etc.

⁵ Gobi, Chr. Fulminaria mucophila, Nov. gen. et sp. Script. Bot. Hort. Univ. Imp. Petrop. Fascic. 15, pp. 283-292, Tab. VII, Fig. 1 & 2, 1899.

⁶ Willie, N. Ueber Cerasterias nivalis Bohlin. Nyt Mag. f. Naturvidenskab. 41, pp. 171-176, 1903.

⁷ Bohlin, K. Snöalgen från Pite Lappmark, Botaniska Notiser, Lund. 1893.

peculiar proliferation of the sporangia is known in at least one other genus of chytrids, in *Cladochytrium*, according to Nowakowski⁸ in *Cladochytrium elegans* (Tab. 6, Fig. 14-17) and according to Clinton in *Cladochytrium alismatis*.⁹

Brief characterizations of the species might be given here with synonymy.

1. HARPOCHYTRIUM HYALOTHECAE Lagerheim, Hedw., 29, 142, 143, 1890. Plant body $20-60\mu$ x $1.5-2\mu$ attached at the basal end by a long and very slender stalk since the hosts are covered by a thick gelatinous layer; the base of the plant body is within the slime while the larger part projects beyond; fusoid and slightly curved, either projecting straight from the stalk, or bent, sometimes nearly to a right angle with it. Zoospores in one row, correspondingly small. Syn., *Harpochytrium hyalothecae* Schroet. in Rabh. Krypt. Flora 4. Pilze, p. 114, 1892; *Fulminaria mucophila* Gobi, Script. Bot. Fasc. 15, 283-292, 1899; *Fulminaria mucophila* Wille, Nyt Mag. f. Naturvidenskab. 41, p. 175, 1903. Distribution, on *Hyalotheca dissiliens*, in Finnland, Sweden and U. S. of North America (Ithaca, N. Y.) and on *Sphaerosoma vertebratum*, *Cosmocladium* species, *Dictyosphaerium* species, Finnland.

2. HARPOCHYTRIUM HEDENII, Wille, Petermann's Mitteilungen, Erg.-Heft no. 131, S. 371, 1900. Plants $80-180\mu$ x $4-10\mu$ the larger diameter accompanying the longer forms. Zoospores usually in a single row, $4-6\mu$, but in the broader forms in two to three rows. Plant sessile or with a very short stalk on some species of *Zygnema* perhaps those species which have a thin gelatinous envelope (I have found that many of the threads of *Zygnema* from the Tibet material have a thin gelatinous sheath). Syn., *Rhabdium acutum* Dangeard, Ann. Mycol. 1, 61-64, 1903; *Fulminaria hedenii* Wille, Nyt Mag. f. Naturvidenskab. 41, p. 175, 1903. Distribution, on *Spirogyra* and *Oedogonium*, France; on different species of *Spirogyra*, rarely on *Zygnema*, rarely on *Harpochytrium hedenii*, U. S. of North America (Ithaca, N. Y.); on *Zygnema* and *Spirogyra* in Tibet, Asia; and on *Zygnema* in Patagonia, S. Am.

3. HARPOCHRYTRIUM INTERMEDIUM Atkinson, Ann. Mycol. 1, 494 & 500, Pl. 10, Fig. 22, 23. 1903. Plant body $40-70\mu$ x $3-4\mu$ narrowly fusoid, straight or slightly curved, sessile. Zoospores in one row, correspondingly small.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

(Plate reproduced from the November No. of Annales Mycologici.)

HARPOCHYTRIUM HEDENII Wille.

Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Young stage of plant on *Spirogyra* and *Zygnema*, developed in cell culture.

Fig. 6, Mature plant.

Fig. 7, Old plant with two empty sporangia and young tertiary sporangium growing out in the old secondary one.

Figs. 8, 9, Plants half grown showing large and long vacuoles separated by granular protoplasm. Both of these plants became freed from their attachment to the host, the one illustrated in Fig. 8 was attached at two points, one point directly at the base, the other upon the side a short distance from the end. The plant in Fig. 9 was attached at one point on the side, a little distance from the end. Here the short slender stalk and the disk-like expansion is shown. The plants are usually attached directly at the end, but in some cases, probably where the zoospore rests at first against the host cell on its side, the haustorium and absorbent disk are formed on the side.

Fig. 10, Plant coiled in the form of a serpent on the side of the *Spirogyra* thread.

Fig. 11, Old plant with empty sporangium and young secondary sporangium developing within.

⁸ Nowakowski, L. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Chytridiaceen. Cohn's Beitr. z. Biol. d. Pflanzen, 2, p. 72-100, Tab. 3-6, 1876.

⁹ *Cladochytrium alismatis*. Bot. Gaz., 33, pp. 49-61, pl. 2-4, 1902.

- Fig. 12, Mature plant, zoospores escaping, sterile basal part limited by thin wall which is arched outward slightly because of the endosmotic pressure in the protoplast, and the removal of the pressure within the primary sporangium.
- Fig. 13, One individual of *Harpochytrium* attacked by another, the parasitic one only half the size and age of the host individual.
- Fig. 14, Later stage, showing degeneration of the host individual and the increased size of the parasitic individual.
- Fig. 15, Mature individual attached at the side a short distance from the base.
- Fig. 16, Mature individual attached at the end at a point between two adjacent *Spirogyra* cells.
- Fig. 17, Same plant with zoospores escaping. This plant was kept in cell culture and the secondary sporangium from the sterile basal part began to grow before the developed zoospores escaped, and was forced out slightly at one side. The apex of individuals in Figs. 15, 16, show the peculiar condition shortly before formation of zoospores. In Fig. 17, amoeboid movement of some zoospores shown in the sporangium and also escaping.
- Fig. 18, The zoospore after escaping from sporangium still showing amoeboid movement.
- Fig. 19, Five individuals showing stages in attachment and elongation of zoospores. Figs. 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, show the disk-like holdfast and absorbent disk between the outer and inner lamellae of cell wall.
- Figs. 1-19 from specimens collected at Ithaca, N. Y.
- Fig. 24, after Dangeard.

HARPOCHYTRIUM HYALOTHECAE Lagerheim.

- Fig. 20, Showing two young individuals attached to cell of host (*Hyalotheca dissiliens*), one of the zoospores still within the slime and just having developed the slender stalk; the other individual, the zoospore having elongated and the outer end projecting beyond the slime sheath.
- Fig. 21, Mature individual attacked by a filamentous bacterium.
- Figs. 20, 21, from specimens collected at Ithaca, N. Y.
- Fig. 25, after Gobi.
- Fig. 26, after Lagerheim.

HARPOCHYTRIUM INTERMEDIUM Atkinson.

- Fig. 22, Half grown individual attached to *Conferva utriculosa*, showing disk-like haustorium between outer and inner lamellae of cell wall.
- Fig. 23, Mature individual with empty primary sporangium, and young secondary sporangium developing.
- Figs. 22, 23, from material collected at Ithaca, N. Y.

CULTURES OF UREDINEAE IN 1903.¹

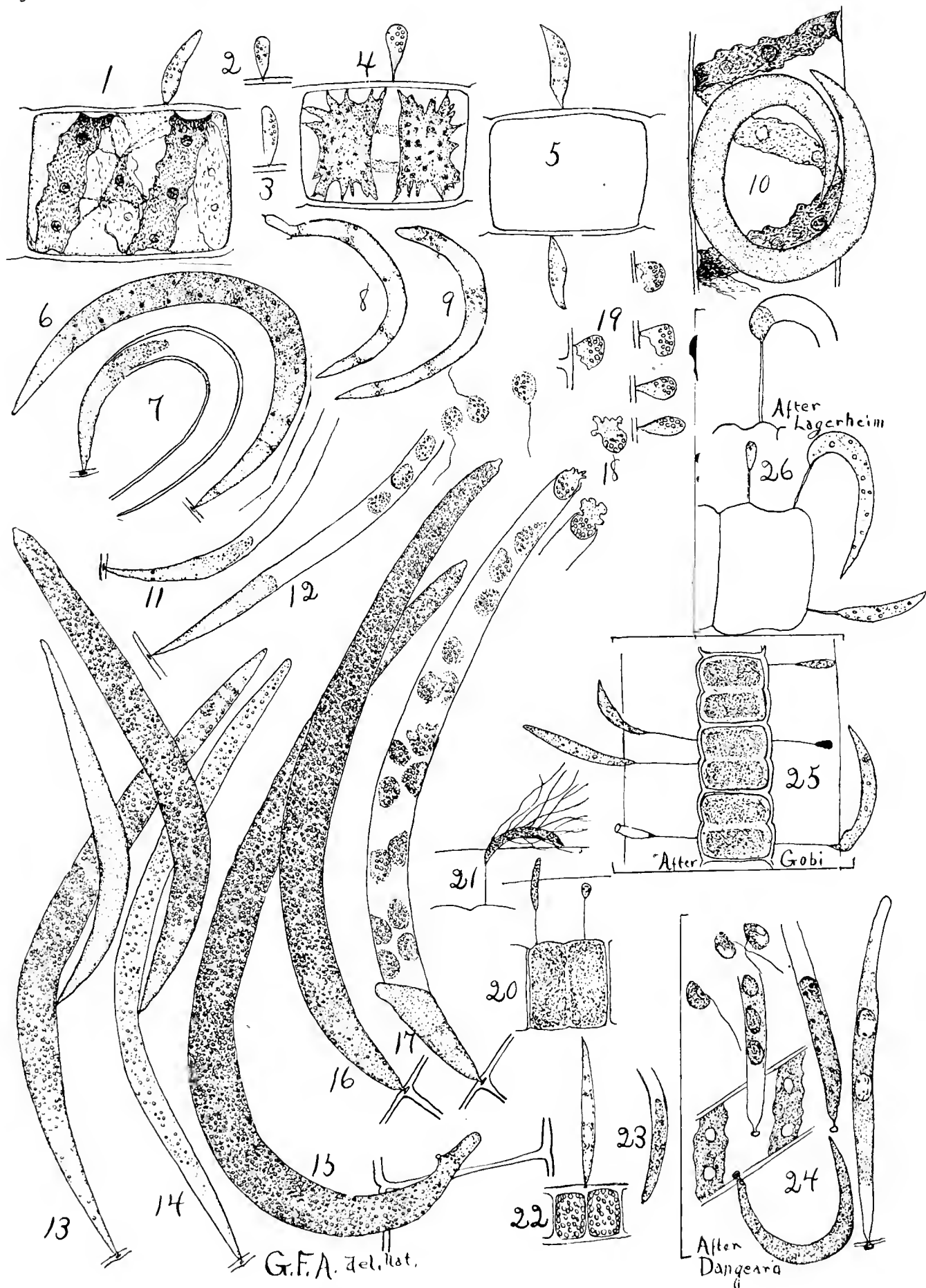
J. C. ARTHUR.

The present article forms the fourth of a series of reports² by the author upon the cultures of plant rusts. They cover the years from 1899 to the present inclusive. This report is devoted both to autoecious and heteroecious species, among which the grass and sedge rusts have had a prominent place. The number of species studied and the number of cultures made have fallen off somewhat from last year, partly because it was late in the spring before assistance was secured to carry on the work, and partly because a less number of collections of teleutospores and field observations were obtained upon which to base the work. The results however, fully equal in interest and importance those of last year, or possibly exceed them.

The expense of additional assistance in carrying on the work, and to some extent the expense of procuring material, was

¹ Read before the Botanical Society of America, St. Louis, December 30, 1903.

² See Bot. Gaz. 29:268-276; Jour. Mycol. 8:51-56; and Bot. Gaz. 35:10-23.



THE GENUS HARPOCHYTRIUM

borne this year in part by the Indiana Experiment Station and in part by a grant from the Botanical Society of America. By this means I was enabled to have the services of Mr. J. Clyde Marquis, an undergraduate student of the university, who made part of the preliminary drop cultures and attended to the microscopical technique, and of Mr. Fred J. Seaver, a graduate of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa, and a fellow in botany at the University of Iowa, who made most of the sowings and drop cultures and kept the records. The most active period for this work extends from the middle of April to the middle of June, while a smaller portion of the work extends through the remaining months of the year. The grant from the Botanical Society also permitted systematic field observations at Fair Oaks in the oak barrens of northern Indiana, where many species of rusts abound, for the most part unlike those occurring at Lafayette where the chief field observations heretofore necessarily have been made. These excursions into an unworked locality resulted in the discovery of the *Andropogon-Comandra* combination, the undescribed *Carex-Solidago* combination, and the autoecious character of the wide-spread *Lespedeza* rust, as well as minor items.

During the present season 68 collections of material were employed, and 217 drop cultures were made from them to test the germinating condition of the spores. Out of these 26 collections refused to germinate, and were consequently useless. There were in all 215 sowings of spores made, representing 32 species of rusts, and for this purpose were required 72 species of hosts temporarily grown in pots in the greenhouse. As in previous years success was attained in no case except when definite clues derived from field observations were in hand.

In order to provide ample resources, as far as possible, so that whatever suggestions are obtained even late in the season can be tested without delay, a stock of teleutosporic material is laid in of any species obtainable. In consequence there are always some species on hand in germinating condition with no definite guide for their use. So far as time permits these are sown upon any hosts known to bear aecidia in the region where the rust abounds. The results so far have been confined wholly to the negative information that the aecidia could not be produced on certain hosts. The following is a record of such blind attempts made during 1903. Teleutospores were employed in every case.

1. *UROMYCES ACUMINATUS* Arth. on *Spartina cynosuroides* Willd. from Fair Oaks, Ind., was sown on *Hydrophyllum appendiculatum*, with no infection.

2. *PUCCINIA POLYGONI-AMPHIBII* Pers. on *Polygonum emersum* (Michx.) Britt. from Columbus, Ohio, and Fair Oaks,

Ind., was sown on the same host and on *Cicuta maculata*, with no infection. Last year this rust was sown on two other species of *Polygonum* without infection. Recently the preliminary announcement of rust cultures for the season of 1903 by Dr. W. Tranzschel of St. Petersburg has been published. He states that infection was secured on *Geranium*, showing that the widely distributed *Aecidium sanguinolentum* Lindl., commonly found on *Geranium maculatum* in America, is the alternate form of this rust. My own observations in the field all go to affirm the correctness of this result.

3. PUCCINIA on *Carex Pennsylvanica* Lam. from Red Cloud, Neb., and Fair Oaks, Ind., was sown on *Aster paniculatus*, *A. Drummondii*, *A. prenanthoides*, *Solidago rigida*, *S. canadensis*, *Xanthium Canadense*, *Silphium perfoliatum*, *Ribes Cynosbati*, *R. aureum*, *Geranium maculatum*, *Viola cucullata*, and *Onagra biennis*, with no infection.

4. PUCCINIA on *Carex graviora* Bailey from Red Cloud, Neb., was sown on *Aster Drummondii*, *A. paniculatus*, *Senecio obovatus*, *Boltonia asteroides*, *Silphium perfoliatum*, *Ambrosia trifida*, *Xanthium Canadense*, *Cleome spinosa*, *Sambucus Canadensis*, *Ribes Cynosbati*, *Xanthoxylum Americanum*, and *Onagra biennis*, with no infection.

5. PUCCINIA on *Elymus Canadensis* L. from Red Cloud, Neb., was sown on *Impatiens aurea*, *Symphoricarpos racemosus*, and *Napaea dioica*, with no infection. There are various reasons, of which the above is one, for thinking that the rust on the several species of *Elymus*, occurring east of the Rocky Mts., which has heretofore been referred to one species really belongs to several species.

6. PUCCINIA VEXANS Farl. on *Bouteloua curtipendula* (Michx.) Torr. from Red Cloud, Neb., was sown on *Cleome spinosa*, *Physalis heterophylla*, *Physalodes Physalodes*, *Cassia Chamaecrista*, and *Pentstemon hirsutus*, with no infection.

7. PUCCINIA TOSTA Arth. on *Sporobolus neglectus* Nash from Red Cloud, Neb., was sown on *Oxalis cymosa*, *Ceanothus Americanus*, *Symphoricarpos racemosus*, *Cassia Chamaecrista*, *Callirrhoe involucrata*, *Xanthoxylum Americanum*, *Cleome spinosa*, and *Aster ericoides*, with no infection.

8. PUCCINIA EMACULATA Schw. on *Panicum capillare* L. from Fair Oaks, Ind., was sown on *Aster prenanthoides*, *A. Drummondii*, *Solidago rigida*, *Lactuca Canadensis*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, *Xanthium Canadense*, *Ambrosia trifida*, *Apocynum cannabinum*, *Polemonium reptans*, *Ribes Cynosbati*, *Onagra biennis*, *Anemone Pennsylvanica*, and *Geranium maculatum*, with no infection.

Five species of rusts were successfully grown, that had been studied with success before, and reported upon by the writer and in part by other investigators. Mention of them here serves to confirm previous work, and in two cases to give additional knowledge regarding hosts.

1. PUCCINIA IMPATIENTIS (Schw.) Arth.—Teleutosporic material of this species on *Elymus Virginicus* was obtained near Lafayette, Ind., and sown, May 13, on *Impatiens aurea*. On May 18, an abundance of spermogonia appeared, and on May 26, an equal abundance of aecidia began to show. This result confirms the work of last year.³ The locality from which the teleutosporic material was obtained for this season's work is several miles from the one yielding material last year.

2. PUCCINIA AMPHIGENA Diet.—Teleutosporic material was obtained by the writer on *Calamovilfa longifolia* from the type locality at Chicago, Ill. A sowing was made on a mature leaf of *Smilax hispida*, May 23. Spermogonia appeared sparingly on May 29, but were not followed by aecidia. Another sowing was made on a partly grown leaf of the same host species, May 24, from which a great abundance of spermogonia began to appear on May 28, followed by an equal abundance of aecidia, June 5. Some question has been raised regarding the correctness of last year's work,⁴ as the teleutosporic form is known from regions where it is thought that *Smilax* does not grow, but that the genuine *Puccinia amphigena* has its alternate form on *Smilax* can no longer be doubted.

3. PUCCINIA ANDROPOGONIS Schw.—Teleutosporic material on *Andropogon scoparius*, collected at Bloomington in southern Nebraska, was sent to Rev. J. M. Bates. It was sown on *Pentstemon hirsutus*, May 19, giving rise to abundant spermogonia on May 25, followed by aecidia on June 4. Previous cultures have been made by Mr. William Stuart and the writer,⁵ and by Prof. W. A. Kellerman.⁶ There can be no question that this is a wide-spread and common species in North America.

4. PUCCINIA ALBIPERIDIA Arth.—Teleutosporic material of this species on *Carex gracillima* was most opportunely sent from Racine, Wis., by Dr. J. J. Davis. Sowing was made April 21, on *Ribes Cynosbati*, from which abundant spermogonia appeared on April 30, followed by great numbers of aecidia on May 11. A sowing made at the same time on *R. floridum* gave no infection. Three days later a sowing made on *R. aureum* seemed to have made a slight growth, which, nevertheless, came to naught. A sowing on *R. Uva-crispa*, a cut branch being placed in a glass of

³ Bot. Gaz. 35:18. 1903.

⁴ Bot. Gaz. 35:20. 1903.

⁵ Bot. Gaz. 29:272. 1900.

⁶ Jour. Mycol. 9:10. 1903.

water in the laboratory in lieu of a potted plant, gave some spermogonia, but the leaf fell from the stem before the time for the appearance of the aecidia. It would have undoubtedly been a successful infection, had the conditions been favorable for maintaining the vigor of the host. This species is based upon cultures made by the writer⁷ in 1901. Its exact standing is yet in some uncertainty, and probably can not be settled until the connection of the very common aecidium, or aecidia if more than one kind, on the several species of *Ribes* is ascertained. Dr. J. J. Davis⁸ has expressed the opinion that the whiteness of the aecidial cups is probably due to the conditions under which they are grown, and that they are normally orange-colored and identical with the common form. But the facts can only be ascertained by cultural studies.

5. PUCCINIA HELIANTHI Schw.—Ample teleutosporic material was available in vigorous germinating condition, collected by Prof. W. A. Kellerman at Sandusky, Ohio, and by the writer at Fair Oaks, Ind. All of it was on *Helianthus mollis*. Sowings began on April 29, and continued at intervals until June 2, twenty cultures being attempted. The sowings on *H. strumosus*, *H. tuberosus*, *H. grosse-serratus*, *H. rigidus*, and *H. Maximiliani* gave no infection. The sowing on *H. tomentosus* gave a slight infection, a few spermogonia appearing but reaching no further development, although the leaves were young and the plants exceptionally vigorous. On *H. mollis* and *H. annuus* an exceedingly strong infection was produced, numberless spermogonia appearing, followed by well developed aecidia in great quantity. The first sowings on *H. mollis* were made May 6, the first spermogonia appearing May 16, and the first aecidia May 22 and 23. A second sowing was made May 29, giving spermogonia June 7, and aecidia June 16. The sowing on *H. annuus* was made June 2, showing spermogonia June 8, and aecidia June 17.

Cultures of the Helianthus-rust were made during the previous year's work,⁹ employing spores from *H. grosse-serratus*, which were found to grow upon the same host and the similar *H. Maximiliani*, but not upon *H. strumosus*. Judging from the work of the two years, it appears possible to divide the Helianthus-rust into at least three series, for which the forms on *H. mollis*, *H. strumosus* and *H. grosse-serratus* may be taken as representatives respectively. Dr. E. Jacky¹⁰ of Switzerland has made cultures, and has come to the conclusion that there are two species of Helianthus-rust, for which the names *P. Helianthi* Schw. and *P. helianthorum* Schw. are to be used. It seems to

⁷ Jour. Mycol. 8:53. 1902.

⁸ Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci. 14:88. 1903.

⁹ Bot. Gaz. 35:17. 1903.

¹⁰ Centr. f. Bakt. 9²:841. 1902.

me that the data are yet too meager to make it worth while to undertake to decide upon the nomenclature of the forms or species, which ever they may be called.

In addition to the foregoing results seven species of rusts were grown, establishing aecidial and teleutosporic connections, not heretofore recorded. The species are partly autoecious and partly heteroecious rusts.

I. MELAMPSORA MEDUSAE Thüm.—Teleutosporic material on *Populus deltoides* Marsh. was obtained in the vicinity of Lafayette, Ind., and although of inferior quality, for the poplar rust was not abundant in this region last year, it was sown on *Larix decidua* Mill. (*L. Europaea* DC.) April 28. After a rather long interval of 16 days I was surprised and gratified to observe the beginning of spermogonia (May 14) in good quantity; and five days later (May 19), the aecidia appeared, and proved to be a caeoma-form. A sowing on this host was tried last year¹¹ without infection, which is, however, easily accounted for by the fact that the host plants employed in 1902 were very feeble. For the supply of *Larix*, used this year I am indebted to the generosity of R. Douglas' Sons, proprietors of the Waukegan Nurseries at Waukegan, Ill. They sent without remuneration 25 very thrifty young larch, suitable for 6-inch pots, which made vigorous growth when brought into the greenhouse.

This species is the American representative of the European *M. populina* Lév., both species having their aecidia on *Larix*. That the American form is specifically distinct from the European was pointed out by Klebahn¹² in 1899, the differences being especially marked in the form, size and markings of the uredospores, and in the apical thickening of the teleutospores. The American form may be characterized as follows:

MELAMPSORA MEDUSAE Thuem.

O. Spermogonia epiphyllous, numerous scattered, inconspicuous, pale yellow, papilliform, by vertical sections shown to be columnar or hemispherical, raised above the surface, 40-55 μ , in diameter.

I. Aecidia hypophyllous, numerous, scattered, small, less than .5 mm. in diameter, pale yellow; peridium absent; aecidiospores catenulate, globoid, 20 μ in diameter; wall colorless, nearly 3 μ thick, finely verrucose.

II. Uredospores amphigenous, or sometimes only hypophyllous, roundish, small, less than .5 mm. in diameter, early naked, somewhat pulverulent, orange yellow; uredospores oval, or obovate-oblong, 15-18 by 22-30 μ usually flattened on opposite sides; wall colorless, 2.5-3 μ , thick, or up to 10 μ on the flattened sides, sparsely and evenly echinulate with fine papillae, except on the flattened sides which are smooth; paraphyses

¹¹ Bot. Gaz. 35:11. 1903.

¹² Ztschr. f. Pfl.-Kr. 9:144. 1899.

usually numerous, peripheral, capitate, smooth, 40-50 μ long, head 14-20 μ broad.

III. Teleutosori amphigenous, or sometimes only hypophyllous, small, irregularly roundish and scattered, or somewhat coalescing, subepidermal, at first light reddish brown, becoming deep chocolate-brown; teleutospores prismatic, 12-14 by 30-44 μ , wall smooth, cinnamon-brown, uniformly thin, not thickened at apex.

Spermogonia and aecidia on *Larix*, but not yet collected. Uredo and teleutospores on *Populus deltoides* Marsh. (*P. Medusae* Benth., *P. Canadensis* Moench., *P. monilifera* Ait., *P. angulata* Ait.), *P. grandidentata* Michx., *P. tremuloides* Michx., *P. balsamifera* L., *P. angustifolia* Jas., and *P. trichocarpa* Torr. & Gr. Common throughout the United States and Canada.

2. UROMYCES PHASEOLI (Pers.) Wint.—This is a very common rust on various species of *Phaseolus*, *Strophostyles* and *Vigna*. Nevertheless its aecidial form is rarely seen, and it has been suggested that the American form might be heteroecious. Material for the cultures was collected near Lafayette, on *Strophostyles helvola* (L.) Britt. (*Phaseolus diversifolius* Pers.). It was sown, May 1, on *Euphorbia commutata* Engelm., with no infection. On May 15, a sowing was made on *Strophostyles helvola*, which gave abundant spermogonia on May 26, and well developed aecidia began to appear on June 4. Five subsequent sowings were made, but owing to difficulty in keeping the host-plants in flourishing condition only two of these gave positive results, and even these were less abundant than in the first trial. The autoecious character of the American form, however, is well demonstrated. It should be said that the somewhat common aecidium on *Apios* and *Amphicarpa* holds a doubtful relation to the bean rust, and is better considered distinct until positive relationship is established.

3. UROMYCES LESPEDEZAE-PROCUMBENTIS (Schw.) Curt. — This is a wide spread, and often abundant rust, occurring on various species of *Lespedeza*. No aecidium has ever been found clearly associated with it. The small and inconspicuous *Aecidium leucospermum* B. & C., rarely collected, has been suggested as a possible alternate form, but not very confidently.

Excellent teleutosporic material was obtained by the writer at Fair Oaks, Ind., in March, on the upright stems of *Lespedeza capitata* Michx. It was not until late in May that a host-plant was well established in the greenhouse. A sowing of spores was made on May 28, the host being *L. capitata*. Infection resulted, but the development was slow, clearly due to inferior growth conditions. On June 14 the first spermogonia protruded, soon becoming exceedingly numerous, and on June 18, the minute, colorless aecidia began to appear in great numbers. The typical form of *Aecidium leucospermum* was the result.

4. PUCCINIA CAULICOLA Tr. & Gall.—Fine teleutosporic material of this species on the stems of *Salvia lanceolata* Willd. was

sent to me in March by Mr. Elam Bartholomew, from Rockport, Kans. Seeds of the host were also sent, from which young plants were grown for culture work. A sowing was made on April 27; on May 11, the spermogonia began to appear, and on May 18, the aecidia. One later sowing was also successful, but the host plants did not flourish, and the results were meager. The demonstration, however, proved ample to establish the autoecious character of the species.

The aecidium of this species is so rarely seen as to give rise to the conjecture that the species might not possess an aecidium. The species is usually listed under *Puccinia nigrescens* Pk. This specific name, however, belongs to the somewhat similar European species, as pointed out by Bubák, who unnecessarily bestowed the new name *P. Salviae-lanceolatae* upon the American form. The rust occurs commonly upon the leaves, but is so much more conspicuous upon the stems, especially after the leaves have partly or wholly fallen, that most collections show the caulicolous form only.

5. UROMYCES on *Carex*.—A species of *Uromyces* on *Carex* was found at Fair Oaks, Ind., on March 22 in very great abundance, and in fine viable condition. The *Carex* grew in an open sandy woodland, but in a depression of the surface where water sometimes gathered during heavy rains. It grew in tufts over a half acre of ground, and belonged to two species, *C. lanuginosa* Michx., easily told from the abundance of last year's fruiting culms still present, and *C. varia* Muhl., which showed not a trace of last year's culms, and was determined from the fruiting of a plant transferred to the greenhouse, and verified by a subsequent visit to the locality on May 3. On this latter visit a careful search for aecidia was made in the vicinity of the rusted *Carex*, but a few young leaves of a *Solidago* with spermogonia were the only result. These were growing with leaves intermixed and well surrounded by the rusted *Carex*. This was a very doubtful clue, as the common *Solidago* aecidium is known to belong to a *Puccinia*, yet experience has taught that the most improbable clues are not to be despised when the evidence is direct. Before finding this clue, sowings of the rust on *Carex varia* had been made on *Viola Cucullaria*, *Isopyrum biternatum*, *Trillium recurvatum*, *Ribes Cynosbati* and *R. aureum* with no infection. After the clue was obtained it was sown on five species of *Aster* with no infection, and on five species of *Solidago* with abundant infection. The following is the record of the latter. Sown May 6 on *S. Canadensis* L., showing abundant spermogonia on May 14, and aecidia on May 22. A sowing May 26 on *S. serotina* Ait. gave first spermogonia June 5, and aecidia June 16, the results being especially good. An equally successful culture was made on each of the two hosts at subsequent dates. Positive but less flourishing cultures were made on *S. flexicaulis*

L. and *S. caesia* L., clearly in accordance with the vigor of the host plants, while a sowing on *S. rigida* L. wholly failed, the host showing a weak growth.

The above sowings were all made from material on *Carex varia*. The collection on *C. lanuginosa*, taken at the same time and place, appearing in every way to be the same species, and to be in equally viable condition, was sown under equally favorable circumstances on *Silphium perfoliatum*, *Ribes Cynosbati*, five species of *Aster*, and on *Solidago rigida*, *S. serotina* and repeatedly on *S. Canadensis*, all with no infection.

Whether the failure to infect the *Solidago* was due to some undetected oversight in manipulation, or is an indication of specific or racial difference in the rust, is a matter for which the facts do not warrant an opinion.

It is not easy to determine if this rust has been previously described and named or not. Upon morphological grounds it is clearly distinct from *Uromyces caricina* E. & E. and *U. minutus* Diet., but it may be the same as *U. perigynius* Halst. It also agrees well with collections from Wisconsin¹³ on *Carex gracillima* Schw., from Decorah, Iowa,¹⁴ on *C. pubescens* Muhl., and from Greencastle, Ind.,¹⁵ on what was taken to be *C. pubescens*, but which a re-examination shows to be almost certainly *C. virescens* Muhl. If the rust on *C. varia* and *C. lanuginosa* had shown the same cultural behavior, I would have been inclined to unite these several collections under one name. But realizing the need of advancing cautiously among a group of species where only the first step has been taken, it seems wiser to give a separate name to the form about which we have definite knowledge, and leave the others to be dealt with later. The rust on *C. varia* with its alternate form is therefore, characterized under a new name, as follows:

UROMYCES SOLIDAGINI-CARICIS nom. nov.

O. Spermogonia epiphyllous, in small groups on yellow spots, punctiform, honey yellow, subepidermal, in vertical section shown to be globose, about 115 μ in diameter; isticular filaments free, 60 μ long:

I. Aecidia hypophyllous, in groups, often circinating, peridia pale, low cylindrical, margin revolute, lacerate; aecidiospores globoid, or slightly elongated, 13-16 by 14-18 μ ; wall colorless, thin, 1 μ or sometimes a little more, minutely rugose.

II. Uredosori not seen; uredospores among the teleutospores oval or obovate, about 16 by 23 μ ; wall thin, echinulate.

III. Teleutosori hypophyllous, round, oblong or sometimes elongated, pulvinate, early naked, firm, chestnut-brown; teleutospores obovate, 15-18 by 23-28 μ , rounded or obtuse above, narrowed below; wall smooth, thin, 1.5-2 μ , apex greatly thickened, 6-10 μ ; pedicel slender, tinted, as long as the spore, or longer.

¹³ Trans. Wis. Acad. Sci. 9:180. 1892. Same 14:90. 1903.

¹⁴ Bot. Gaz. 16:226. 1891.

¹⁵ Same, 1. c.

The collection on *Carex varia* Muhl., made at Fair Oaks, Ind., March 22, 1903, is taken as the type, together with the result of the culture on *Solidago Canadensis* L. obtained by a sowing made June 3, and matured July 1, 1903, at which date it was placed in the herbarium. I would tentatively refer here the collections referred to above on *C. gracillima*, *C. pubescens*, *C. virescens* (?) and *C. lanuginosa*, leaving their exact status to be determined later.

The aecidium of this species does not appear to differ in any marked manner from that of *Puccinia Caricis-Solidaginis* Arth., although, perhaps, the spores are a trifle smaller. I have not, however, had opportunity of collecting it in the field, as the heavy spring rains flooded the type locality and prevented all subsequent development of the rust, so that in subsequent visits at different times during the season the most diligent search failed to reveal any trace of it on either *Solidago* or *Carex*.

6. AECIDIUM PUSTULATUM Curt.—In early April, 1902, an observation was made at Spirit Lake, Iowa, that proved very puzzling for a time. On an open prairie, that had been burned over during the late fall, a small area showed *Comandra pallida* A. DC. with aecidia, and in contact with it *Andropogon scoparius* Michx. bearing uredo, of the characteristic thin-walled sort known to belong to the species with aecidium on *Pentstemon*. It was easy to find teleutospores on the grass leaves pressed into hollows, thus protected from the passing fire, and only in part germinated. These were collected and sown on *Pentstemon hirsutus* with no infection. A sowing was not made on *Comandra*, as no suitable growing plants were available. A similar observation was made again this year at Fair Oaks, Ind., and once more under circumstances that seemed to permit of no other inference but that the *Comandra* and *Andropogon* rusts were connected, highly improbable as it seemed. This time plants of *Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt. were secured. A sowing of teleutospores from *Andropogon furcatus* Muhl. was made on May 5, and spermogonia began to appear on May 16, but the host plant withered before time for aecidia to appear. A similar sowing was made on a more vigorous host, May 25, spermogonia appearing in great abundance May 30, and aecidia June 9. Another sowing of teleutospores from *A. scoparius* obtained in the same locality at Fair Oaks, was made on *Comandra umbellata* June 1, the first spermogonia appearing June 9, and aecidia June 19. Sowings of both sets of teleutospores were made twice on *Pentstemon hirsutus*, under the most favorable circumstances, with no infection. The conclusion is beyond all question, that a common rust on species of *Andropogon*, not readily distinguishable from *Puccinia Andropogonis* Schw., has its aecidia on *Comandra*, being identical with *Ae. pustulatum* Curt.

A rather careful study of the newly detected species appears to show that it is to be distinguished from *P. Andropogonis* Schw. by the very dissimilar aecidium, and by the pores of the uredospores, which number 5 to 8 and are distributed without order, while in *P. Andropogonis* they usually number 3, and are approximately equatorial. The name for the species should be *PUCCINIA PUSTULATA* (Curt.) nom. nov.

7. *AECIDIUM RANUNCULI* Schw. An exceedingly fortunate observation was made in May, within a few miles of Lafayette, Ind. On a somewhat shaded hillside, an area not exceeding ten feet long by three feet wide, attracted attention by the yellowness of the new vegetation. Looking closer, it was found that the growing mass was made up almost wholly of *Ranunculus abortivus* L. thickly covered with the *Aecidium Ranunculi* Schw., and an equal quantity of *Eatonia Pennsylvanica* (DC.) A. Gray, intermixed, not yet in flower, but every leaf covered with a light yellow uredo. No other rusts occurred for some distance around, and even none on the same hosts elsewhere in the locality.

Healthy plants of *Eatonia Pennsylvanica* were obtained from another locality, transferred to the greenhouse, and spores of *Aecidium Ranunculi* sown on the youngest leaves, May 13. From this sowing uredospores appeared on May 21, and characteristic teleutospores began to show June 3. Although the trial with teleutospores could not be made, yet the demonstration of the genetic relation of the two forms seems beyond question. A confirmatory observation upon the intimate association of the two forms in the field has been reported to me by Mr. E. W. D. Holway, from Decorah, Iowa.

This is one of the numerous grass rusts passing under the name of *Puccinia rubigo-vera*. It can not be called *P. Ranunculi*, as that name is preoccupied, and therefore, I propose the name

PUCCINIA EATONIAE nom. nov. (*Aecidium Ranunculi* Schw.)

O. Spermogonia hypophyllous, thickly scattered over large areas, preceding or among the aecidia, punctiform, honey-yellow, inconspicuous, subepidermal.

I. Aecidia hypophyllous, evenly scattered over large areas; peridia broad and short, recurved, finely lacerate; aecidiospores subglobose or elliptical, 15-22 by 18-25 μ ; wall colorless, medium thick, 1.5-2 μ , minutely verrucose; mycelium perennial in the host.

II. Uredosori chiefly epiphyllous, on yellow spots, small, oblong, pale yellow, ruptured epidermis noticeable; uredospores obovate-globoid, 15-18 by 20-23 μ ; wall thin when mature, about 1 μ , pale yellow, finely and evenly echinulate, pores 6-8, scattered.

III. Teleutosori chiefly hypophyllous and caulicolous, small, oblong to linear, covered by the epidermis; teleutospores oblong-clavate to linear-cuneate, 12-16 by 35-45 μ , truncate or rounded above, narrowed below, slightly or not constricted at the septum; wall smooth, light brown, thin, 1-1.5 μ , apex a little darker and thicker, 3-4 μ ; pedicel very short, colored; paraphyses none, or few.

8. *AECIDIUM HYDNOIDEUM* B. & C.—Coming upon some bushes of *Dirca palustris* L., the middle of June, that were conspicuous with great numbers of yellow aecidial spots, search was made for grass and sedge rusts in the vicinity. At one side, by a small ravine, was found a most luxurient growth of uredo upon *Bromus ciliatus* L., with last year's teleutospores on the dead radical leaves. The most distant bush of rusted *Dirca* was not over a hundred feet away.

As soon as suitable potted plants of *Bromus ciliatus* could be established in the greenhouse, aecidiospores from the *Dirca* were sown. The first sowing came to naught, as the host plant failed to grow well. A sowing on June 25 gave uredospores in abundance on July 4. Teleutospores were first observed on August 10, although they probably appeared somewhat earlier.

The success of this trial removes another rust from that limbo of grass forms passing under the name of *Puccinia rubigovera*. We may characterize the species as follows, under the name

PUCCINIA HYDNOIDEA (B. & C.) nom. nov. (*Aecidium hydnoideum* B. & C.)

O. Spermogonia amphigenous in small groups on large yellow spots, inconspicuous, punctiform.

I. Aecidia hypophyllous, usually circinating about the spermogonia; peridia short, cylindrical, pale, margin slightly recurved, finely erose or torn; aecidiospores globoid or oblong-globoid, 11-15 by 14-19 μ ; wall yellowish, thin, 1 μ , minutely and inconspicuously verrucose.

II. Uredosori chiefly epiphyllous, oblong, early naked, pulverulent, fuscous; uredospores globoid or obovate-globoid, 18-21 by 20-28 μ ; wall brownish, thin, 1 μ , abundantly echinulate, pores 4 or more, scattered.

III. Teleutosori chiefly hypophyllous and caulicolous, small and numerous, oblong, covered by the epidermis; teleutospores linear-oblong, 13-18 by 30-50 μ , truncate or oblique above, obtuse or slightly narrowed below, not constricted at the septum; wall smooth, light brown, thin, 1-1.5 μ , thickened at apex, 4-7 μ ; pedicel very short, colored; paraphyses none, or few.

This species, undoubtedly, does not embrace all the American rusts on *Bromus*. It is, doubtless, the common form east of the Rocky Mts. Probably the multicellular form, found in Wisconsin and Minnesota, *Puccinia tomipara* Trel., is distinct, although it has not yet been shown that such irregular multiplication of cells in the teleutospore is a permanent character.

SUMMARY.

The following is a complete list of successful cultures made during the season of 1903. It is divided into the two series: species previously reported by the writer or other investigators, and species now reported for the first time.

A. Species previously reported.

1. *Puccinia Impatientis* (Schw.) Arth. — Teleutospores from *Elymus Virginicus* L. sown on *Impatiens aurea* Muhl.
2. *Puccinia amphigena* Diet. — Teleutospores from *Calamovilfa longifolia* (Hook.) Hack. sown on *Smilax hispida* Muhl.
3. *Puccinia Andropogonis* Schw. — Teleutospores from *Andropogon scoparius* Michx. sown on *Pentstemon hirsutus* (L.) Willd.
4. *Puccinia albiperidia* Arth. — Teleutospores from *Carex gracillima* Schw. sown on *Ribes Cynosbati* L. and *R. Uva-crispi* L. (*R. Grossularia* L.)
5. *Puccinia Helianthi* Schw. — Teleutospores from *Helianthus mollis* Lam. sown on *H. mollis* Lam. and *H. annuus* L.

B. Species reported now for the first time.

1. *Melampsora Medusae* Thuem. — Teleutospores from *Populus deltoides* Marsh. sown on *Larix decidua* Mill.
2. *Uromyces Phaseoli* (Pers.) Wint. — Teleutospores from *Strophostyles helvola* (L.) Britt. sown on same host.
3. *Uromyces Lespedezae-procumbentis* (Schw.) Curt. — Teleutospores from *Lespedeza capitata* Michx. sown on same host.
4. *Puccinia caulicola* Tr. & Gall. — Teleutospores from *Salvia lanceolata* Willd. sown on the same host.*
5. *Uromyces Solidagini-Caricis* Arth. — Teleutospores from *Carex varia* Muhl. sown on *Solidago Canadensis* L., *S. serotina* Ait., *S. flexicaulis* L. and *S. caesia* L.
6. *Puccinia pustulata* (Curt.) Arth. — Teleutospores from *Andropogon furcatus* Muhl. and *A. scoparius* Michx. sown on *Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt.
7. *Puccinia Eatoniae* Arth. — Aecidiospores from *Ranunculus abortivus* L. sown on *Eatonia Pennsylvanica* (DC.) A. Gray.
8. *Puccinia hydnoidea* (B. & C.) Arth. — Aecidiospores from *Dirca palustris* L. sown on *Bromus ciliatus* L.

Judging from the few instances that have come to my notice, the interest and importance of making observations upon proximity of aecidial and teleutosporic forms are not yet fully appreciated by American collectors of *Uredineae*. This is the most valuable method by which a reasonable conjecture can be made regarding the alternate connection of any one of the many scores of isolated aecidial forms, most of which are probably heteroeci-

* Successful cultures reported by Kellerman, Jour. Mycol. 9:27, Dec. 1903.

ous. Cultural work without such conjectures based on field observations are largely a waste of time, rarely leading to any positive information. The time to make observations is early spring, when the rusts first begin to show, mostly in April and May. Simple record of proximity is not especially important. The observations must show that the inference is well established, that the new growth of spores has come from germinating spores of another sort found near by. The ability to work out such an inference marks the logical and acute observer.

I desire to thank Messrs. Kellerman, Bates, Davis and Bartholomew for providing teleutosporic material, and also Mr. Holway for numerous favors. I have already mentioned the kindness of Messrs. R. Douglas' Sons in providing host plants; strong plants of *Callirrhoe involucrata* were sent by Mr. Bartholomew. My particular thanks, moreover, are due to the Botanical Society of America for providing funds by which the work could be prosecuted, not only in the laboratory but in the field. The observations at Fair Oaks, Ind., by far the most important of those made in a single locality, were rendered possible by the society's generosity.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. VIII.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

THE MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES IN *ANNALES MYCOLOGICI*, VOL. I, No. 6, Nov. 1903, are as follows: The Genus *Harpochytrium* in the United States (Atkinson); Das Absterben der Stöcke der Johannis- und Stachelbeeren, verursacht von *Cytosporina Ribis* P. Magnus n. sp. (van Hall); Ueber die geographische Verbreitung der *Meliola nidulans* (Schw.) Cooke (Neger); Die Discomyceten-Gattung *Aleurina* Sacc. (Rehm); *Urophlyctis hemisphaerica* (Speg.) Syd. (Sydow); *Mycotheca germanica* Fasc. I (no. 1-50) Fasc. II (no. 51-100) (Sydow); *Mycologische Fragmente* (v. Höhnelt); Eine Neue *Puccinia* auf *Senecio* (Dietel); Sur le *Phytophthora infestans* (Matruchot & Molliard).

THE DAILY PROGRAM OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, 53d Annual Meeting at St. Louis, last week in 1903, contained the following mycological papers: Cultures of Uredineae in 1903, J. C. Arthur; Uredinous Infections in 1903, W. A. Kellerman; Some Unusual Diseases of Plants in Iowa for the Season of 1903, L. H. Pammel; Symbiosis in *Lolium*, E. M. Freeman; A Lichen Society of a Sandstone Riprap, Bruce Fink; The Genus *Harpochytrium*; its Development, Synonymy and Distribution, G. F. Atkinson;

The Phylogeny of Lichens, F. E. Clements; The Necessity of Reform in the Nomenclature of Fungi, F. S. Earle; The Taxonomic Value of the Spermogonium, J. C. Arthur; Proof of the Identity of Phoma and Phyllosticta on the Sugar Beet, G. G. Hedgcock; Unpublished Notes on the Uredineae, M. A. Carleton; *Craterellus taxophilus*, a New Species of Thelephoraceae, C. Thom; Fungi Cultivated by Texas Ants, A. M. Ferguson.

DR. RUD. ADERHOLD IS THE AUTHOR OF TWO ILLUSTRATED LEAFLETS, namely, *Der Krebs der Obstbäume und seine Behandlung* [Nectria], and *Die Monilia-Krankheiten unserer Obstbäume und ihre Bekämpfung*, which are publications of the Kaiserliches Gesundheitsamt, Berlin, Germany, Biologische Abtheilung für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Flugblatt Nr. 14, Oct. 1902, and Flugblatt Nr. 17, Dec. 1902.

UREDINEAE JAPONICAE, IV, BY P. DIETEL IN ENGLER'S BOTANISCHE JAHRBUECHER, 32:624-632, gives a large number of new species, a few of the interesting ones being: *Puccinia asparagi lucidi* on *Asparagus lucidus*, *Phragmidium heterosporum* on *Rubus trifidus*, *Uredinopsis corchoropsidis* on *Corchoropsis crenata*: *Aecidium polygoni-cuspidati* on *Polygonum cuspidatum*, *Aecidium hydrangeae paniculatae* on *Hydrangea paniculata* and *Aecidium fraxini-bungeanae* on *Fraxinus bungeana*. *Uredinopsis corchoropsidis* occurs on a *Tiliaceous* host—heretofore representatives of this genus have been found only on Ferns.

TITLES OF MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES IN OESTERREICH. BOT. ZEITSCHRIFT for the years 1901 and 1902 are as follows. H. & P. Sydow — *Zur Pilzflora Tirols*; H. & P. Sydow — *Uebersicht und Beschreibung sämtlicher bisher auf der Gattung Crepis gefundenen Uredineen*; Victor Kindermann—*Ueber das sogenannte Blüten der Frucht Körper von Stereum sanguinolentum Fr.*; P. Magnus — *Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Unterscheidung des Kronenrostes der Gräser in mehrere Arten*.

THE GENUS HARPOCHYTRIUM IN THE UNITED STATES is the subject of an extended article by Geo. F. Atkinson in *Annales Mycologici*, 1:479-502, Pl. X, Nov. 1903. He studied a form in 1895, and again the past season, occurring on *Spirogyra*, and proposes the name of *Harpochytrium intermedium* n. sp. He regards the generic names *Fulminaria* (by Gobi, 1889) and *Rhabdium* (by Dangeard, 1903), as synonyms with *Harpochytrium* (by Lagerheim, 1890). The known species are *H. hyalothecae* Lag. (*H. hyalothecae* Schroet., *Fulminaria mucophila* Gobi, *Fulminaria mucophila* Wille), *H. hedenii* (*Rhabdium acutum* Dang., *Fulminaria hedenii* Wille) and *H. intermedium* Atks.

C. J. J. VAN HALL OUTLINES HIS OBSERVATIONS AND PARTIAL STUDY of a prevalent and destructive disease of Currants and Gooseberries in North Holland, where these are extensively cultivated with great care and success and "therefore" remarkably

free from parasitic diseases. The root parasite is supposed by P. Magnus to be a new species. The article is published in *Annales Mycologici*, 1:503-512, Pl. XI, Nov. 1903, under the title: *Das Absterben der Stöcke der Johannis- und Stachelbeeren, verursacht von Cytosporina Ribis* P. Magnus (n. sp.)

ELLIS & EVERHART'S FUNGI COLUMBIANA, CENTURY XIX, edited and published by Elam Bartholomew, Stockton, Kansas, was issued Dec. 29, 1903. Three new species, with descriptions, appear in this century as follows: 1808, *Ascochyta lethalis* Ell. & Barth, n. sp., on living stems of *Melilotus alba*; 1820, *Dicoccum psoraleae* Ell. & Barth, n. sp., on living leaves and stems of *Psoralea tenuiflora*; 1874, *Septoria grindeliae* Ell. & Barth, n. sp., on living leaves of *Grindelia squarrosa*.

A REPORT IN SCIENCE, DEC. 25, 1903, OF GRANTS made by the Carnegie Institution for research during the fiscal year 1902-3, shows one Mycological subject, namely, *Researches on the Cytological relations of the Amoebae, Acrasieae and Myxomycetes*, E. W. Olive. The work was carried on in Professor Strasburger's laboratory in the Botanical Institute at Bonn, Germany. The sum granted for Mr. Olive's use was \$1,000. Two papers are nearly completed incorporating a portion of his results.

THE STRUCTURE AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE PHYCOMYCETES, with a revision of the Families and a rearrangement of the North American Genera, by Charles E. Bessey, is published in the *Trans. Am. Micr. Soc.* 24:27-54, Pl. II, Nov. 1903. The nine families of fungi are distributed among three orders, all of the class *Chlorophyceae*, of the branch *Phycophyta*. The author states that their affinities with their algal relatives, rather than their mutual relationships, must dominate their classification. To the groups, including genera, are added full and useful diagnoses preceded by extended synoptical keys.

A KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF INOCYBE (second part) is given by F. S. Earle in *Torreyia*, 3:183-4, Dec. 1903. Twenty-five species are included, forming *sections* *Rimosae*, *Velutineae*, and *Viscidae*.

UEBER DIE IN GEBAEUDEN AUFTRETENDEN WICHTIGSTEN HOLZBEWOHNENDEN SCHWAEMME von P. Hennings (*Hedwigia*, 42:178-191, 7 Oct. 1903) includes a very full general account of such fungi as *Merulius lachrymans*, *Polyporus vaporarius*, *Lenzites sepiaria* (*L. abietina*), *Dædalea quercina*, *Fomes igniarius*, *Coniophora cerebella*, *Corticium giganteum*, *Lentinus squamosus*, *Coprinus domesticus*, *Armillaria mellea*, *Xylaria polymorpha*, etc. The author states that he has found kürzlich in einem Hause bei Berlin auf der Unterseite feuchter, morscher kieferner Dielenbretter unter der Wasserleitung einen sehr kleinen schwarzen Pilz, namely, *Coniothyrium domesticum* P. Henn. n. sp. peritheciis superficialibus subglobosis vel ovoideis, sub-

papillatis, atris, membranaceo-subcarbonaceis, ca. 100-120 μ diam.; conidiis ovoideis ellipsoideis vel subcitriformibus, utrinque obtusiusculis, 1-2-guttulatis, læte brunneis, 8-10 x 4-5 μ .

IN BEIBLATT ZUR HEDWIGIA, 42:(233)-(240), 7 Oct. 1903, P. Hennings publishes some interesting notes Ueber die an Bäumen wachsenden heimischen Agariceen. Some interesting statements are: that *Collybia velutipes* occurs on various species of *living trees* (commoner however on stumps); *Pleurotus ostreatus* common on *living* trunks, seldom on stumps; *Pleurotus ulmarius* especially on *living* Elm trunks, in Schlesien on *Tilia*; *Pluteus cervinus* mostly on stumps of deciduous trees and evergreens, but also quite often on *living* trunks; *Lentinus stypticus* on stumps and on *living* Hazel; *Schizophyllum alneum* on prostrate Ash-stems, etc., also on *living* Linden, commoner in the tropics on various *living* tree trunks.

IN PROFESSOR BESSEY'S ARTICLE ON EVOLUTION IN MICROSCOPIC PLANTS, Trans. Am. Micr. Soc. 24:5-12, Nov. 1903, we notice that the "chlorophyllless members of the class of the green-algae (Chlorophyceae)", the more important families being Saprolegniaceae and Peronosporaceae, show but little modification from that of a *green felt*, the former having lost the chlorophyll, become reduced in size, and bear many zoospores; but the downey-mildews have become parasitic on higher (aerial) plants, and substituted conidia for zoospores and suppressed antherozoids. The Mucoraceae are "related to the green felts" — and in the sexual apparatus the greatest modifications have taken place.

IN MYCOLOGISCHE FRAGMENTE, ANN. MYCOLOG. 1:522-534, Nov. 1903, Dr. Franz v. Höhnelt describes many new species and the following new genera: *Bresadolella* n. gen. *Nectriacearum*; *Myxolibertella* n. gen. — est *Libertella* vel *Myxosporium* cum sporulis filiformibus et oblongis (vel fusoides) commixtis; *Sporodiniopsis* n. gen. *Hyphomycetum*; *Cirrhomycetes* n. gen. *Dematiacearum*; *Aegeritopsis* n. gen. — *Tuberculariaceae* mucedineae staurospora. In the same article he states that *Cercospora platyspora* E. et Holw. on *Zizia integerrima*, and *Cercospora sii* E. et Ev. on *Sium cicutifolium*, are the same and höchst wahrscheinlich synonyms of *Fusicladium depressum* — not *Cercospora* because the spores are two-celled.

CORTICIUM VAGUM B. & C. VAR. *SOLANTI* BURT, a fruiting stage of *Rhizoctonia solani*, is reported by F. M. Rolfs in Science, N. S. 18:729, Dec. 4, 1903. This is based on a study of the Potato *Rhizoctonia* begun in 1901. "Observations show that potato plants developed from tubers which are more or less covered with sclerotia of this fungus usually have their subterranean parts overrun with a dark brown cobweb-like mycelium. This frequently extends up the green stems from one to three inches above the ground forming a thin hymenial layer which is usu-

ally gray-white in color. . . . The tips of the outermost branches of this hymenial layer become changed into basidia bearing from two to six sterigmata."

EINE NEUE PUCCINIA AUF SENECIO VON P. DIETEL, (Ann. Mycolog. 1:535, Nov. 1903) is *Puccinia tasmanica* Diet. n. sp., Tasmania, in caulibus foliisque Senecionis vulgaris, IV, 1895. Aecidia and teleutospores are noted; adsunt etiam teleutosporeae uniloculares.

SYDOW, MYCOTHECA GERMANICA FASC. I (NO. 1-50), FASC. II (NO. 51-100), the first two fascicles of a new set of Exsiccata, are noticed in Ann. Mycolog. 1:519 and 536, Nov. 1903. Diagnoses of the new species included (five in the first and six in the second Fascicle) are a part of the article here alluded to.

H. U. P. SYDOW GIVE A NOTE IN ANNALES MYCOLOGICI, 1: 517-8, Nov. 1903, touching "*Urophlyctis hemisphaerica* (Speg.) Syd." which Spegazzini described in Fungi Argent. IV, 1881, as *Uromyces hemisphaericus*. The authors list the synonymy of *Urophlyctis hemisphaerica* (Speg.) Syd. as follows: *Uromyces hemisphaericus* Speg. (1881), *Urophlyctis kriegeana* P. Mag. (1888), *Protomyces vagabundus* Speg. pp. (1891), *Cladochytrium kriegeana* A. Fisch. (1892), *Entyloma hemisphaericum* Speg. pp. (1889), *Oedomyces hemisphaericus* Speg. pp. (1903).

NUMEROUS MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES HAVE APPEARED IN COMPTES RENDUS, T. 136, Jan.-June, 1903, par exemple: Beauverie, La Maladie des platanes; Coupin, Sur la nutrition du *Sterigmatocystis nigra*, Sur les formes tératologiques du *Sterigmatocystis nigra* privé de potassium; Dangeard, Observations sur la théorie du cloisonnement, Observations sur le *Monas vulgaris*, Un nouveau genre de Chytridiacées: le *Rhabdium acutum*, Sur le nouveau genre *Protascus*, La sexualité dans le genre *Monascus*, Sur le *Pyronema confluens*; Guilliermond, Contribution à l'étude de l'épithème des Ascomycètes, Nouvelles recherches sur l'épithème des Ascomycètes; Mangin, Sur la phthiariose, maladie de la Vigne causée par le *Dactylopius Vitis* et le *Bornetina Corium*, Sur la maladie du Châtaignier causée par le *Mycelophagus Castaneae*, Sur un nouveau groupe le *Champignons*, les *Bornetiniées*, et sur le *Bornetina corium* de la Phthiariose de la Vigne; Marchal, La spécialisation du parasitisme chez l'*Erysiphe graminis* D.C.; Matruchot, Germination des spores de truffes; culture et caractères du mycélium truffier, Sur les caractères botaniques du mycélium truffier; Molliard, Rôle des bactéries dans la production des périthèces des *Ascobolus*; Prunet, Sur un maladie des rameaux du Figuier; Ray, Étude biologique sur le parasitisme: *Ustilago Maydis*.

INDEX TO UREDINEOUS CULTURE EXPERIMENTS WITH LIST OF SPECIES AND HOSTS FOR NORTH AMERICA. I.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

(Continued from p. 257, Vol. 9.)

Since the first part of this INDEX was published there has appeared (on the preceding pages of this No. of the Journal), an important article embodying the culture work of J. C. Arthur in 1903. The following additions thereto, including some corrections, are to be referred to their proper alphabetical place in that portion of the Index.

AECIDIUM ellisii Tr. & Gall. on *Chenopodium album* L., *see* *Puccinia subnitens* Diet. from *Distichlis spicata* (L.) Greene. [Kellerman.]

AECIDIUM on *Helianthus grosse-serratus* Mont. on *H. maximiliani* Schrad., *see* *Puccinia helianthi* Schw. from *Helianthus grosse-serratus* Mart. [Arthur.]

AECIDIUM on *Helianthus annuus* and *H. mollis*, *see* *Puccinia helianthi* Schw. from *Helianthus mollis*. [Kellerman]

AECIDIUM hydnoideum B. & C., from *Dirca palustris* L. (uredo and teleuto [*Puccinia hydnoidea* (B. & C.) Arth. n. n.] on *Bromus ciliatus* L.). J. C. Arthur. Jour. Mycol. 10:19. Jan. 1904.

AECIDIUM [Caeoma] on *Larix decidua* Mill., *see* *Melampsora medusae* Thüm. teleutospores from *Larix decidua*. [Arthur]

AECIDIUM leucospermum B. & C. on *Lespedeza capitata* Mx., *see* *Uromyces lespedezae-procumbentis* (Schw.) Curt. teleutospores from *Lespedeza capitata*. [Arthur]

AECIDIUM pustulatum Curt. on *Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt., *see* *Puccinia pustulata* (Curt.) Arth. teleutospores from *Andropogon furcatus* Muhl. and *A. scoparius* Mx. [Arthur]

AECIDIUM ranunculi Schw. from *ranunculus abortivus* L. (uredo and teleuto [*Puccinia eatoniae* Arth. n. n.] on *Eatonia pennsylvanica* (DC.) A. Gray). J. C. Arthur. Jour. Mycol. 10:18. Jan. 1904.

AECIDIUM on *Ribes cynosbati* (spermogonia and aecidia), *see* *Puccinia albiperidia* Arth. teleutospores from *Carex gracillima* Schw. [Arthur]

AECIDIUM on *Salvia lanceolata*, *see* *Puccinia caulicola* Tr. & Gall. teleutospores from *Salvia lanceolata*. [Arthur]

- AECIDIUM on *Solidago canadensis* L., *S. serotina* Ait., *S. flexicaulis* L., *S. caesia* L., *see* *Uromyces caricis-solidaginis* Arth. teleutospores from *Carex varia* Muhl. [Arthur]
- ANDROPOGON *furcatus* Muhl. and *A. scoparius* Mx. (spermogonia and aecidia [*Aecidium pustulatum* Curt.] on *Comandra umbellata* (L.) Nutt., *see* *Puccinia pustulata* (Curt.) Arth. from *Andropogon furcatus* Muhl. and *A. scoparius* Mx. [Arthur]
- ANDROPOGON *scoparius* Mx. and *A. furcatus* Muhl., *see* *Andropogon furcatus* Muhl. and. . . [Arthur]
- ANDROPOGON *scoparius* Mx. (spermogonia and aecidia on *Pentstemon hirsutus*), *see* *Puccinia andropogonis* Schw. teleutospores from *Andropogon scoparius* Mx. [Arthur]
- BROMUS *ciliatus* L. (*Puccinnia hydnoidea* (B. & C.) Arth), *see* *Aecidium hydnoideum* B. & C. from *Dirca palustris* L. [Arthur]
- CAEOMA on *Larix decidua* Mill., *see* *Aecidium* on *Larix decidua* Mill. [Arthur]
- CALAMOVILFA *longifolia* (Hook.) Hack. (spermogonia and aecidia on *Smilax hispida*), *see* *Puccinia amphigena* Diet. teleutospores from *Calamovilfa longifolia* (Hook.) Hack. [Arthur]
- CAREX *gracillima* Schw. (spermogonia and aecidia on *Ribes cynosbati*), *see* *Puccinia albiperidia* Arth. teleutospores from *Carex gracillima* Schw. [Arthur]
- COMANDRA *umbellata* (L.) Nutt. (*Aecidium pustulatum* Curt.), *see* *Puccinia pustulata* (Curt.) Arth. teleutospores from *Andropogon furcatus* Muhl. and *A. scoparius* Mx. [Arthur]
- CAREX *varia* Muhl. (spermogonia and aecidia on *Solidago canadensis* L., *S. serotina* Ait., *S. flexicaulis* L., *S. caesia* L.) *see* *Uromyces caricis-solidaginis* Arth, teleutospores from *Carex varia* Muhl. [Arthur]
- CHENOPODIUM *album* L. (*Aecidium ellisii* Tr. & Gall.), *see* *Puccinia subnitens* Diet. from *Distichlis spicata* (L.) Greene. [Kellerman]
- DIRCA *palustris* L. (uredo and teleuto [*Puccinia hydnoidea* (B. & C.) Arth. on *Bromus ciliatus* L., *see* *Aecidium hydnoideum* B. & C. from *Dirca palustris* L. [Arthur]
- DISTICHLIS *spicata* (L.) Greene (*Aecidium ellisii* Tr. & Gall. on *Chenopodium album* L.), *see* *Puccinia subnitens* Diet. from *Distichlis spicata* (L.) Greene. [Kellerman]
- EATONIA *pennsylvanica* (DC.) A. Gray (*Puccinia eatoniae* Arth.), *see* *Aecidium ranunculi* Schw. from *Ranunculus abortivus* L. [Arthur]

ELYMUS virginicus L. (spermogonia and aecidia on *Impatiens aurea*), *see* *Puccinia impatientis* (Schw.) Arth. teleutospores from *Elymus virginicus*. [Arthur]

The preceding entries belong alphabetically with the first installment — printed on pp. 247-257, Vol. 9.

EUPHORBIA nutans (*Uromyces euphorbiae* C. & P. uredo and teleuto), *see* *Uromyces euphorbiae* C. & P. aecidiospores (*Aecidium euphorbiae* Am. Auct.) from *Euphorbia nutans*. [Arthur]

EUPHORBIA nutans Lag. (*Uromyces euphorbiae* C. & P. uredo on *Euphorbia nutans* Lag.), *see* *Uromyces euphorbiae* C. & P. aecidiospores from *Euphorbia nutans* Lag. [Arthur]

EUPHORBIA nutans (Uredo on *Euphorbia nutans*), *see* *Uromyces euphorbiae* C. & P. aecidiospores from *Euphorbia nutans* [Arthur]

EUPHORBIA nutans Lag. (*Uromyces euphorbiae* C. & P. uredo), *see* *Uromyces euphorbiae* C. & P. aecidiospores from *Euphorbia nutans* Lag. [Arthur]

FARLOW, W. G. The Development of the Gymnosporangia of the United States [General account of results of cultures by himself, Thaxter, Halsted, and some European botanists.] Bot. Gaz. 11:234-241. Sept. 1886.

FARLOW, W. G. Development of *Roestelia* from Gymnosporangia. [Preliminary notice of Thaxter's work.] Bot. Gaz. 11:189-190. July 1886.

FARLOW, W. G. The Gymnosporangia or Cedar Apples of the United States. Anniv. Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 1880, 38:1-38. Pl. 1-2. 1880.

FARLOW, W. G. Notes on some Species of Gymnosporangium and *Chrysomyxa* of the United States. Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, N. S. 12:311-323. 1885.

FESTUCA gigantea (*Puccinia graminis tritici*), *see* *Puccinia graminis tritici* uredospores from *Triticum vulgare*. [Carleton]

FESTUCA sp. indet. (*Puccinia coronata* Corda), *see* *Puccinia coronata* Corda uredospores from *Avena sativa*. [Carleton]

FRAXINUS viridis (*Aecidium fraxini* Schw.), *see* *Puccinia peridermiospora* (E. & T.) Arth. from *Spartina cynosuroides*. [Arthur]

- GYMNOCONIA interstitialis (Caeoma nitens Schw.) from Rubus occidentalis and R. villosus (Gymnoconia interstitialis teleuto [Puccinia peckiana Howe] on Rubus occidentalis and R villosus). G. W. Clinton. Bot. Gaz. 20: 116. March 1895.
- GYMNOCONIA interstitialis (Puccinia peckiana Howe teleuto on Rubus occidentalis and R. villosus), *see* Gymnoconia interstitialis (Caeoma nitens Schw.) from Rubus occidentalis and R villosus. [Clinton]
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM biseptatum from [Cupressus thyoides] (Roestelia botryapites on Amelanchier canadensis). Roland Thaxter. Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, 14: 263. (Separate) Jan. 1887.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM biseptatum from [Cupressus thyoides] (————? spermogonia on Amelanchier canadensis). W. G. Farlow. Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, N. S. 12:316. 1885.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM biseptatum from Cupressus thyoides (————? spermogonia on Crataegus tomentosa). W. G. Farlow. Annivers. Mem. Boston Nat. Hist. 1880:35. 1880.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM clavariaeforme DC. from Juniperus communis L. (Roestelia botryapites Schw. on Amelanchier [canadensis] and A. botryapium). Byron D. Halsted. Bull. Bot. Dept. State Agr. Coll. Iowa [1887]:90-2. Feb. 1888.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM clavariaeforme from [Juniperus communis] (Roestelia lacerata on Crataegus tomentosa). Roland Thaxter. Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, 14:262. (Separate) Jan. 1887.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM clavipes from [Juniperus virginiana] (Roestelia aurantiaca on Amelanchier canadensis and Pyrus malus spermogonia only). Roland Thaxter. Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, 14:264. (Separate) Jan. 1887.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM conicum from [Juniperus virginiana] (Roestelia cornuta on Amelanchier canadensis and Pyrus malus (spermogonia only). Roland Thaxter. Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, 14:264. (Separate) Jan. 1887.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM clavipes from [Juniperus virginiana] (————? spermogonia on Amelanchier canadensis, Pyrus arbutifolia and P. malus). W. G. Farlow. Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, N. S. 12:316. 1885
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM ellisii from [Cupressus sp.] (Roestelia transformans (?) on Pyrus arbutifolia and (?) Amelanchier canadensis). Roland Thaxter. Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, 14:264 (Separate) Jan. 1887.

- GYMNOSPORANGIUM globosum from *Juniperus virginiana* (*Roestelia* "lacerata z" [*R. globosum* Thax. as later used] on *Pyrus malus*, *Pyrus americana* and *Crataegus crus-galli*). Roland Thaxter. Conn. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 107:4. 15 Apr. 1891.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM globosum from [*Juniperus virginiana*] (*Roestelia* sp.? (spermogonia only) on *Crataegus coccinea*, *Pyrus americana* and *Pyrus malus*.) Roland Thaxter. Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, 14:263. (Separate) Jan. 1887.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM globosum from *Juniperus virginiana* (————? spermogonia on *Crataegus oxycantha*, *C. douglasii* and *Pyrus malus*). W. G. Farlow. Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, N. S. 12:316. 1885.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM globosum from *Juniperus virginiana* (————? spermogonia on *Crataegus tomentosa*). W. G. Farlow. Annivers. Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 1880:34. 1880.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM macropus from *Juniperus virginiana* (*Roestelia* [penicillata] on *Pirus coronaria*). Byron D. Halsted. Bot. Gaz. 11:190. July 1886. Bull. Iowa Agr. Coll. Bot. Dept. 1886:59-61. 1887.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM macropus from *Juniperus virginiana* (*Roestelia pirata* on *Pirus malus* cult.). F. C. Stewart and G. W. Carver. Proc. Iowa Acad. Sci. for 1895, 3:166. 1896. Reprinted in N. Y. Exp. Sta. for 1895:535. 1896.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM macropus from [*Juniperus virginiana*] (*Roestelia pyrata* on *Pyrus malus*). Roland Thaxter. Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, 14:262. (Separate) Jan. 1887.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM macropus from *Juniperus virginiana* (*Roestelia pyrata* on *Pyrus iowensis*). L. H. Pammel. Rep. Iowa State Hort. Soc. 1893, 28:470. 1894.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM macropus from *Juniperus virginiana* (——? spermogonia on *Crataegus douglasii*, *Pyrus arbutifolia*, *P. malus* and *Amelanchier*). W. G. Farlow, Proc. Am. Acad. Arts & Sci. Boston, N. S. 12:316. 1885.
- GYMNOSPORANGIUM macropus from *Juniperus virginiana* (——? spermogonia on *Crataegus tomentosa* and *Amelanchier canadensis*). W. G. Farlow. Annivers. Mem. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 1880:34-5. 1880.
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- LARIX decidua Mill. [*L. europæa* DC.] (spermogonia and aecidia [Cæoma]), *see* *Melampsora medusae* Thüm. teleutospores from *Populus deltoides* Marsh. [Arthur]
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MUHLENBERGIA mexicana (Aecidium hibisciatus Schw. on Hibiscus moscheutos), *see* Puccinia hibisciata (Schw.) Kellerm. (P. muhlenbergiae Arth., P. windsoriae Burr. non Schw.) from Muhlenbergia mexicana [Kellerman]

OATS, *see* Avena sativa.

OENOTHERA biennis L., *see* Onogra biennis (L.) Scop.

ONAGRA biennis (L.) Scop. (Oenothera biennis L.) (Aecidium peckii DeT.), *see* Puccinia peckii (DeT.) Kellerm. from Carex trichocarpa Muhl. [Arthur]

ONAGRA biennis (L.) Scop. (Oenothera biennis L.) Aecidium peckii DeToni (Ae. oenotherae Pk.), *see* Puccinia peckii (DeToni) Kellerm. n. n. (P. caricina DC. p. p.) from Carex trichocarpa. [Kellerman]

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PENTSTEMON pubescens (Aecidium pentstemonis Schw.), *see* Puccinia americana Lagh. from Andropogon scoparius. [Arthur]

PENTSTEMON pubescens (Puccinia americana Lagh. uredo on Andropogon scoparius), *see* Puccinia americana Lagh. aecidiospores [Aecidium pentstemonis Schw.] from Pentstemon pubescens. [Arthur]

PENTSTEMON hirsutus ([Aecidium pentstemonis] spermogonia), *see* Puccinia andropogonis Schw. from Andropogon scoparius. [Kellerman]

PENTSTEMON hirsutus (L.) Willd. (spermogonia and aecidia), *see* Puccinia andropogonis Schw. teleutospores from Andropogon scoparius Mx. [Arthur]

PHALARIS arundinacea (Puccinia coronata Corda), *see* Puccinia coronata Corda uredospores from Avena sativa. [Carleton]

PHALARIS caroliniana (Puccinia coronata Corda), *see* Puccinia coronata Corda aecidium from Rhamnus lanceolata. [Carleton]

PHASEOLUS diversifolius Pers. *see* Strophostyles helvola (L.) Britt.

PHLEUM pratense (Puccinia coronata Corda), *see* Puccinia coronata Corda uredospores from Avena sativa. [Carleton]

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- PHRAGMITES phragmites (aecidia [*Aecidium rubellum* Pers.] on *Rumex altissimus*), *see* *Puccinia phragmitis* (Schum.) Körn. from *Phragmites phragmites*. [Bates]
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- PIRUS malus cult. (*Roestelia pirata*), *see* *Gymnosporangium macropus* from *Juniperus virginiana*. [Stewart & Carver]
- PLANTAGO rugelii (*Aecidium plantaginis* Ces [?]), *see* *Uromyces aristidae* E. & E. from *Aristida oligantha* Mx. [Arthur]
- POLYPOGON monspeliensis (*Puccinia coronata* Corda), *see* *Puccinia coronata* Corda uredospores from *Avena sativa*. [Carleton]
- POPULUS deltoides Marsh. (spermogonia and aecidia [*caeoma*] on *Larix decidua* Mill. (*L. europaea* DC.)), *see* *Melampsora medusae* Thüm. teleutospores from *Populus deltoides*. [Arthur]
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- PUCCINIA caricis (Schum.) Reb. aecidia on Urtica gracilis, *see* Puccinia caricis (Schum.) Reb. from Carex stricta Lam. [Arthur]
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- PUCCINIA caricis-erigerontis Arth. aecidia on Leptilon canadense (L.) Britt., *see* Puccinia caricis-erigerontis Arth. from Carex festucacea Willd. [Kellerman]
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- PUCCINIA caricis-solidaginis Arth. aecidia on Solidago canadensis L., *see* Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arth. from Carex stipata Muhl. [Kellerman]
- PUCCINIA caricis-solidaginis Arth. from Carex stipata Muhl. (Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arth. aecidia on Solidago canadensis L.). W. A. Kellerman. Jour. Mycol. 9:228. Dec. 1903.
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- PUCCINIA caulicola Tr. & Gall. teleutospores from Salvia lanceolata Willd., (Puccinia caulicola Tr. & Gall. aecidia [Aecidium caulicolum Kellerm.] on Salvia Salvia Willd.). W. A. Kellerman. Jour. Mycol. 9:227. Dec. 1903.
- PUCCINIA caulicola Tr. & Gall. teleutospores from Salvia lanceolata Willd. (spermogonia and aecidia on Salvia lanceolata). J. C. Arthur. Jour. Mycol. 10:14. Jan. 1904.

- PUCCINIA chrysanthemi Roze uredospores from Chrysanthemum indicum (Puccinia chrysanthemi Roze uredo on Chrysanthemum indicum). J. C. Arthur. Ind. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 85:145. Oct. 1900.
- PUCCINIA chrysanthemi Roze uredospores on Chrysanthemum indicum, *see* Puccinia chrysanthemi Roze uredo from Chrysanthemum indicum. [Arthur]
- PUCCINIA cirsii-lanceolati Schroet. teleutospores from Carduus lanceolatus L. (Puccinia cirsii-lanceolati Schroet. aecidia [Aecidium cirsii-lanceolati Kellerm.] uredo and teleuto on Carduus lanceolatus L.). W. A. Kellerman. Jour. Mycol. 9:229. Dec. 1903.
- PUCCINIA cirsii-lanceolati Schroet. aecidia [Aecidium cirsii-lanceolati Kellerman] uredo and teleuto on Carduus lanceolatus L., *see* Puccinia cirsii-lanceolati Schroet. teleutospores from Carduus lanceolatus L. [Kellerman]
- PUCCINIA convolvuli Cast. from Convolvulus sepium (Aecidium calystegiae Desm. on Convolvulus sepium). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 29:270. April 1900.
- PUCCINIA coronata Corda on Alopecurus alpestris, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Avena fatua, A. pratensis, A. sativa, Dactylis glomerata, Eatonia sp. indet., Festuca sp. indet., Koeleria cristata, Phalaris arundinacea, Phleum pratense, Polypogon monspeliensis, *see* Puccinia coronata Corda uredospores from Avena sativa. [Carleton]
- PUCCINIA coronata Corda on Avena sativa, Phalaris caroliniana, Arrhenatherum elatius, *see* Puccinia coronata Corda aecidium from Rhamnus lanceolata. [Carleton]
- PUCCINIA coronata Corda aecidiospores from Rhamnus lanceolata (Puccinia coronata Corda on Avena sativa, Phalaris caroliniana, Arrhenatherum elatius.) Mark Alfred Carleton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Veg. Phys. & Path. Bull. 16:48. 27 Sept. 1899.
- PUCCINIA coronata Corda uredospores from Avena sativa (Puccinia coronata Corda on Alopecurus alpestris, Anthoxanthum odoratum, Avena fatua, A. pratensis, A. sativa, Dactylis glomerata, Eatonia sp. indet., Festuca sp. indet., Koeleria cristata, Phalaris arundinacea, Phleum pratense, Polypogon monspeliensis). Mark Alfred Carleton. U. S. Dept. Rgr. Div. Veg. Phys. & Path. Bull. 16:46-7. 27 Sept. 1899.
- PUCCINIA eatoniae Arth. n. n. on Eatonia pennsylvanica (DC.) A. G.), *see* Aecidium ranunculi Schw. from Ranunculus abortivus L. [Arthur]

- PUCCINIA fraxinata (Lk.) Arth. n. n. for P. atkinsoniana Diet. & P. bolleyana Sacc. [Arthur]
- PUCCINIA graminis on Avena sativa, *see* Puccinia graminis uredospores from Avena sativa. [Hitchcock & Carleton]
- PUCCINIA graminis on Avena sativa, *see* Puccinia graminis uredospores from Triticum vulgare. [Hitchcock & Carleton]
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- PUCCINIA graminis on Hordeum distichum, *see* Puccinia uredospores from Triticum vulgare. [Hitchcock & Carleton]
- PUCCINIA graminis on Triticum vulgare, *see* Puccinia graminis uredospores on Triticum vulgare. [Hitchcock & Carleton]
- PUCCINIA graminis uredospores from Triticum vulgare (Puccinia graminis on Avena sativa). A. S. Hitchcock & M. A. Carleton. Kans. Exp. Sta. Bull. 46:3. May 1894.
- PUCCINIA graminis uredospores from Triticum vulgare (Puccinia graminis on Hordeum distichum.) A. S. Hitchcock & M. A. Carleton. Kans. Exp. Sta. Bull. 46:3. May 1894.
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- PUCCINIA graminis tritici [Aecidium], *see* Aecidium berberidis. [Carleton]
- PUCCINIA graminis tritici on Elymus canadensis, E. can. glaucifolius, Triticum vulgare, *see* Puccinia graminis tritici uredospores from Elymus canarensis glaucifolius. [Carleton]
- PUCCINIA graminis tritici uredospores from Elymus canadensis glaucifolius (Puccinia graminis tritici on Elymus canadensis, E. canadensis glaucifolius, Triticum vulgare). Mark Alfred Carleton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Veg. Phys. & Path. Bull. 16:55. 27 Sept. 1899.
- PUCCINIA graminis tritici on Hordeum [distichum], *see* Aecidium berberidis from Hordeum [distichum]. [Carleton]
- PUCCINIA graminis tritici from Hordeum jubatum (Puccinia graminis tritici on Triticum vulgare). Mark Alfred Carleton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Veg. Phys. & Path. Bull. 16:55. 27 Sept. 1899.
- PUCCINIA graminis tritici on Triticum vulgare, Festuca gigantea, Agropyron richardsoni, Triticum monococcum, Hordeum [distichum], Koeleria cristata, *see* Puccinia graminis tritici uredospores from Triticum vulgare. [Carleton]

- Puccinia graminis tritici on Triticum vulgare, *see* Puccinia graminis tritici-uredospores from Hordeum jubatum. [Carleton]
- Puccinia graminis tritici from Triticum vulgare (Puccinia graminis tritici on Triticum vulgare, Festuca gigantea, Agropyron richardsoni, Triticum monococcum, Hordeum [distichum], Koeleria cristata). Mark Alfred Carleton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Veg. Phys. & Path. Bull. 16: 54-5. 27 Sept. 1899.
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- Puccinia helianthi Schw. from Helianthus grosse-serratus Mart. (Puccinia helianthi Schw. on Helianthus grosse-serratus Mart. and H. maximiliani Schrad.). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:17. Jan. 1903.
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- Puccinia hibisciata (Schw.) Kellerm. aecidia on Hibiscus militaris Cav., *see* Puccinia hibisciata (Schw.) Kellerm. from Muhlenbergia mexicana (L.) Trin. [Kellerman]
- Puccinia hibisciata (Schw.) Kellerm. n. n. (P. muhlenbergiae Arth., P. windsoriae Burr. non Schw.) from Muhlenbergia mexicana (Aecidium hibisciatum Schw. on Hibiscus moscheutos). W. A. Kellerman. Jour. Mycol. 9:109, 232. May, Dec. 1903.
- Puccinia hydnoidea (B. & C.) Arth. n. n. on Bromus ciliatus L., *see* Aecidium hydnoideum B. & C. from Dirca palustris L. [Arthur]

- PUCCINIA impatientis (Schw.) Arthur n. n. (*Puccinia rubigovera* p. p. [on *Elymus virginicus*]). [J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:19. Jan. 1903.]
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- PUCCINIA jamesiana (Pk.) Arth. nom. nov. (*Puccinia bartholomaei* Diet. and *Aecidium jamesianum* Pk. [J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:18. Jan. 1903.]
- PUCCINIA lateripes B. & Rav. aecidiospores [*Aecidium lateripes*] from *Ruellia strepens* (*Uredo* and teleuto on *Ruellia strepens*). W. A. Kellerman. Jour. Mycol. 9:107 and 234. May, and Dec. 1903.
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- PUCCINIA osmorrhizae on *Chaerophyllum procumbens* and (?) *Washingtonia claytoni*, *see* *Aecidium osmorrhizae* Pk. from *Washingtonia claytoni*. [Kellerman]
- PUCCINIA panici Diet. *uredo* on *Panicum virgatum*, *see* *Aecidium pammelii* Trel. from *Euphorbia corollata*. [Stuart]
- PUCCINIA peckii (DeT.) Kellerm. from *Carex trichocarpa* Muhl. *Aecidium peckii* DeT. on *Onagra biennis* (L.) Scop. (*Oenothera biennis* L.). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:13. Jan. 1903.
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- PUCCINIA pustulata (Curt.) Arth. n. n. teleutospores from Andropogon furcatus Muhl. and A. scoparius Mx. (spermatogonia and aecidia [Aecidium pustulatum Curt.] on Comandra umbellata (L.) Nutt.). J. C. Arthur. Jour. Mycol. 10:—. Jan. 1904.
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- PUCCINIA rubigo-vera uredospores from Triticum vulgare (Puccinia rubigo-vera on Triticum vulgare). A. S. Hitchcock and M. A. Carleton. Kans. Exp. Sta. Bull. 46:3. May 1894.
- PUCCINIA rubigo-vera secalis on Secalis cereale, *see* Puccinia rubigo-vera secalis uredo from Secalis cereale. [Carleton]
- PUCCINIA rubigo-vera secalis uredo from Secalis cereale (Puccinia rubigo-vera secalis on Secalis cereale). Mark Alfred Carleton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Veg. Phys. & Path. Bull. 16:43. 27 Sept. 1899.
- PUCCINIA rubigo-vera tritici on Triticum vulgare, *see* Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici from Triticum vulgare. [Carleton]
- PUCCINIA rubigo-vera tritici uredo from Triticum vulgare (Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici on Triticum vulgare). Mark Alfred Carleton. U. S. Dept. Agr. Div. Veg. Phys. & Path. Bull. 16:20. 27 Sept. 1899.
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(To be Continued)

THE AMERICAN MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

BY THE SECRETARY.

The mycologists present at the Washington meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1902, held an informal conference to consider the advisability of forming an organization. The sentiment proved to be strongly in favor of such a movement, but it was felt that the matter should be carefully looked into before decisive steps were taken. Accordingly, a committee on organization, consisting of Messrs. Earle, Shear, and Clements, was appointed to correspond with the mycologists of the country, and learn their views on the project. This committee met immediately to formulate plans and to draw up a tentative list of those whose interest might be such as to make them favor such a society. In April a circular letter was sent to these, in which expressions were asked as to the desirability and the form of organization. The response was so general and so enthusiastic, that the committee decided to proceed in the matter of making definite plans for organizing at St. Louis. A second letter was issued in December, fixing a time for meeting, and calling attention to the fact that arrangements had been made with Section G, by which Wednesday morning of the session was set apart for a mycological program.

The meeting for organization was called to order at 4 P. M. Tuesday, December 29, 1903, in the Central High School. A temporary organization was effected by electing Professor Arthur chairman, and Dr. Clements secretary. The report of the committee was read by Mr. Shear; it was as follows:

“The committee appointed at the informal meeting of the mycologists held at Washington last winter beg leave to submit the following report. Letters were sent to twenty-five mycologists, presenting a tentative plan, and asking their opinion as to the desirability of the society and the form of organization, whether as an independent society or a sub-section. Answers have been received from twenty-four of these, all heartily favoring the movement. As there was considerable diversity of opinion as to the form of the society, the committee has thought it best to suggest that an independent organization be perfected at present, but with the express purpose of affiliating as a section when feasible. Your committee has seen fit to call a meeting with a view to organization at this time, as the needs of our work and the sentiment of mycologists seem amply to justify such action. Through the courtesy of Section G, a mycological program has been arranged for Wednesday morning. Letters to this effect have been sent out to the mycologists, and in nearly every case replies have been received, expressing approval of the course.

In order to further facilitate permanent organization, your committee submits herewith the tentative draft of a constitution, together with proposals for committees upon charter membership; upon terminology, chromotaxia, etc., and upon affiliation with other botanical societies."

The report of the committee was accepted, with the exception of the provision relating to constitution, and the committee was discharged. It was moved by Professor Atkinson, seconded and carried, that the meeting organize permanently under a simple set of rules. It was also moved and carried that the meeting proceed to the election of a president, vice-president, and a secretary-treasurer, to serve to the close of the next annual meeting, and that the ballot be *viva voce*.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. Thaxter, Harvard; Vice President, Dr. Earle, New York; Secretary-treasurer, Dr. Clements, Nebraska. It was moved and carried that the president be empowered to appoint a committee of three to consider plans of affiliation with the other societies. The president asked for an expression of opinion in regard to the matter of affiliation, in the course of which it was evident that the society was a unit in favor of such a step. The committee appointed consists of Mr. Shear, Professor Atkinson, and Professor Burrill. Dr. Farlow raised the question of the membership of the society, and it was finally determined that those present as well as those to whom the circular letters were sent should be considered charter members, upon signifying their intention, and upon the payment of the assessment of one dollar. The meeting then adjourned.

The mycologists present were Arthur, Atkinson, Burrill, Clements, Clinton, Duggar, Farlow, Fink, Freeman, Hedgcock, Kellerman, Macbride, Shear, Thaxter, Tracy.

The papers presented Wednesday morning were as follows:

The Genus *Harpochytrium*; Its Development, Synonymy and Distribution. G. F. Atkinson.

The Phylogeny of Lichens. F. E. Clements.

The Necessity of Reform in the Nomenclature of Fungi. F. S. Earle.

The Taxonomic Value of the *Spermogonium*. J. C. Arthur.

Proof of the Identity of *Phoma* and *Phyllosticta* on the Sugar Beet. G. G. Hedgcock.

Unpublished Notes on the Uredineae. M. A. Carleton.

Craterellus taxophilus, a New Species of Thelephoraceae. C. Thom.

Fungi Cultivated by Texas Ants. A. M. Ferguson.

Symbiosis in *Lolium*. E. M. Freeman.

In the afternoon of the same day the following mycological papers were, by courteous arrangement, read before the Botanical Society:

Cultures of Uredineae in 1903. J. C. Arthur.

Uredineous Infection Experiments in 1903. W. A. Kellerman.

JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY

A Periodical Devoted to North American Mycology. Issued Bi-monthly; January, March, May, July, September and November. Price, \$2.00 per Year. To Foreign Subscribers \$2.25. Edited and Published by

W. A. KELLERMAN, PH. D., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

NOTES.

It is a pleasure to record the fact that a Society of Mycologists was organized at St. Louis, during the recent meeting of the A. A. A. S. A full account of the organization has been furnished by the secretary, and is published in this number of the JOURNAL.

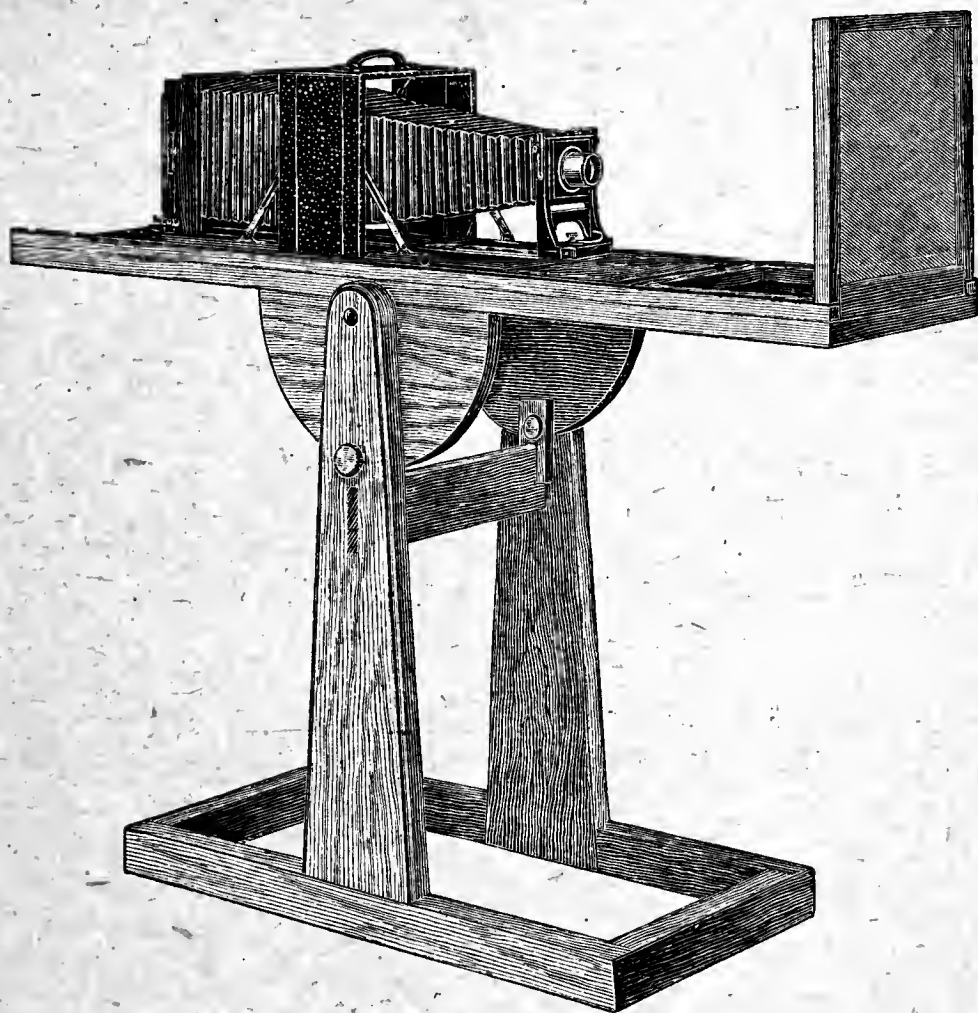
THE tender of the office of president of the Society to the eminent mycologist and President-elect of A. A. A. S., Dr. W. G. Farlow, elicited an expression of his hearty approval of the organization, though he was constrained to decline the honor because of pressing duties. Dr. Roland Thaxter was then made the presiding officer by a unanimous vote.

THE formation of a new scientific society when it has already been hinted that too many now are in existence, suggests the statement that perhaps unity of interest and purpose—as in case of this newly formed mycological society — should be the basis of all the organizations.

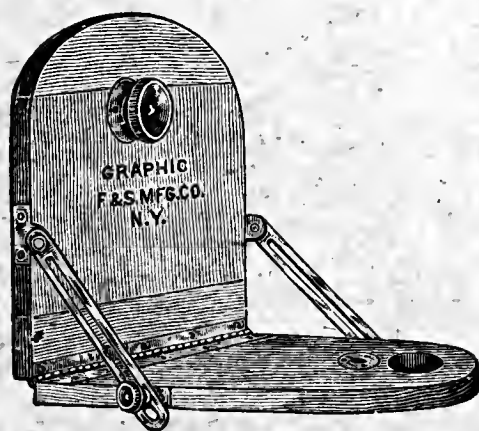
A READJUSTMENT of the numerous affiliated Societies and Sections of A. A. A. S., perhaps possible, surely desirable—may be, involving cleavage along new lines in some cases—ought to remove present friction and better subserve the interests of all.

IN connection with the matter it may be added, that it is perhaps too much to expect, or even to hope, that all mycological papers—whether detailing research work, or discussing phases of this branch of botany—may be read before this newly formed Mycological Club; in the latter at any rate the purely technical matters, and important topics such as bibliography and publication, nomenclature, group limits, etc., may be discussed to mutual advantage, and concerted action and uniform practice now and then induced.

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Journal of Mycology

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MORGAN—A New Melogramma.....	49
COCKERELL—Some Fungi Collected in New Mexico	49
DUDLEY AND THOMPSON—Notes on Californian Uredineæ and Descriptions of New Species.....	52
KELLERMAN—Ohio Fungi, Fascicle IX	55
KELLERMAN—Minor Mycological Notes. III.....	62
KELLERMAN—Index to Uredineous Culture Experiments, Concluded	64
KELLERMAN—Notes from Mycological Literature. IX	81
KELLERMAN—Elementary Mycology	90
EDITOR'S NOTES.....	96

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MORGAN—A New <i>Melogramma</i>	49
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KELLERMAN—Index to Uredineous Culture Experiments, Concluded	64
KELLERMAN—Notes from Mycological Literature. IX.....	81
KELLERMAN—Elementary Mycology.....	90
EDITOR'S NOTES.....	96

A NEW MELOGRAMMA.

A. P. MORGAN.

MELOGRAMMA PATENS Morgan n. sp.—Stroma depressed-pulvinate, cinereous then black, the surface mammillate by the numerous subjacent perithecia. Perithecia, small, ovoid, papillate, lying in a single layer. Asci cylindric, with a short stalk, octosporous, paraphysate, 120-130 x 7-9 mic.; spores fusiform, slightly curved, 3-septate, yellow-brown, 18-22 x 6-7 mic.

Growing on dead branches of *Carpinus americana*, Preston, Ohio, 1896. Stromata gregarious, seated on the inner bark and erumpent through the periderm, 2-3 mm. in diameter, containing from 50 to more than 100 perithecia.

The nearest relative to this species appears to be *Melogramma caucasicus* Jaczewski. The common *Melogramma vagans* DeNot. grew along with it on the same branches, sometimes mingled together, but the difference between them is perfectly obvious to the naked eye.

SOME FUNGI COLLECTED IN NEW MEXICO.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

For several years I have been preparing a catalogue of the fungi of New Mexico; but it is still hardly more than a fragment, and I do not suppose I shall ever be able to make it anything better, now that I have moved to Colorado. It contains, however, some records which seem worth publishing, as additions

to the New Mexico flora, new host-records, etc., and these are presented herewith. I give in every case the name of the mycologist who kindly identified my material. The material was collected by myself, except when the collector's name is cited.

- Agaricus campestris L. Pecos (W. P. Cockerell).
Coprinus atramentarius (Bull.) Fr. Pecos (M. Grabham).
Coprinus micaceus (Bull.) Fr. Pecos (Mrs. Cora W. Hewett.)
Stropharia stercorearia Fr. det. Peck. Pecos, prox. 6800 ft.
Polyporus arcularius (Batsch) Fr. det. Peck. Pecos.
Geaster hygrometricus Pers. det. Ellis. Soledad Cañon, Organ Mts.
Geaster floriformis Rit. det. V. S. White. Las Vegas Hot Springs, prox. 7000 ft.
Chondrioderma floriforme (Bull.) Bosc. det. Ellis. Beulah, prox. 8000 ft.
Trichothecium roseum Fr. det. Ellis. Mesilla, on dead wood of *Sambucus mexicana*.
Plowrightia morbosa (Schw.) Sacc. det. F. W. Patterson. Placita, near Las Vegas, on *Prunus demissa*.
Erysiphe communis (Wallr.) Fr. det. Patterson. Las Vegas, on *Polygonum*.
Erysiphe cichoracearum DC. det. Patterson. Pecos, on *Verbena macdougalii* Heller.
Pseudopeziza medicaginis (Lib.) Sacc. det. Patterson. Roswell, on alfalfa.
Tubercularia vulgaris Tode. det. Patterson. Placita, on *Prunus demissa*.
Peridermium ephedrae Cke. det. Ellis. East of Las Cruces, on *Ephedra trifurca*.
Phyllachora dasylirii (Pk.) det. Ellis. Soledad Cañon, on *Dasylirion wheeleri*.
Melampsora farinosa (Pers.) det. Ellis. Sante Fé, on *Salix*.
Phragmidium rubi (Pers.) Wint. det. Earle. Las Vegas.
Phragmidium occidentale Arthur. det. Earle. Beulah, on *Rubus deliciosus*.
Phragmidium speciosum Fr. det. Patterson. Pecos, on *Rosa pecosensis* Ckll.
Uredo ribicola C. & E. det. Ellis. Las Vegas.
Uromyces scaber E. & E. det. Ellis. Las Vegas, perhaps on *Stipa vaseyi*.
Uromyces limonii DC. (probably) det. Ellis. Nine miles south of Tularosa, on *Limonium limbatum* Small.
Uromyces hyalinus Pk. det. Earle. Las Vegas, on *Sophora sericea*.

- Aecidium lepidii* Tr. & Gall. det. Ellis. Hagerman (Pecos Valley), on *Lepidium alyssoides*.
Aecidium ranunculacearum DC. det. Earle. Las Vegas, on *Ranunculus cymbalaria*.
Aecidium sommerfeltii Johans. det. Earle. Beulah, on *Thalictrum fendleri* Engelm.
Aecidium hydrophylli Pk. det. Earle. Beulah, on *Hydrophyllum fendleri* (Gray) Heller.
Aecidium allenii Clinton det. Earle. Beulah, on *Lepargyrea canadensis*.
Aecidium aquilegiae Pers. det. Earle. Beulah, on *Aquilegia*. (Coll. W. P. Cockerell.)
Aecidium phaceliae Pk. det. Earle and Patterson. Beulah, on *Phacelia cercinata*.
Aecidium brandegei Pk. det. Earle. Las Vegas, on *Asclepias*. (Coll. Clara Gerhardt.)
Aecidium monoicum Pk. det. Patterson. Las Vegas, on *Sophia incisa*, greatly distorting the plant.
Aecidium clematidis DC. det. Patterson. Pecos, on *Clematis ligusticifolia*.
Puccinia tanacetii DC. det. Ellis. Las Vegas.
Puccinia delphinii Diet. & Holw. det. Earle. Sapello Cañon, on *Delphinium sapellonis* Ckll.
Puccinia cryptandri Ell. & Barth. det. Earle. Las Vegas Hot Springs, on *Sporobolus cryptandrus*.
Puccinia gutierreziae E. & E. det. Ellis and Patterson. Glorieta, on *Gutierrezia sarothrae*; also at Mesilla, on *Isocoma wrightii*, and at Mescalero.
Puccinia helianthi, variety. det. Ellis. Mesilla, on *Helianthus ciliaris*.
Puccinia evadens Hark. det. Ellis. Mesilla, on *Baccharis glutinosa* Pers.
Puccinia veratri Niessl. det. Earle. Beulah, on *Veratrum*.
Puccinia xanthii Schw. det. Patterson. Roswell, on *Xanthium commune* Britton.
Puccinia sphaeralceae E. & E. det. Patterson. Roswell, on *Sphaeralcea cuspidata*; Pecos, on *Sphaeralcea fendleri lobata*.
Puccinia tosta Arthur det. Patterson. Albuquerque, on *Sporobolus asperifolius*.
Puccinia malvastri Pk. det. Patterson. Las Vegas, on *Malvastrium cockerelli* A. Nelson. Also Bovina, Texas, on the same plant.
Puccinia menthae Pers. (aecidial stage) det. Patterson. Pecos, on *Monarda stricta*.

NOTES ON CALIFORNIAN UREDINEÆ AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

W. R. DUDLEY AND C. H. THOMPSON.

PUCCINIA ANACHORETA Hark. Bull. Calif. Acad. Sc. 1:34. Feb. 1884.

II. Hypophyllous, sori scattered, sparse or abundant, small, .5-2 mm. long, oblong, surrounded by the ruptured epidermis, light yellow; spores globose, 18-23 μ in diameter, walls rather thick, finely echinulate.

III. Hypophyllous, sori like those of II but separate from them though on the same leaf, very dark brown; spores dark brown, broadly elliptical, not at all constricted, or slightly so, at the septum, the two cells of equal size with rounded base and apex, walls rather thick, uniformly covered with minute hyaline tubercles; 29-33 x 34-40 μ ; pedicels hyaline, equaling the spore length, fragile, breaking away near the spore.

II. III. On leaves of Calochortus albus. Santa Cruz. May 1900. (Thompson).

This material was compared with the type material in the herbarium of the California Academy of Science and proved to be the same species with some variation in the size of the teleutospores. The original description gives the size as 20-24 x 28-42 μ but on measuring some of the type material we found the spores to be 27.5-32.5 x 31.2-37.5 μ . "Constricted" at the septum is certainly the exception and not the rule in both the type and in our own material. This adds the uredo stage to the published description.

PUCCINIA NODOSA Ell. & Hark. Bull. Calif. Acad. Sc. 1:27. Feb. 1884.

I. Amphigenous; spots oblong, 1-4 mm. long, conspicuous, orange-yellow; aecidia few, irregularly collected in groups, small, short, rising but slightly above the longitudinally split epidermis, borders very irregularly lacerated, not recurved; spores mostly globose, a few irregularly angular oblong to obovate, wall medium thick, very minutely tuberculate, 25-37.5 x 25-37.5 μ .

II. Amphigenous; scattered, small, oblong. 1 mm. long, pustulate, opening by a single split in the epidermis parallel with the leaf, the epidermis crowded back by the protruding spores but not ruptured, dark chestnut-brown; spores globose, oblong to obovate, walls minutely and closely echinulate, yellow, contents finely granular, orange colored, germ-pores several, scattered over the spore, 30-32.5 x 30-42.5 μ .

III. Amphigenous; sori mostly .5-1.5 mm. long, rarely 4 mm. long, by .5 mm. wide, pustulate, opening by a single longitudinal split, the epidermis crowded to either side, as a wall, by the protruding spores, black; spores mostly oblong to short ob-

long, rounded at base and apex though sometimes tapering in both, usually not constricted at the septum, occasionally slightly so, walls uniformly and moderately thick, very coarsely tuberculate, almost opaque black, $26.2-37.5 \times 47.5-70 \mu$; pedicel thick, half the length of the spore, hyaline, deciduous. Paraphyses present at border of sorus, irregularly bent clavate, hyaline.

The above description is made entirely from our own material and adds stages I and II to the published description. This material was compared with the type material in the Harkness herbarium of fungi in the California Academy of Science and found to be identical with it. Owing to the meagreness of the type material only a small number of spores could be examined. These measured $30-35 \times 43.7-50 \mu$, while in the original description they are given as $22-28 \times 36-42 \mu$. "Septum scarcely visible" was probably due to the almost opaque condition of the cell wall. The pedicel is also described "as long as the spore." A number of sections through the leaf of our material, having the spores attached, failed to show any equaling the spore length but all were quite uniformly half the length of the spore.

I. II. On *Brodiaea capitata*. Rocky point near Searsville Lake, San Mateo County. Jan. 24, 1904. (Thompson).

III. Same host and location as I. and II. April 19, 1903. (Thompson).

PUCCINIA MORENIANA Dudley & Thompson n. sp.

III. Hypophyllous; sori scattered, pustulate, round to long-oblong, $1-3 \times 1-12$ mm., for some time covered by the epidermis which at length breaks away irregularly, leaving the sori naked, pulverulent, chestnut-brown; spores very irregular in size and frequently so in shape, the more common form being oblong with rounded or obliquely tapering apex and rounded or tapering base, moderately constricted at the septum, $16.2-21.2 \times 30-40 \mu$, averaging $19 \times 35 \mu$. Variations in length and diameter give a measurement range of $16.2-25 \times 30-43.7 \mu$. Unicellular spores of various sizes and shapes are frequent. All spores are light brown, walls thin throughout, smooth; pedicel long, $30-60 \mu$, tapering, rough, fragile, readily breaking away at the spore.

On *Brodiaea capitata*, by the old cement mill, Searsville Lake, at the base of Sierra Morena, San Mateo County. April 19, 1903. (Thompson).

PUCCINIA MONARDELLAE Dudley & Thompson n. sp.

I. Causes a swollen distortion of the young twigs, either the whole or only the basal portion of the twig, the leaves on these parts correspondingly distorted; over the surface of both are scattered the aecidia; the swollen twigs have a purple epidermis; aecidia long and slender cylindrical with irregularly lacerated margins which are not recurved; spores irregularly angular, globose to oblong, very minutely and closely verrucose, con-

tents granular with conspicuously large oil globules, $16.2-25 \times 23.7-38.7 \mu$.

II. Hypophyllous, sori round, scattered, pale tawny yellow, small; spores globose to slightly angular, almost hyaline, minutely and sparsely echinulate, thin walls, contents granular, $22.5-25 \mu$ in diameter.

III. Hypophyllous, sori round, small, scattered or occasionally forming rings, black, pulverulent; spores very dark reddish brown, short elliptical, slightly or more usually not at all constricted at the septum, rounded at both base and apex, cells equal in size, walls rather thick, closely beset over both cells with medium large transparent papillae, $22.5-25 \times 25-31.2 \mu$; pedicel stout, hyaline or sometimes slightly colored next the spore, spatulate flattened near the base, about 5μ in diameter by $50-62.5 \mu$ long.

This species shows relationship to *P. menthae*, but a comparison of it with abundant material of the latter from both America and Europe shows many conspicuous and constant differences which readily separate it from that species, — the very dark brown teleutospores, the dense covering of papillae on the basal cell as well as the apical one, the absence of any prominent apical papilla, and the stout pedicel which is comparatively short and conspicuously spatulate flattened near the basal end.

On *Monardella villosa*, Santa Cruz, June-July 1902-3. (Thompson.) Searsville ridge, San Mateo County, Jan., Mar. 1903. (Thompson.) *M. undulata*, Point Reyes, July 1903. (Elmer.) Distributed under *Puccinia menthae* Pers. in *Fungi Columbiani*, no. 188 b, on *Monardella villosa*, Berkeley, June 1893. (Blasdale).

PUCCINIA MICROMERIAE Dudley & Thompson n. sp.

I. Aecidia closely scattered on under surface of the leaves and along the stem, diminishing the former in size and causing the latter to grow strictly erect (the normal branches being prostrate trailing); basal portion of the aecidia hemispherical, from the top of which extends the long white cylinder, $3-4.5 \times 5.6-10.5$ mm. irregularly jagged on the margin, not revolute, readily breaking away so that older individuals are much shorter; spores angular ovoid, oblong or globose hyaline, walls medium thick, minutely and closely verrucose, $16.2-21.2 \times 25-32.5 \mu$.

II. Hypophyllous; sori scattered or clustered, in the latter case somewhat discoloring a spot on the leaf to straw-yellow, small, round, pale pinkish yellow, fading on drying; spores mostly elliptical-oblong, frequently ovoid, nearly transparent, wall thin, finely echinulate, contents granular, $18.7-21.2 \times 25-30 \mu$.

III. Sori mostly on the angles of the trailing stems from which grow the distorted branches which bear the aecidia, rarely found on the under surface of the leaf on the veins, very small, $1.1-1.9 \times 3-3.7$ mm., dark brown, surrounded by ruptured epi-

dermis, spores very free (not crowded); spores reddish-brown, oblong, very slightly constricted at the septum, the two cells equal in size, walls thick, verrucose over the terminal cell and about half way down on the basal cell, base and apex round, a large low apical papilla frequently present but not at all conspicuous, $24-27.5 \times 29-34 \mu$; pedicel hyaline, tapering downward, $37.5-44 \mu$ long, fragile, usually breaking off to about the length of the spore.

Allied to *P. menthae* but differing in the aecidial stage in the strictly erect form of the distorted branches of the host, and the bulbous base of the aecidia; in the uredo stage in oblong spores, never globose; in the teleuto stage in the thick wall which is more thickly verrucose, the less prominent apical papilla, less marked constriction at the septum and greater size of the spores.

I. II. III. On *Micromeria chamissonis*, Santa Cruz, June-July, 1903. I. and II. very abundant, III. rarely found. (Thompson); II. Big River, Mendocino County, June 14, 1903. (McMurphy.)

UROMYCES ATRO-FUSCUS Dudley & Thompson n. sp.

I. Amphigenous; spots small, pale yellow; sori round to short elliptical, scattered or clustered but not at all confluent, standing out prominently from the host, brown-black.

II. Spores scattered among the teleutospores, not abundant, elliptical, $16-17.5 \times 25-26 \mu$, rather thickwalled, echinulate, germ-pores conspicuous, equatorial.

III. Spores dark brown, obovate or not infrequently globose, more or less rounded, angular, $19-26 \times 25-31 \mu$, wall thick, slightly more so at the apex, papillate, strongly so on the upper half of the spore but less so on the lower half; pedicel hyaline 2.5-3 times the length of the spore, but fragile and usually breaking away near the spore.

On *Carex douglasii*, near Palmers, Mariposa County, June 22, 1894. (J. W. Congdon.) *Carex usta*, Bear Valley, San Bernardino County, Aug. 7, 1902. (L. R. Abrams, no. 2920.)

OHIO FUNGI. FASCICLE IX.

W. A. KELLERMAN, OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

List of Species and Hosts.

161. *Bovista plumbea* Pers.
162. *Cercospora helianthi* E. & E., on *Helianthus hirsutus* Raf.
163. *Coleosporium campanulae* (Pers.) Lév., on *Campanula americana* L.
164. *Elfvigia megaloma* (Lév.) Murrill, on stumps and logs.
165. *Entyloma menispermi* Farl. et Trel., on *Menispermum canadense* L.
166. *Melampsora salicis-capreae* (Pers.) Wint., on *Salix nigra* Marsh.
167. *Peronospora parasitica* (Pers.) DeBary, on *Dentaria laciniata* Muhl.
168. *Plasmopara sordida* Berk., on *Scrophularia marylandica* L.

169. *Plasmopara viticola* (B. & C.) Berl. & DeT., on *Vitis* sp. cult. and *Vitis vulpina* L.
170. *Polyporus anax* Berk., on an old stump.
171. *Polystictus cinnabarinus* (Jacq.) Fr., on old logs, mostly cherry.
172. *Puccinia albiperidia* Arthur, on *Carex pubescens* Muhl.
173. *Puccinia angustata* Pk., on *Scirpus atrovirens* Muhl.
174. *Puccinia caricis-solidaginis* Arth., on *Carex stipata* Muhl.
175. *Puccinia polygoni-amphibii* Pers., on *Polygonum virginianum* L.
176. *Puccinia seymeriae* Burrill, on *Afzelia macrophylla* (Nutt.) Kuntze.
177. *Pucciniastrum agrimoniae* (DC.) Diet., on *Agrimonia mollis* (T. & G.) Britt.
178. *Septoria lactucae* Pass., on *Lactuca virosa* L.
179. *Septoria ochroleuca* B. & C., on *Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh.
180. *Synchytrium decipiens* Farl., on *Falcata comosa* (L.) Kuntze.

161. *Bovista plumbea* Pers.

Columbus, Ohio.

October 1903.

Coll. J. H. Schaffner.

"BOVISTA PLUMBEA: minor subglobosa plumbeo-caesia. *Obs. myc.* 1. p. 5.

"Tam aestate post pluuias crescere incipit, cortice exteriori candido adhuc involuta, qui demum vt plurimum aut totus euanesceat, aut de quo basi particulae stellariformes, modo eleganti, remanent. Autumno matura, colore plumbea, libera aut terrae vix innata, non infrequens reperitur." D. C. H. Persoon. *Synopsis Methodica Fungorum, Pars Prima*, 137. 1801.

162. *Cercospora helianthi* E. & E.

On *Helianthus hirsutus* Raf.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

Aug. 2, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"CERCOSPORA HELIANTHI, E. & E.—Spots none; hyphae hypophyllous, fasciculate, olive-brown, nucleate, becoming septate, crooked above, 70-90 x 5-6 μ , forming loose, olivaceous, indefinitely-limited patches; conidia obclavate, olivaceous, nucleate, becoming 3-6-septate, 70-110 x 5-6 μ ." J. B. Ellis & B. M. Everhart. *Journal of Mycology*, 3:20. Feb., 1887.

163. *Coleosporium campanulae* (Pers.) Lev.

On *Campanula americana* L.

Columbus, Ohio.

June, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"VREDO CAMPANVLAE: Rotunda subdepressa flauo-rubra magnitudine varia.

"OBS. Color demum, quod etiam de multis speciebus valet, ita expallesceat, vt fungilli fere albidus euadant. Nonnunquam vero puluerem in vno alteroue indiuiduo eiusdem cespituli observauimus colore spadiceo distinctum." D. C. H. Persoon. *Synopsis Methodica Fungorum, Pars Prima*, 217. 1801.

164. *Elfvingia megaloma* (Lev) Murrill.

On stumps and logs.

Columbus, Ohio.

Oct. 1902-3.

Coll. Kellerman, Schaffner, Jennings, Frank.

"POLYPORUS (Fomentarius) LEUCOPHAEUS M. mss.: dimindatus; pileo maximo suberoso-lignoso convexo-plano tuberculato-noduloso glabro, tandem concentrice sulcato, crustaceo-laccato, ex albo lacteo cinerascete, lineolis obscurioribus fasciato, margine obtuso lactea sterili; poris minimis primo niveis tandem fuscescentibus, ore intusque albis.

"HAB. Ad truncos Americae borealis. Ohio: SULLIVANT.

"DESC. Pileus dimidiato-sessilis, semiorbicularis, maximus, transversim 3 decimetra latus, 13-15 centim. longus, postice fere decimetrum crassus, laccatus seu crusta rigida sat crassa industus, initio lacteus, lineolis cinereis concentricis marginem versus notatus, tandem cinerascens et superficiem *Stereii fasciati* SCHW. referens. Margo obtusus, late sterilis, ut et hymenium junius, candidus. Substantia durissima, floccoso-suberosa, badia. Pori longissimi, omnium minutissimi, intus nivei, ore obtuso eadem materia, qua totus fungus premitus est vestitus, initio obturati, dein obducti." J. F. Cam. Montagne. Sylloge Generum Specierumque Cryptogamarum, 157. 1856.

165. *Entyloma menispermi* Farl. et Trel.On *Menispermum canadense* L.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

July 5, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

'ENT. MENISPERMI Farlow and Trelease.

"Conidia acutely ovate, 11-24 μ by 3.5-4 μ . Spores light colored, globose or somewhat angular, smooth, with thin walls, about 5.5-11 μ in diameter." W. G. Farlow. Botanical Gazette, 8:275. Aug., 1883.

166. *Melampsora salicis=capreæ* (Pers.) Wint.On *Salix nigra* Marsh.

Columbus, Ohio.

Sept. 20, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

Supplement to No. 47.

167. *Peronospora parasitica* (Pers.) DeBary.On *Dentaria laciniata* Muhl.

Columbus, Ohio.

May 5, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"Botrytis parasitica: cespitosa candida, stipite deorsim simplice." D. C. H. Persoon. Observationes Mycologicae, 1:96, pl. 5. f. 6. a. b. 1796.

168. Plasmopara sordida Berk.

On *Scrophularia marylandica* L.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

Aug. 3, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"*Peronospora sordida* n.sp. Maculis latis hypophyllis irregularibus sordide pallidis; floccis supra vage dichotomis, apicibus furcatis inaequalibus; sporis obovatis apice apiculatis.

"Forming broad, irregular, dirty, pallid spots on the under side of the leaves; threads loosely dichotomous above; tips forked, unequal; spores obovate, apiculate, .001 inch long." Berkeley and Broome. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History*, III. 7:449. 1861.

169. Plasmopara viticola (B. & C.) Berl. & DeT.

On (a) *Vitis* sp. cult., on leaves only; (b) *Vitis vulpina* L., on fruit only.

Columbus, O. (a), Sandusky, O. (b). June 10, 1900.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"*P.[eronospora] viticola* (Berk. et Curt.) *Botrytis viticola* Berk. et Curt. apud Caspary, *Monastber. Berl. Acad.*; Berkeley, *Crypt. Bot.*, p. 301.

Mycelii tubi crassi, saepe constricti varicosique (haustoria non vidi). Stipites conidiferi fasciculatim e stomatibus emergentes, graciles, elati, summo apice parum attenuato brevissime semel bisve dichotomi v. trifurcati; sub apice ramos plerumque 4-6 (raro 3 v. 7) gerentes. Rami primarii plerumque alterno, distantes et exacte distichi, omnes pro stipitis altitudine breves; inferiores plerumque trifurcati divisionibus iterum bis trifurcatis v. quandoque bis dichotomis; ramuli ultimi (quarti) ordinis, aequae ac stipitis divisiones apicales, brevissime conico-subulati recti, acuti. Rami primarii superiores minores, inferiorum secundariis v. tertiariis conformes. Rami omnium ordinum angulis rectis patentes, primarii in uno plano divaricati, planum ramificationum secundi ordinis in primario, tertiariorum in primario et secundo perpendiculare. (Rarius rami primarii 2 inferiores oppositi sunt, raro ramulis 2 ulterius muniti nec trifurcati, rarissime rami primarii irregulariter sparsi nec distichi sunt.) Conidia parvula, ovoidea, apice lato rotundata v. subtruncata, pavilla destituta, membrana circumcirca aequali hyalina.

Oogonia parva, membrana tenui hyalina v. lutescente oosporam foventia subglobosam episporio tenui fuscescente diaphano laevi munitam.

Habitat in America boreali, in *Vitis aestivalis* Mich., et *V. Labruscae* L. folus, ibique (teste cl. Russell in schedula) mensibus Augusto et Septembri abundat. Specimina a cl. Curtis in Carolina australi et a cl. J. L. Russel in civitate Massachusetts lecta cl. Caspary benevole mecum communicavit.

Stipites conidiferi in foliorum pagina inferiore caespites sistunt candidos densos, maculas ibi praebentes numerosas saepe confluentes. Merito sane a cl. Berkeley (l. c.) haec species distinctissimis et nobilissimis adscribitur, neque tamen caeteris "perfectior" dici potest." A. De Bary. *Ann. Sci. Nat.* IV. 20:125-126. 1863.

170. Polyporus anax Berk.

On an old stump.

Columbus, Ohio.

Oct. 20, 1902.

Coll. J. G. Sanders.

"Polyporus (Merisma) anax, Berk.

"Polyporus very much and intricately branched, the branches terminating in numerous frondose lobed pilei of various forms and sizes, imbricating and confluent, of a dusky gray, or lead colour, and somewhat downy or minutely fibrous above. The pores are white, varying in size and form, but mostly large and angular. The substance is coriaceous, brittle when dry. The smell is like that of mice, when it is in a dry state, but when moist almost inodorous.

"Found at the base of a dead stump, branching out from a thick single stem at the base, until at the top it formed a large head of branches and lobed pilei quite 16 inches in diameter. Ohio, U. S. Herb. Berk., No. 2458." M. C. Cooke. Grevillea, 12:37. 1883.

171. Polystictus cinnabarinus (Jacq.) Fr.

On old logs, mostly cherry.

Columbus, Ohio.

September 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman, J. H. Schaffner, J. G. Sanders.

"Boletus cinnabarinus.

"Arboribus parasiticus accrescit in subalpinis Austriae; quem ex Carinthia etiam reverendus Franciscus Xaverius Wulfen transmisit. Fungus sessillis & horizontalis, superne convexo-planus, ruber & aequabilis; subtus planus, tenuissime nec profunde tubulosus, coccineusque; carne firma, coriacea, tenace, subrubella, aliquot lineas crassa. Antrorsum haud valde protenditur; latitudine variare a me visus ab unica ad quatuor uncias. Color in affervato diu jam perstitit." N. J. Jacquin. Florae Austriacae, 4:2. pl. 304. 1776.

172. Puccinia albiperidia Arthur.

On Carex pubescens Muhl.

Columbus, Ohio.

October 1902.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

'PUCCINIA ALBIPERIDIA SP. NOV.

"O. Spermogonia amphigenous, small, pale orange.

"I. Aecidia hypophyllous, small in circular clusters; substratum scarcely thickened; peridia white, low, margin incised, reflexed; spores pale yellow when fresh, subglobose, 15-20 μ in diameter; wall thin, smooth.

"II. Uredosori hypophyllous, small, round or oblong, soon naked; uredospores oblong, small, echinulate.

"III. Teleutosori hypophyllous, globose or oblong, pulvinate, dark brown. Teleutospores oblong-cuneate, 17-24 by 32-45 μ ; apex semi-circular or obtuse, thickened to half the length of the upper cell; side walls thin, slightly or not constricted; pedicel slender, colored, as long as the spore or shorter." J. C. Arthur. Journal of Mycology, 8:53. June, 1902.

173. *Puccinia angustata* Pk.

On *Scirpus atrovirens* Muhl.

Edgerton, Williams Co., O. Sept. 15, 1902.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

Supplement to No. 26.

174. *Puccinia caricis-solidaginis* Arth.

On *Carex stipata* Muhl.

Buckeye, Lake, Licking Co., Ohio. Nov. 1, 1902.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

For information concerning this rust see culture work by J. C. Arthur, in which he used teleutospores from *Carex jamesii* Schw. and from *Carex stipata* Muhl., obtaining aecidia on *Solidago canadensis* L. and *S. serotina* Ait. He then adds as follows:

"A comparison of this special with *P. caricis-asteris* and *P. caricis-erigerontis* [see labels 89 and 150] shows many resemblances, and it seems not improbable that the three represent more correctly the biological variations of one species." J. C. Arthur. *Botanical Gazette*, 35-21. January, 1903.

175. *Puccinia polygoni-amphibii* Pers.

On *Polygonum virginianum* L.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio. July 25, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

Supplement to No. 115.

176. *Puccinia seymeriae* Burrill.

On *Afzelia macrophylla* (Nutt.) Kuntze.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio. Aug. 3, 1903.

Coll. O. E. Jennings.

"*P. seymeriae*, Burrill.

"III. Hypophyllous, and on stems and calyces. Spots definite, dark-colored, sori rather large, mostly crowded in conspicuous circular clusters a fifth of an inch in diameter, these sometimes confluent, dark brown; spores elliptical or oval, little constricted, obtusely rounded at the ends, smooth, wall firm, brown, 15-21 by 30-36 μ ; pedicel hyaline, broad, persistent, twice as long as the spore." T. J. Burrill. *Bulletin of the Illinois State Laboratory of Natural History*, 2:188. 1885.

177. *Pucciniastrum agrimoniae* (DC.) Diet.

On *Agrimonia mollis* (T. & G.) Britt.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio. Aug. 1, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

Supplement to No. 116.

178. Septoria lactucae Pass.On *Lactuca virosa* L.

Columbus, Ohio.

May 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"Septoria Lactucae Pass., nov. spec.

"Maculae ferrugineae, irregulares, angulosae, totam folii laminam mox adurentes; perithecia minima, punctiformia, sparsa; spermatia filiformia, integra, recta vel culvula, hyalina." G. Passerini. Erbar. crittog. ital., ser. II. No. 746. 1878.

Note The same description (with the word "spora" added in parenthesis after spermatia) is given on the label in Thümen, Mycoth. univ. N. 1295. The date of the latter, however, is 1879.

179. Septoria ochroleuca B. & C.On *Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

July 25, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"Septoria ochroleuca. B. & C.—Maculis parvis orbicularibus peritheciisque ochroleucis marginatis; sporis curvis utrinque acutis uniseptatis.

"Spots small, pale, surrounded by a thin, dark margin; perithecia ochroleucous, collapsed, spores curved, subfusiform, uniseptate, .001 long." M. J. Berkeley. Grevillea, 3:9. September, 1874.

180. Synchronium decipiens Farl.On *Falcata comosa* (L.) Kuntze.

Sandusky, Erie Co., Ohio.

July 9, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"UREDO ÆCIDIOIDES *n. sp.*

"Spots obliterated, sori amphigenous, bullate, small, scattered or close; spores globose, at first covered by the epidermis, then surrounded by its ruptured remains, bright yellow or orange 1/1200' in diameter.

"Leaves, petioles and stems of *Amphicarpaea monoica*. Common. June and July.

"When the sori are evacuated, the rather firm epidermis walls remain, forming a little cup with a narrow mouth and resembling the cups of some species of *Aecidium*." Charles H. Peck. Report on the N. Y. State Museum, 24:88. 1871.

Through inadvertancy an incorrect transcription was made for the label for No. 157, which is therefore to be discarded and the following label used instead.

157. Marssonina toxicodendri (E. & M.) Sacc.On *Rhus radicans* L.

Sandusky, Erie Co., O.

Aug. 17, 1903.

Coll. W. A. Kellerman.

"GLOEOSPORIUM TOXICODENDRI, E. & M., n. s.

"Spots amphigenous, dirty white, small (2 mm.) with a rather broad, nearly black border. Acervuli scattered, not numerous, dark colored. Spores oblong, 1-septate, 12-15 x 5-6 μ ." [corrected, 20-40 x 2½-3, mostly 22 x 30]. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. Journal of Mycology, 1:116. September, 1885.

By a clerical error *Stylosanthes biflora* (L.) B. S. P. was given as the host for No. 53. Please clip out from the reprint the host named below and paste same over the incorrect name on the label in the OHIO FUNGI *exsiccati*:

Strophostyles helvola (L.) Britt.

MINOR MYCOLOGICAL NOTES. III.

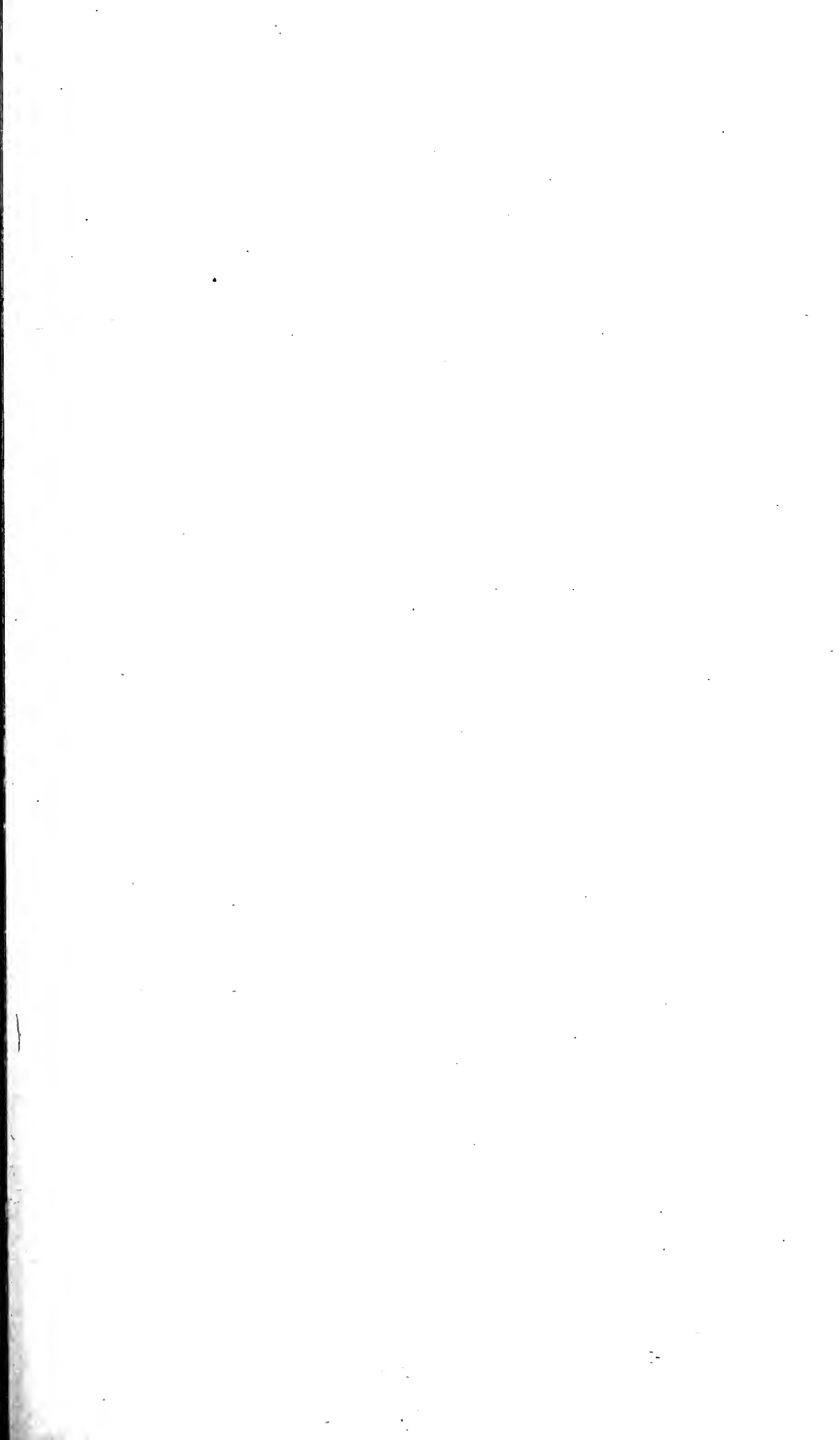
W. A. KELLERMAN.

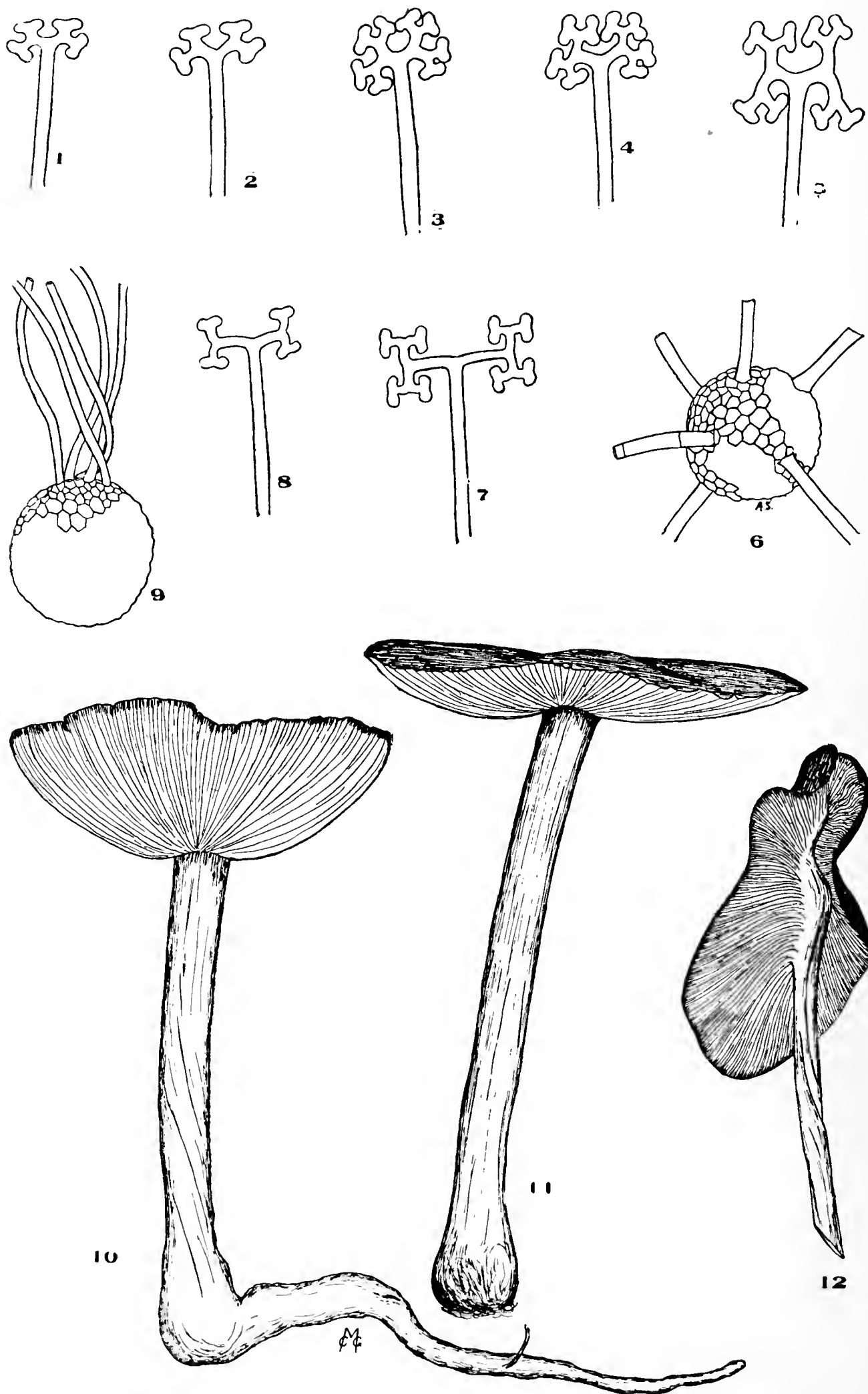
PODOSPHAERA TRIDACTYLA. — Having occasion to refer to herbarium specimens of *Podosphaera* recently, I was surprised to find that most of them named *P. kunzei*, *P. tridactyla* or *P. oxyacanthae* var. *tridactyla*, were not the form authoritatively named as last given. This is a repetition of the decision published by Salmon in his Monograph of the Erysiphaceae, in Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, 11:37 4 Oct. 1900, where he states as follows: "Without exception all the plants labelled *P. kunzei* (the name under which Lévillé united '*P. tridactyla*' and '*P. myrtillina*') that I have seen, belong to *P. oxyacanthae*."

Of the American specimens examined — more than 100, widely distributed over the United States — labelled *P. kunzei*, *P. oxyacanthae*, *P. oxyacanthae* var. *tridactyla*, and *Microsphaera fulvo-fulva*, all prove to be typical *P. oxyacanthae* (DC.) DeBary.

Mrs. Flora W. Patterson kindly allowed me to examine a specimen from Seattle, Wash., on *Spiraea douglasii*, originally labelled *Sphaerotheca humili*, which Salmon pronounced *P. oxyacanthae* var. *tridactyla*. The same mycologist of the United States Department of Agriculture also gave me the opportunity to examine 46 other specimens variously labeled as mentioned in the first part of this note. The specimens similarly labeled, in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium were likewise generously placed at my service for critical examination. I have to thank in addition the Carnegie Museum and other parties for similar kindness with reference to their specimens.

All American specimens proved to be *Podosphaera oxyacanthae* — the only *P. tridactyla* found being the Seattle specimen alluded to above. Several European specimens labeled *P. tridactyla* and *P. oxyacanthae* were examined and generally found true to name. When labeled *P. kunzei* they were readily referred to *P. oxyacanthae*, or to *P. tridactyla*. It is thought remarkable, if not quite inexplicable, that *P. tridactyla* should be found on the single host and in the single locality in this country.





PODOSPHÆRA OXYACANTHÆ, P. TRIDACTYLA, AND CALLYBIA RADICATA.

I have been impressed with the marked characteristics of *P. tridactyla* — especially the location and direction of the appendages, and their striking dichotomal tips — and do not hesitate to label this form as a true species, not a variety of *P. oxyacanthae* as is done in Salmon's Monograph.

Referring to Earle's "Notes on the North American forms of *Podosphaera*," in the Botanical Gazette, 9:25-6, Feb. 1884, it is to be observed that this mycologist evidently did not have any true *P. tridactyla*; the decision that all his forms represented only one species was undoubtedly correct and he properly retained the name *Podosphaera oxyacanthae* (DC.) DeBary. The portion of his statement of interest here is as follows: "The differences that do appear are chiefly in the size of the perithecia and in the number and length of the appendages. As these vary more widely in perithecia from the same leaf than do the averages of the different forms, there seems no ground for their separation into distinct species, unless we allow more weight to the difference of host plant than is usual in the *Erysiphei*; but they should be considered as belonging to a large, widespread, variable species, comparable with *Erysiphe lamprocarpa*, Lév. and *Microsphaera penicillata*, Lév."

It has seemed desirable, even if my "note" is somewhat lengthened, to furnish the evidence for the opinion above expressed as to the autonomy of the form under consideration; accordingly outline figures have been reproduced on Plate 73. The Figs. 1-6, sufficiently explained below, represent *P. oxyacanthae*. In marked contrast to these are Figs. 7-9, which represent *P. tridactyla* — Fig. 7 drawn from a European specimen, and Figs. 8 and 9 from the Seattle (Washington) specimen. The dichotomal tip has its branches placed *at right angles* and usually they are much elongated — never so directed in *P. oxyacanthae*. The *apical insertion* of the appendages which are erect — at least more or less so — is also characteristic (Fig. 9). There is no approach to the more or less equatorial or basal insertion, and horizontally spreading appendages as in the case of *P. oxyacanthae* (Fig. 6).

Those interested in the synonymy would consult Salmon's complete list in the Monograph. But it may here be remarked that Wallroth in 1838 named the plant *Alphitomorpha tridactyla*; in 1851 it was listed as *Podosphaera kunzei* by Léveillé — which includes the species under consideration as well as the typical *P. oxyacanthae*; in 1870 we find the following satisfactory designation: *PODOSPHAERA TRIDACTYLA* (Wallr.) DeBary.

EXPLANATION OF FIGS. 1-9, Plate 73.

Fig. 1 shows tip of appendage of *Podosphaera oxyacanthae*, specimen from West Virginia (Millspaugh). Fig. 2, ditto, from Missouri (Tracy & Galloway). Figs. 3 and 4, ditto, from Kansas (Kellerman & Swingle). Fig. 5, ditto, from Maine (Ricker). Fig. 6, Perithecium from *P. oxyacanthae*, S. Dakota (Griffiths). Fig. 7, tip of appendage of *P. tridactyla* from Germany (Krieger). Fig. 8, ditto, from Seattle, Washington (Parker). Fig. 9, Perithecium also from latter specimen.

ABNORMAL COLLYBIA RADICATA. — When collecting Mushrooms near Sandusky, Ohio, the past season, some specimens of *Collybia radicata* were found in peculiar habitat, but they had adjusted themselves advantageously to the situation. They were growing on a rotten log, only the upper side of which had completely rotted away. The specimens were unable to send their "root" into the rotten wood, and in one case no such prolonged stipe was developed. In the other specimen the root-like portion, peculiar to this species, took a horizontal direction, applying itself closely to the moist surface of the decaying log. Sketches of these two abnormal forms are shown in Figs. 10 and 11, Plate 73. On the same plate is shown a specimen from a distant locality in which the cap is tipped up on one side by the abnormal lateral growth of the apical portion of the stipe; see Fig. 12.

INDEX TO UREDINEOUS CULTURE EXPERIMENTS WITH LIST OF SPECIES AND HOSTS FOR NORTH AMERICA. I.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

(Concluded from p. 45.)

- PUCCINIA sambuci* (Schw.) Arth. n. n. aecidiospores [*Aecidium sambuci* Schw.] from *Sambucus canadensis* (*Puccinia sambuci* (Schw.) Arth. [*P. bolleyana* Sacc.] uredo on *Carex trichocarpa*.) J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:15. Jan. 1903.
- PUCCINIA sambuci* (Schw.) Arth. aecidia (*Aecidium sambuci* Schw. on *Sambucus canadensis*), see *Puccinia sambuci* (Schw.) Arth. (*P. bolleyana* Sacc.) from *Carex trichocarpa* Muhl. [Arthur]
- PUCCINIA sambuci* (Schw.) Arth. [*P. bolleyana* Sacc.] uredo on *Carex trichocarpa*, see *Puccinia sambuci* (Schw.) Arth. aecidiospores (*Aecidium sambuci* Schw.) from *Sambucus canadensis*. [Arthur]
- PUCCINIA sambuci* (Schw.) Arth. n. n. (*P. bolleyana* Sacc.) from *Carex trichocarpa* Muhl (*Puccinia sambuci* (Schw.) Arth. aecidia [*Aecidium sambuci* Schw.] on *Sambucus canadensis*). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:15. Jan. 1903.
- PUCCINIA simillima* Arth. from *Phragmites phragmites* (L.) Karst. (*P. communis* Trin.) (*Aecidium ranunculacearum* (?) on *Anemone canadensis*). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:20. Jan. 1903.
- PUCCINIA subnitens* Diet. from *Distichlis spicata* (L.) Greene (*Aecidium ellisii* Tr. & Gall. on *Chenopodium album* L.). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:19. Jan. 1903.

- PUCCINIA subnitens Diet. from *Distichlis spicata* (L.) Greene (aecidia [*Aecidium ellisii* Tr. & Gall.] on *Chenopodium album* L. W. A. Kellerman. Jour. Mycol. 9:234. Dec. 1903.
- PUCCINIA verbenicola (K. & S.) Arth. n. n., *see* *Puccinia vilfae* A. & H. [*P. verbenicola* (K. & S.) Arth.] from *Sporobolus longifolius* (Torr.) Wood. [Arthur]
- PUCCINIA vilfae A. & H. aecidia [*Aecidium verbenicola* K. & S.] on *Verbena stricta* Vent. and *V. urticifolia* L., *see* *Puccinia vilfae* A. & H. [*P. verbenicola* (K. & S.) Arth.] from *Sporobolus longifolius* (Torr.) Wood. [Arthur]
- PUCCINIA vilfae A. & H. aecidiospores (*Aecidium verbenicola* K. & S.) from *Verbena stricta* (*Puccinia vilfae* A. & H. uredo on *Sporobolus longifolius*). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 29:274. April 1900.
- PUCCINIA vilfae A. & H. [*P. verbenicola* (K. & S.) Arth. n. n. from *Sporobolus longifolius* (Torr.) Wood (*Puccinia vilfae* A. & H. aecidia [*Aecidium verbenicola* K. & S.] on *Verbena stricta* Vent. and *V. urticifolia* L.). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:16. Jan. 1903.
- PUCCINIA vilfae A. & H. uredo on *Sporobolus longifolius*), *see* *Puccinia vilfae* A. & H. aecidiospores (*Aecidium verbenicola* K. & S.) from *Verbena stricta*. [Arthur]
- PUCCINIA windsoriae Schw. aecidia [*Aecidium pteleae* B. & C.] on *Ptelea trifoliata* L., *see* *Puccinia windsoriae* Schw. from *Tricuspis seslerioides* Torr. (*Triodia cuprea* Jacq.) [Arthur]
- PUCCINIA windsoriae Schw. aecidiospores (*Aecidium pteleae* B. & C.) from *Ptelea trifoliata* (*Puccinia windsoriae* Schw. uredo on *Triodia cuprea* (*Sieglingia seslerioides* Scrib.)). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 32:273. April 1900.
- PUCCINIA windsoriae Schw. from *Tricuspis seslerioides* Torr. (*Triodia cuprea* Jacq.) (*Puccinia windsoriae* Schw. aecidia [*Aecidium pteleae* B. & C.] on *Ptelea trifoliata* L. J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:16. Jan. 1903.
- PUCCINIA windsoriae Schw. from *Tricuspis seslerioides* (*Aecidium pteleae* on *Ptelea trifoliata*). W. A. Kellerman. Jour. Mycol. 9:10. Feb. 1903.
- PUCCINIA windsoriae Schw. uredo on *Triodia cuprea* (*Sieglingia seslerioides* Scrib., *see* *Puccinia windsoriae* Schw. aecidiospores (*Aecidium pteleae* B. & C.) from *Ptelea trifoliata*. [Arthur]
- PUCCINIA windsoriae Burr. non Schw., *see* *P. hibisciata* (Schw.) Kellerm. n. n.

- PYRUS americana (Roestelia "lacerata z" [R. globosum Thax. as later used], *see* Gymnosporangium globosum from Juniperus [virginiana]. [Thaxter]
- PYRUS americana (Roestelia sp. ? spermogonia only), *see* Gymnosporangium globosum from [Juniperus virginiana]. [Thaxter]
- PYRUS arbutifolia (Roestelia transformans [?]), *see* Gymnosporangium ellisii from [Cupressus sp.]. [Thaxter]
- PYRUS arbutifolia (————? spermogonia), *see* Gymnosporangium clavipes from [Juniperus virginiana]. [Farlow]
- PYRUS arbutifolia (————? spermogonia), *see* Gymnosporangium macropus from Juniperus virginiana.]Farlow[
- PYRUS iowensis (Roestelia pyrata), *see* Gymnosporangium macropus from Juniperus virginiana. [Pammel]
- PYRUS malus (Roestelia "lacerata z" [R. globosum Thaxter as later used], *see* Gymnosporangium globosum from Juniperus [virginiana]. [Thaxter]
- PYRUS malus (————? spermogonia), *see* Gymnosporangium clavipes from [Juniperus virginiana]. [Farlow]
- PYRUS malus (————? spermogonia), *see* Gymnosporangium globosum from Juniperus virginiana. [Farlow]
- PYRUS malus (————? spermogonia), *see* Gymnosporangium macropus from Juniperus virginiana. [Farlow]
- PYRUS malus (spermogonia only) (Roestelia aurantiaca), *see* Gymnosporangium clavipes from [Juniperus virginiana]. [Thaxter]
- PYRUS malus (spermogonia only) (Roestelia cornuta), *see* Gymnosporangium conicum from [Juniperus virginiana]. [Thaxter]
- PYRUS malus (Roestelia pyrata), *see* Gymnosporangium macropus from [Juniperus virginiana]. [Thaxter]
- PYRUS malus (Roestelia sp.? spermogonia only), *see* Gymnosporangium globosum from [Juniperus virginiana]. [Thaxter]
- RANUNCULUS abortivus L. (Puccinia eatoniae Arth.), *see* Aecidium ranunculi Schw. from Ranunculus abortivus L. [Arthur]
- RHAMNUS lanceolata (Puccinia coronata Corda on Avena sativa, Phalaris caroliniana, Arrhenatherum elatius), *see* Puccinia coronata Corda aecidiospores from Rhamnus lanceolata. [Carleton]

- RIBES cynosbati L. (*Aecidium albiperidia* Arth), *see* *Puccinia albiperidia* Arth. from *Ribes cynosbati* L. [Arthur]
- RIBES cynosbati L. (spermogonia and aecidia), *see* *Puccinia albiperidia* Arth. teleutospores from *Carex gracillima* Schw. [Arthur]
- ROESTELIA aurantiaca on *Amelanchier canadensis* and *Pyrus malus* (spermogonia), *see* *Gymnosporangium clavipes* from [Juniperus virginiana]. [Thaxter]
- ROESTELIA botryapites on *Amelanchier canadensis*, *see* *Gymnosporangium biseptatum* from [Cupressus thyoides]. [Thaxter]
- ROESTELIA botryapites Schw. on *Amelanchier* [canadensis] and *A. botryapium*, *see* *Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme* DC. from *Juniperus communis*. [Halsted]
- ROESTELIA cornuta on *Amelanchier canadensis* and *Pyrus malus* (spermogonia only), *see* *Gymnosporangium conicum* from [Juniperus virginiana]. [Thaxter]
- ROESTELIA globosum, *see* *Roestelia* "lacerata z" [Thaxter]
- ROESTELIA lacerata on *Crataegus tomentosus*, *see* *Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme* from [Juniperus communis]. [Thaxter]
- ROESTELIA "lacerata z" [R. globosum Thax. as later used] on *Pyrus malus*, *Pyrus americana*, and *Crataegus crus-galli*, *see* *Gymnosporangium globosum* from *Juniperus* [virginiana]. [Thaxter]
- ROESTELIA nidus-avis on *Cydonia* (quince) and *Amelanchier canadensis*, *see* *Gymnosporangium nidus-avis* Thax. nov. sp. from *Juniperus virginiana*. [Thaxter]
- ROESTELIA [penicillata] on *Pirus coronaria*, *see* *Gymnosporangium macropus* from *Juniperus virginiana*. [Halsted]
- ROESTELIA pirata on *Pirus malus* cult., *see* *Gymnosporangium macropus* from *Juniperus virginiana*. [Stewart & Carver]
- ROESTELIA pyrata on *Pyrus iowensis*, *see* *Gymnosporangium macropus* from *Juniperus virginiana*. [Pammel]
- ROESTELIA pyrata on *Pyrus malus*, *see* *Gymnosporangium macropus* from [Juniperus virginiana]. [Thaxter]
- ROESTELIA transformans (?) on *Pyrus arbutifolia* and (?) *Amelanchier canadensis*, *see* *Gymnosporangium ellisii* from [Cupressus sp.]. [Thaxter]
- ROESTELIA sp.? (spermogonia only) on *Crataegus coccinea*, *Pyrus americana*, and *Pyrus malus*, *see* *Gymnosporangium globosum* from [Juniperus virginiana].]Thaxter[

ROSA (hardy garden rose) ([Phragmidium speciosum Fr.] spermogonia on Rosa humilis), *see* Phragmidium speciosum Fr. from Rosa (hardy garden rose). [Arthur]

ROSA humilis ([Phragmidium speciosum Fr.] spermogona), *see* Phragmidium speciosum Fr. from Rosa (hardy garden rose). [Arthur]

ROSA [Tea rose, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria] (Caeoma miniata Am. Auct.), *see* Phragmidium speciosum Fr. from Rosa sp. [Arthur]

ROSA sp. (Caeoma miniata Am. Auct. on Rosa [Tea rose, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria]), *see* Phragmidium speciosum Fr. from Rosa sp. [Arthur]

RUBUS villosus, *see* Rubus occidentalis and R. villosus. [Clinton]

RUBUS occidentalis and R. villosus (Gymnoconia interstitialis, teleutospores [Puccinia peckiana Howe]), *see* Gymnoconia interstitialis (Caeoma nitens Schw.) from Rubus occidentalis and R. villosus. [Clinton]

RUBUS occidentalis and R. villosus (Gymnoconia interstitialis teleuto [Puccinia peckiana Howe] on Rubus occidentalis and R. villosus), *see* Gymnoconia interstitialis (Caeoma nitens Schw.) from Rubus occidentalis and R. villosus. [Clinton]

RUELLIA strepens (aecidia, uredo and teleuto on Ruellia strepens), *see* Puccinia lateripes B. & Rav. teleutospores from Ruellia strepens. [Kellerman]

RUELLIA strepens (aecidia, uredo and teleuto), *see* Puccinia lateripes B. & Rav. teleutospores from Ruellia strepens. [Kellerman]

RUELLIA strepens (uredo and teleuto on Ruellia strepens), *see* Puccinia lateripes B. & Rav. aecidiospores from Ruellia strepens. [Kellerman]

RUELLIA strepens (uredo and teleuto), *see* Puccinia lateripes B. & Rav. aecidiospores from Ruellia strepens. [Kellerman]

RUMEX altissimus (aecidia [Aecidium rubellum Pers.]), *see* Puccinia phragmitis (Schum.) Körn. from Phragmitis phragmitis. [Bates]

RUMEX crispus (Aecidium rubellum Pers.), *see* Puccinia phragmites (Schum.) Körn. from Phragmites communis. [Arthur]

RUMEX obtusifolius (Aecidium rubellum Pers.), *see* Puccinia phragmitis (Schum.) Körn. from Phragmites communis. [Arthur]

RYE, *see* Secalis cereale.

- SALVIA lanceolata Willd. (Puccinia caulicola Tr. & Gall. aecidia [Aecidium caulicolum Kellerm.]). [Kellerman]
- SALVIA lanceolata Willd. (Puccinia caulicola Tr. & Gall. aecidia [Aecidium caulicolum Kellerm.] on Salvia lanceolata Willd.), *see* Puccinia caulicola Tr. & Gall. from Salvia lanceolata Willd. [Kellerman]
- SALVIA lanceolata Willd. (spermogonia and aecidia), *see* Puccinia caulicola Tr. & Gall. teleutospores from Salvia lanceolata. [Arthur]
- SALVIA lanceolata Willd. (spermogonia and aecidia on Salvia lanceolata), *see* Puccinia caulicola Tr. & Gall. teleutospores from Salvia lanceolata. [Arthur]
- SAMBUCUS canadensis (Aecidium sambuci Schw.), *see* Puccinia atkinsoniana Diet. from Carex lurida. [Kellerman]
- SAMBUCUS canadensis (Aecidium sambuci Schw. ?), *see* Puccinia bolleyana Sacc. from Carex trichocarpa. [Arthur]
- SAMBUCUS canadensis (Aecidium sambuci Schw.), *see* Puccinia bolleyana Sacc. from Carex trichocarpa. [Kellerman]
- SAMBUCUS canadensis (Puccinia bolleyana Sacc. uredo on Carex trichocarpa), *see* Puccinia bolleyana Sacc. aecidiospores (Aecidium sambuci Schw.?) from Sambucus canadensis. [Stuart]
- SAMBUCUS canadensis (Puccinia sambuci (Schw.) Arth. aecidia [Aecidium sambuci (Schw.) Arth. (P. atkinsoniana Diet.)] from Carex lurida Wahl. [Arthur]
- SAMBUCUS canadensis (Puccinia sambuci (Schw.) Arth. [P. bolleyana Sacc.] uredo on Carex trichocarpa), *see* Puccinia sambuci (Schw.) Arth. aecidiospores (Aecidium sambuci Schw.) from Sambucus canadensis. [Arthur]
- SAMBUCUS canadensis (Puccinia sambuci (Schw.) Arth. aecidia [Aecidium sambuci Schw.]), *see* Puccinia sambuci (Schw.) Arth. (P. bolleyana Sacc.) from Carex trichocarpa Muhl. [Arthur]
- SCIRPUS atrovirens (Aecidium lycopi Ger. on Lycopus americanus), *see* Puccinia angustata Pk. from Scirpus atrovirens. [Arthur]
- SCIRPUS atrovirens Muhl. (Puccinia angustata Pk. aecidia [Aecidium lycopi Ger.] on Lycopus americanus Muhl.), *see* Puccinia angustata Pk. from Scirpus atrovirens. [Kellerman]
- SCIRPUS atrovirens (Puccinia angustata Pk. uredo), *see* Puccinia angustata Pk. aecidiospores [Aecidium lycopi Ger.] from Lycopus americanus. [Arthur]

- SECALIS cereale (Puccinia rubigo-vera secalis on Secalis cereale), *see* Puccinia rubigo-vera secalis uredospores from Secalis cereale. [Carleton]
- SECALIS cereale (Puccinia rubigo-vera secalis), *see* Puccinia rubigo-vera secalis uredospores from Secalis cereale. [Carleton]
- SMILAX herbacea L. (Aecidium smilacis Schw.), *see* Puccinia amphigena Diet. from Calamovilfa longifolia (Hook.) Hack. [Arthur]
- SMILAX hispida Muhl. (Aecidium smilacis Schw.), *see* Puccinia amphigena Diet. from Calamovilfa longifolia (Hook.) Hack. [Arthur]
- SMILAX hispida Muhl. (spermogonia and aecidia), *see* Puccinia amphigena Diet. teleutospores from Calamovilfa longifolia (Hook.) Hack. [Arthur]
- SOLIDAGO caesia L. (spermogonia) (Aecidium solidaginis Schw.), *see* Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arth. from Carex jamesii Schw. [Arthur]
- SOLIDAGO caesia L. (spermogonia and aecidia), *see* Uromyces caricis-solidaginis Arthur teleutospores from Carex varia Muhl. [Arthur]
- SOLIDAGO canadensis L. (Aecidium solidaginis Schw.), *see* Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arth. from Carex jamesii Schw. [Arthur]
- SOLIDAGO canadensis L. (Aecidium solidaginis Schw.), *see* Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arthur from Carex stipata. [Arthur]
- SOLIDAGO canadensis L. (Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arth. aecidia), *see* Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arth. from Carex stipata Muhl. [Kellerman]
- SOLIDAGO canadensis L. (spermogonia and aecidia), *see* Uromyces caricis-solidaginis Arth. teleutospores from Carex varia Muhl. [Arthur]
- SOLIDAGO flexicaulis L. (spermogonia and aecidia), *see* Uromyces caricis-solidaginis Arth. teleutospores from Carex varia Muhl. [Arthur]
- SOLIDAGO rigida L. (spermogonia) (Aecidium solidaginis Schw.), *see* Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arth. from Carex jamesii Schw. [Arthur]
- SOLIDAGO serotina Ait. (Aecidium solidaginis Schw.), *see* Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arth. from Carex jamesii Schw. [Arthur]

- SOLIDAGO serotina (Aecidium solidaginis Schw.), *see* Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arthur from Carex stipata. [Arthur]
- SOLIDAGO serotina Ait. (spermogonia and aecidia), *see* Uromyces solidagini-caricis Arth. teleutospores from Carex varia Muhl. [Arthur]
- SOLIDAGO ulmifolia Muhl. (spermogonia) (Aecidium solidaginis Schw.), *see* Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arth. from Carex jamesii Schw. [Arthur]
- SPARTINA cynosuroides (Aecidium fraxini Schw. on Fraxinus viridis), *see* Puccinia peridermiospora (E. & T. Arth. from Spartina cynosuroides. [Arthur]
- SPIRAEA lobata, *see* Ulmaria rubra.
- SPOROBOLUS longifolius (Torr.) Wood (Puccinia vilfae A. & H. aecidia [Aecidium verbenicola K. & S.] on Verbena stricta Vent. and V. urticifolia L.), *see* Puccinia vilfae A. & H. [P. verbenicola (K. & S.) Arth.] from Sporobolus longifolus (Torr.) Wood. [Arthur]
- SPOROBOLUS longifolius (Puccinia vilfae A. & H. uredo), *see* Puccinia vilfae A. & H. aecidiospores (Aecidium verbenicola K. & S.), from Verbena stricta. [Arthur]
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- STROPHOSTYLES helvola (L.) Britt. (Phaseolus diversifolius Pers. (spermogonia and aecidia on Strophostyles helvola), *see* Uromyces phaseoli (Pers.) Wint. teleutospores from Strophostyles helvola (L.) Britt. [Arthur]
- STROPHOSTYLES helvola (L.) Britt. (spermogonia and aecidia), *see* Uromyces phaseoli (Pers.) Wint. teleutospores from Strophostyles helvola (L.) Britt. [Arthur]
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- TRICUSPIS seslerioides (*Aecidium pteleae* on *Ptelea trifoliata*), *see* *Puccinia windsoriae* Schw. from *Tricuspis seslerioides*. [Kellerman]
- TRICUSPIS seslerioides Torr. (*Triodia cuprea* Jacq.) (*Puccinia windsoriae* Schw. aecidia [*Aecidium pteleae* B. & C.?] on *Ptelea trifoliata* L., *see* *Puccinia windsoriae* Schw. from *Tricuspis seslerioides* Torr. (*Triodia cuprea* Jacq.) [Arthur]
- TRIFOLIUM pratense and *T. repens* uredo (*Uromyces trifolii* (A. & S.) Wint.), *see* *Uromyces trifolii* (A. & S.) aecidiospores from *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*. [Howell]
- TRIFOLIUM pratense and *T. repens* (*Uromyces trifolii* (A. & S.) Wint. uredo on *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*), *see* *Uromyces trifolii* (A. & S.) Wint. aecidiospores from *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*. [Howell]
- TRIFOLIUM pratense and *T. repens* (*Uromyces trifolii* (A. & S.) Wint. uredo on *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*), *see* *Uromyces trifolii* (A. & S.) Wint. uredospores from *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*. [Howell]
- TRIFOLIUM pratense and *T. repens* (*Uromyces trifolii* (A. & S.) Wint. uredo), *see* *Uromyces trifolii* (A. & S.) Wint. uredospores from *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*. [Howell]
- TRIFOLIUM repens, *see* *Trifolium pratense* and *T. repens*. [Howell]
- TRIODIA cuprea (*Sieglingia seslerioides* Sc) (*Puccinia windsoriae* Schw. uredo), *see* *Puccinia windsoriae* Schw. aecidiospores (*Aecidium pteleae* B. & C.) from *Ptelea trifoliata*. [Arthur]
- TRIPHragMIUM ulmariae (Schum.) Lk. aecidiospores (*Caeoma ulmariae* Thüm.) from *Ulmaria rubra* (*Spiraea lobata*) (*Triphragmium ulmariae* (Schum.) Lk. uredo and teleuto on *Ulmaria rubra*). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 29:272. April 1900.
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- TRIPHragMIUM ulmariae (Schum.) Lk. uredospores from *Ulmaria rubra* (*Spiraea lobata*) (*Triphragmium ulmariae* (Schum.) Lk. uredo on *Ulmaria rubra*). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 29:272. April 1900.
- TRIPHragMIUM ulmariae (Schum.) Lk. uredo on *Ulmaria rubra*, *see* *Triphragmium ulmariae* (Schum.) Lk. uredospores from *Ulmaria rubra* (*Spiraea lobata*). [Arthur]

TRITICUM monococcum (*Puccinia graminis tritici*), *see* *Puccinia graminis tritici* uredospores from *Triticum vulgare*. [Carleton]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Puccinia graminis* on *Avena sativa*), *see* *Puccinia graminis* uredospores from *Triticum vulgare*. [Hitchcock & Carleton]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Puccinia graminis* on *Hordeum distichum*), *see* *Puccinia graminis* uredospores from *Triticum vulgare*. [Hitchcock & Carleton]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Puccinia graminis*), *see* *Puccinia graminis* uredospores from *Triticum vulgare*. [Hitchcock & Carleton]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Puccinia graminis* on *Triticum vulgare*), *see* *Puccinia graminis* uredospores from *Triticum vulgare*. [Hitchcock & Carleton]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Puccinia graminis tritici*), *see* *Puccinia graminis tritici* uredospores from *Elymus canadensis glaucifolius*. [Carleton]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Puccinia graminis tritici*), *see* *Puccinia graminis tritici* uredospores from *Hordeum jubatum*. [Carleton]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Puccinia graminis tritici*), *see* *Puccinia graminis tritici* uredospores from *Triticum vulgare*. [Carleton]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Puccinia graminis tritici* on *Triticum vulgare*, *Festuca gigantea*, *Agropyron richardsoni*, *Triticum monococcum*, *Hordeum* [distichum], *Koeleria cristata*), *see* *Puccinia graminis tritici* uredospores from *Triticum vulgare*. [Carleton]

TRITICUM vulgare Vill. (*Uredo rubigo-vera* DC. on *Triticum vulgare*), *see* *Uredo rubigo-vera* DC. from *Triticum vulgare* Vill. [Arthur]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Uredo rubigo-vera* DC.), *see* *Uredo rubigo-vera* DC. from *Triticum vulgare* Vill. [Arthur]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Puccinia rubigo-vera* on *Triticum vulgare*), *see* *Puccinia rubigo-vera* uredospores from *Triticum vulgare*. [Hitchcock & Carleton]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici*), *see* *Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici* uredospores from *Triticum vulgare*. [Carleton]

TRITICUM vulgare (*Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici* on *Triticum vulgare*), *see* *Puccinia rubigo-vera tritici* uredospores from *Triticum vulgare*. [Carleton]

- ULMARIA rubra (Triphragmium ulmariae (Schum.) Lk. uredo and teleuto), *see* Triphragmium ulmariae (Schum.) Lk. aecidiospores [Caeoma ulmariae Thüm] from Ulmaria rubra (Spiraea lobata). [Arthur]
- ULMARIA rubra [Spiraea lobata] (Triphragmium ulmariae (Schum.) Lk. uredo on Ulmaria rubra), *see* Triphragmium ulmariae (Schum.) Lk. uredospores from Ulmaria rubra (Spiraea lobata). [Arthur]
- ULMARIA rubra [Spiraea lobata] (Triphragmium ulmariae (Schum.) Lk. uredo and teleuto on Ulmaria rubra), *see* Triphragmium ulmariae (Schum.) Lk. aecidiospores [Caeoma ulmariae Thüm.] from Ulmaria rubra (Spiraea lobata).
- ULMARIA rubra [Spiraea lobata] (Triphragmium ulmariae (Schum.) Lk. uredo, *see* Triphragmium ulmariae (Schum.) Lk. uredospores from Ulmaria rubra (Spiraea lobata). [Arthur]
- UREDOn Euphorbia nutans, *see* Uromyces euphorbia C. & P. aecidiospores from Euphorbia nutans. [Arthur]
- UREDOn rubigo-vera DC. on Triticum vulgare, *see* Uredo rubigo-vera DC. from Triticum vulgare Vill. [Arthur]
- UREDOn rubigo-vera DC. from Triticum vulgare Vill. (Uredo rubigo-vera DC. on Triticum vulgare). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz, 35:13. Jan. 1903.
- UROMYCES aristidae E. & E. from Aristida oligantha Mx. (Aecidium plantaginis Ces. (?) on Plantago rugelii). J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:17. Jan. 1903.
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- UROMYCES euphorbiae C. & P. uredo on Euphorbia dentata Mx., *see* Uromyces euphorbiae C. & P. uredospores from Euphorbia dentata Mx. [Arthur]

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- UROMYCES euphorbiae C. & P. uredo on Euphorbia humistrata Englm., *see* Uromyces euphorbiae C. & P. aecidiospores from Euphorbia humistrata Englm. [Arthur]
- UROMYCES euphorbiae C. & P. uredo on Euphorbia nutans Lag., *see* Uromyces euphorbiae C. & P. aecidiospores from Euphorbia nutans Lag. [Arthur]
- UROMYCES euphorbiae C. & P. uredo and teleuto on Euphorbia nutans, *see* Uromyces euphorbiae (Aecidium euphorbiae Am. Auct. from Euphorbia nutans). [Arthur]
- UROMYCES lespedezae-procumbentis (Schw.) Curt. teleutospores from Lespedeza capitata Mx. (spermogonia and aecidia [Aecidium leucospermum B. & C.] on Lespedeza capitata). J. C. Arthur. Jour. Mycol. 10:14. Jan. 1904.
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- UROMYCES solidagini-caricis Arth. n. n. teleutospores from Carex varia Muhl. (spermogonia and aecidia on Solidago canadensis L., S. serotina Ait., S. flexicaulis L., S. caesia L.) J. C. Arthur. Jour. Mycol. 10:16. Jan. 1904.
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- UROMYCES trifolii (A. & S.) Wint. uredo on Trifolium pratense and T. repens, *see* Uromyces trifolii (A. & S.) Wint. uredospores from Trifolium pratense and T. repens. [Howell]
- UROMYCES trifolii (A. & S.) Wint. aecidiospores from Trifolium pratense and T. repens (Uromyces trifolii (A. & S.) Wint. uredo on Trifolium pratense and T. repens). J. K. Howell. Cornell Univ. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 24:137. Dec. 1890.
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- URTICA sp. (Puccinia caricis (Schum.) Reb. uredo on Carex stricta), *see* Puccinia caricis (Schum.) Reb. aecidiospores [Aecidium urticae Schum.] from [Urtica sp.] [Arthur]

- URTICA gracilis (Aecidium urticae Schum.), see Puccinia caricis (Schum.) Reb. from Carex riparia. [Kellerman]
- URTICA gracilis (Aecidium urticae), see Puccinia caricis (Schum.) Reb. from Carex stricta. [Arthur]
- URTICA gracilis (Aecidium urticae Schw.), see Puccinia caricis (Schum.) Reb. from Carex stricta. [Kellerman]
- URTICA gracilis (Puccinia caricis (Schum.) Reb. aecidia), see Puccinia caricis (Schum.) Reb. from Carex stricta Lam. [Arthur]
- VERBENA stricta Vent. (Puccinia vilfae A. & H. aecidia [Aecidium verbenicola K. & S.]), see Puccinia vilfae A. & H. [P. verbenicola (K. & S.) Arth. n. n.] from Sporobolus longifolius (Torr.) Wood. [Arthur]
- VERBENA stricta (Puccinia vilfae A. & H. uredo on Sporobolus longifolius), see Puccinia vilfae A. & H. aecidiospores (Aecidium verbenicola K. & S.) from Verbena stricta. [Arthur]
- VERBENA urticifolia L. (Puccinia vilfae A. & H. aecidia [Aecidium verbenicola K. & S.]), see Puccinia vilfae A. & H. [P. verbenicola (K. & S.) Arth.] from Sporobolus longifolius (Torr.) Wood. [Arthur]
- WASHINGTONIA claytoni (Puccinia osmorrhizae teleuto [?]), see Aecidium osmorrhizae Pk. from Washingtonia claytoni. [Kellerman]
- WASHINGTONIA claytoni (Osmorrhiza brevistylis) [Puccinia osmorrhizae teleuto] on Chaerophyllum procumbens and (?) on Washingtonia claytoni), see Aecidium osmorrhizae Pk. from Washingtonia claytoni. [Kellerman]
- Wheat, see Triticum vulgare.

SUMMARY OF ALTERNATE FORMS.

- Aecidium albiperidia Arth.—Puccinia albiperidia Arth.
- Aecidium asteratum Schw.—Puccinia caricis-asteris Arth.
- Aecidium berberidis Pers.—Puccinia poculiformis (Jacq.) Wettst.
- Aecidium calystegiae Desm.—Puccinia convolvuli Cast.
- Aecidium caulicolum Kellerm.—Puccinia caulicola Tr. & Gall.
- Aecidium cirsii-lanceolati Schroet.—Aecidium cirsii-lanceolati Kellerm.

- Aecidium ellisii* Tr. & Gall.—*Puccinia subnitens* Diet.
Aecidium erigeronatum Schw.—*Puccinia caricis-erigerontis* Arth.
Aecidium euphorbiae Am. Auct.—*Uromyces euphorbiae* C. & P.
Aecidium fraxini Schw.—*Puccinia fraxinata* (Lk.) Arth.
Aecidium on *Helianthus*—*Puccinia helianthi* Schw.
Aecidium hibisciatum Schw.—*Puccinia hibisciata* (Schw.) Kellerm. (*P. muhlenbergiae* Arth. & Holw.)
Aecidium hynoideum B. & C.—*Puccinia hydnoidea* (B. & C.) Arth.
Aecidium impatientis Schw.—*Puccinia impatientis* (Schw.) Arth. (*P. rubigo-vera* Auct. on *Elymus virginicus*)
Aecidium jamesianum Pk.—*Puccinia jamesiana* (Pk.) Arth. (*P. bartholomaei* Diet.)
Aecidium on *Larix decidua*, *see* *Caecoma* on *Larix decidua*.
Aecidium lateripes Kellerm.—*Puccinia lateripes* B. & Rav.
Aecidium leucospermum B. & C.—*Uromyces lespedezae-procumbentis* (Schw.) Curt.
Aecidium lycopi Ger.—*Puccinia angustata* Pk.
Aecidium oenotherae Pk., *see* *Aecidium peckii* DeToni.
Aecidium pammeli Trel.—*Puccinia panici* Diet.
Aecidium peckii DeToni, (*Ae. oenotherae* Pk.)—*Puccinia peckii* (DeToni) Kellerm. (*P. caricis* Auct. p. p.)
Aecidium pentstemonis Schw.—*Puccinia andropogonis* Schw.
Aecidium plantaginis Ces. (?) on *Plantago rugelii* Dec.—*Uromyces aristidae* E. & E.
Aecidium pteleae B. & C.—*Puccinia windsoriae* Schw.
Aecidium pustulatum Curt.—*Puccinia pustulata* (Curt.) Arth.
Aecidium [ranunculacearum (?)] on *Anemone canadensis* L.—*Puccinia simillima* Arth.
Aecidium ranunculi Schw.—*Puccinia eatoniae* Arth.
Aecidium rhamni Pers.—*Puccinia rhamni* (Pers.) Wettst. (*P. coronata* Corda.)
Aecidium rubellum Pers.—*Puccinia phragmitis* Schum.
Aecidium sambuci Schw.—*Puccinia sambuci* (Schw.) Arth. (*P. atkinsoniana* Diet., *P. bolleyana* Sacc.)
Aecidium smilacis Schw.—*Puccinia amphigena* Diet.
Aecidium solidaginis Schw.—*Puccinia caricis-solidaginis* Arth.

- Aecidium* on *Solidago*—*Uromyces solidagini-caricis* Arth.
Aecidium on *Strophostyles helvola*—*Uromyces phaseoli* (Pers.) Wint.
Aecidium on *Trifolium*, *see* *Uromyces trifolii* (A. & S.) Wint.
Aecidium urticae Schum.—*Puccinia caricis* (Schum.) Reb.
Aecidium verbenicola K. & S.—*Puccinia vilfae* A. & H.
Caeoma (*Aecidium*) *erigeronatum* Schw., *see* *Aecidium erigeronatum* Schw.
Caeoma (*Aecidium*) *hibisci* Schw., *see* *Puccinia hibisciata* Schw.) Kellerm.
Caeoma on *Larix decidua*—*Melampsora medusae* Thüm. [*M. populina* Am. Auct.]
Caeoma miniata Am. Auct.—*Phragmidium speciosum* Fr.
Caeoma nitens Schw., *see* *Gymnoconia interstitialis* (Schlecht.) Lagh.
Caeoma ulmariae Thüm.—*Triphragmium ulmariae* (Schum.) Lk.
Gymnoconia interstitialis (Schlecht.) Lagh., *aecidium* (*Caeoma nitens* Schw.), and *teleuto* (*Puccinia peckinana* Howe); autoecious.
Gymnosporangium biseptatum Ell.—*Roestelia botryapites* Schw.
Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme (Jacq.) Rees.—*Roestelia lacerata* (Sow.) Fr.
Gymnosporangium clavipes Cke. & Pk.—*Roestelia aurantiaca* Peck.
Gymnosporangium conicum Rees.—*Roestelia cornuta* (Ehr.) Fr.
Gymnosporangium ellisii (Berk.) Farl.—*Roestelia transformans* Ellis (?)
Gymnosporangium globosum Farl.—*Roestelia globosum* ("lacerata z") Thaxter.
Gymnosporangium macropus Lk.—*Roestelia pyrata* Thaxter.
Gymnosporangium nidus-avis Thaxter—*Roestelia nidus-avis* Thaxter.
Melampsora medusae Thüm [*M. populina* Am Auct.]—*Caeoma* on *Larix decidua*.
Melampsora populina Am. Auct., *see* *Melampsora medusae* Thüm.
Phragmidium speciosum Fr.—*Caeoma miniata* Am. Auct.
Puccinia albiperidia Arth., *aecidium* [*albiperidium* Arth.] *uredo* and *teleuto*; autoecious.

- Puccinia americana* Lagh., *see* *Puccinia andropogonis* Schw.
Puccinia amphigena Diet.—*Aecidium smilacis* Schw.
Puccinia andropogonis Schw. (*P. americana* Lagh.)—*Aecidium pentstemonis* Schw.
Puccinia angustata Pk.—*Aecidium lycopi* Ger.
Puccinia atkinsoniana Diet., *see* *Puccinia sambuci* (Schw.) Arth.
Puccinia bartholomaei Diet., *see* *Puccinia jamesiana* (Pk.) Arth.
Puccinia bolleyana Sacc., *see* *Puccinia sambuci* (Schw.) Arth.
Puccinia caricis (Schum.) Reb.—*Aecidium urticae* Schum.
Puccinia caricis Am Auct. p. p. (*P. peckii* [DeToni] Kellerm.), *see* *P. peckii* (DeToni) Kellerm.
Puccinia caricis-asteris Arth.—*Aecidium asteratum* Schw.
Puccinia caricis-erigerontis Arth.—*Aecidium erigeronatum* Schw.
Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arth.—*Aecidium solidaginis* Schw.
Puccinia caulicola Tr. & Gall., *aecidium* [*caulicolum* Kellerm.], uredo and teleuto; autoecious.
Puccinia cirsii-lanceolati Schroet., *aecidium* [*cirsii-lanceolati* Kellerm.] uredo and teleuto; autoecious.
Puccinia convolvuli Cast., *aecidium* [*calystegiae* Desm.] uredo and teleuto; autoecious.
Puccinia coronata Corda, *see* *Puccinia rhamni* (Pers.) Wettst.
Puccinia eatoniae Arth.—*Aecidium ranunculi* Schw.
Puccinia fraxinata (Lk.) Arth.—*Aecidium fraxini* Schw.
Puccinia graminis, *see* *Puccinia poculiformis* (Jacq.) Wettst.
Puccinia helianthi Schw., *aecidium* [*Caecoma helianthi* Schw.], uredo and teleuto; autoecious.
Puccinia hibisciata (Schw.) Kellerm. (*P. muhlenbergiae* Arth. & Hol.)—*Aecidium hibisciatum* Schw.
Puccinia hydnoidea (B. & C.) Arth.—*Aecidium hydnoideum* B. & C.
Puccinia impatientis (Schw.) Arth. (*P. rubigo-vera* Auct. on *Elymus virginicus*)—*Aecidium impatientis* Schw.
Puccinia jamesiana (Pk.) Arth. (*P. bartholomaei* Diet.)—*Aecidium jamesianum* Pk.
Puccinia lateripes B. & Rav., *aecidium* [*lateripes* Kellerm.] uredo and teleutospores; autoecious.
Puccinia muhlenbergiae Arth. & Hol., *see* *Puccinia hibisciata* (Schw.) Kellerm.

- Puccinia panici* Diet.—*Aecidium pammellii* Trel.
Puccinia peckiana Howe, *see* *Gymnoconia interstitialis* (Schlecht.) Lagh.
Puccinia peckii (DeToni) Kellerm. (*P. caricis* Am. Auct. p. p.)
—*Aecidium peckii* DeToni (*Ae. oenotherae* Pk.).
Puccinia peridermiospora (E. & T.) Arth., *see* *Puccinia fraxinata* (Lk.) Arth.
Puccinia phragmitis (Schum.) Körn.—*Aecidium rubellum* Pers.
Puccinia poculiformis (Jacq.) Wettst.—*Aecidium berberidis* Pers.
Puccinia pustulata (Curt.) Arth.—*Aecidium pustulatum* Curt.
Puccinia rhamni (Pers.) Wettst. (*P. coronata* Corda)—*Aecidium rhamni* Pers.
Puccinia rubigo-vera Am. Auct, on *Elymus virginicus*, *see* *Puccinia impatientis* (Schw.) Arth.
Puccinia sambuci (Schw.) Arth. (*P. atkinsoniana* Diet., *P. bolleyana* Sacc.)—*Aecidium sambuci* (Schw.) Arth.
Puccinia simillima Arth.—*Aecidium ranunculacearum* (?) on *Anemone canadensis* L.
Puccinia subnitens Diet.—*Aecidium ellisii* Tr. & Gall.
Puccinia vilfae A. & H.—*Aecidium verbenicola* K. & S.
Puccinia windsoriae Schw.—*Aecidium pteleae* B. & C.
Roestelia aurantiaca Pk.—*Gymnosporangium clavipes* Cke. & Pk.
Roestelia botryapites Schw.—*Gymnosporangium biseptatum* Ell.
Roestelia cornuta (Ehr.) Fr.—*Gymnosporangium concium* Rees.
Roestelia globosum ("lacerata z") Thaxter—*Gymnosporangium globosum* Farl.
Roestelia lacerata (Sow.) Fr.—*Gymnosporangium clavariaeforme* (Jacq.) Rees.
Roestelia "lacerata z," *see* *Roestelia globosum*.
Roestelia nidus-avis Thax.—*Gymnosporangium nidus-avis* Thax.
Roestelia pyrata Thaxter—*Gymnosporangium macropus* Lk.
Roestelia transformans Ell. (?) —*Gymnosporangium ellisii* (Berk.) Farl.
Triphragmium ulmariae (Schum.) Lk.—*Caeoma ulmariae* Thüm.
Uromyces aristidae E. & E.—*Aecidium plantaginis* Ces. (?) on *Plantago rugelli* Dec.
Uromyces solidagini-caricis Arth.—*Aecidium* on *Solidago*.

Uromyces euphorbiae C. & P.—*Aecidium euphorbiae* Am. Auct.

Uromyces lespedezae-procumbentis (Schw.) Curt., *aecidium* [leucospermum B. & C.], uredo and teleuto; autoecious.

Uromyces phaseoli (Pers.) Wint., *aecidium*, uredo and teleuto; autoecious.

Uromyces trifolii (A. & S.) Wint. *aecidium*, uredo and teleuto; autoecious.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. IX.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

THE FIRST PART OF A KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF INOCYBE — Sections Squarrosae and Lacerae, — is given by F. S. Earle in *Torrey*, 3:168-170, Nov. 1903.

THE FORM AND STRUCTURE OF THE MYCODOMATIA of *Myrica cerifera* L., is published in the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 55:352-362, Pl. XVI-XVII, 1903, by John W. Harshberger. This is a new host for *Frankia brunchorstii* Möller; the author describes his investigations and observations, and says it is probable that this species "is more in the nature of an endotrophic mycorrhiza, to be placed intermediate between the ectotrophic mycorrhiza found on the Indian Pipe *Monotropa*, and the typical endotrophic mycorrhiza found in *Thismia* and certain other plants, where a definite relationship is established between the nucleus of the host and the fungous hyphae." A chronological Bibliographical Index of 18 items, concludes the article. The hosts on which *Mycodomatia* have been reported to date are: *Alnus glutinosa*, *A. incana*, *A. serrulata*, *A. undulata*, *Elaeagnus*, *Hippophae rhamnoides*, *Shepherdia*, [*Frankia alni* (Möller) Atks.]; *Myrica gale*, *M. cerifera* [*F. brunchorstii* Möller]; *Ceanothus americanus* [*F. ceanothi* Atks.].

NUCLEAR DIVISIONS AND NUCLEAR FUSION IN *COLEOSPORIUM SONCHI-ARVENSIS* Lév., R. J. Holden and R. A. Harper, *Trans. Wisc. Acad. Sci. Arts and Let.* 14:63-82, Pl. I, II, Sept. 1903 (separate), outlines the study of the nuclear phenomena in the rusts by previous investigators, and details important investigations by the authors which agree in general with previous results. In regard to the life history of the *Coleosporium* the authors say: "From the teleutospore to the sporidium we find uni-nucleated cells; from the sporidium to the teleutospore we have bi-nucleated cells. . . . There is as yet no evidence of any proper cell fusion in the rusts though the fusion of the nuclei in the teleutospore has the essential characteristics of a sexual fertilization in the origin of the nuclei and in the behavior of the teleutospore after fusion as described above. . . . Sexual reproduction in the

rusts may possibly dispense with cell fusion, while retaining the more essential feature of the union of nuclei more or less widely separated in origin."

THE ARTICLES IN THE REVUE MYCOLOGIQUE, October 1903, besides the reviews are as follows: Mycorrhizes des arbres forestiers et sur le sens de la Symbiose des Racines, Georg F. L. Sarauw; L'Amanita mappa Fries est-elle à ranger parmi les espèces très vénéneuses? R. Ferry et H. Schmidt.

IN REVISTA AGRONOMICA, DEZEMBRO DE 1903, J. VERISSIMO D'ALMEIDA ET M. DE SOUZA DA CAMARA, publish contributiones ad Mycofloram Lusitaniae, Centuria III. Four species are listed, and a new genus is proposed, namely, COUTINIA, Sphaeriaceae, a familia Dothideacearum praecipue differt stromate nullo. They also make correction of previous publication as follows: Puccinia maculicola n. sp. in *Urginea Scilla* est P. *Asphodeli* Duby, in *Asphodeli* sp.

ISLANDS SVAMPE AF E. ROSTRUP published in Botanisk Tidskrift, 25:281-335, 1903, contains a list of 543 fungi. The author describes 22 new species: the diagnoses are in the latin language.

IN THE ANNALS OF BOTANY (17:167-236, PL. XII-XIII, JAN. 1903) is published an extended article by T. P. Barker, on The Morphology and Development of the Ascocarp in *Monascus*. "These considerations point to the view that *Monascus* represents a low and comparatively simple type of Ascomycete and is not far removed from a common ancestral type, from which all the higher Ascomyces may be supposed to have sprung."

ALBERT HOWARD, WHOSE INVESTIGATION ON SOME DISEASES OF THE SUGAR-CANE IN THE WEST INDIES is published in the Annals of Botany, 17:373-411, Pl. XVIII, March 1903, concludes that *Thielaviopsis ethacetica* Went. (and not *Melanconium sacchari* Massee) causes a disease of cane-cuttings which is the same as the "pine apple" disease in Java; the 'rind' disease is caused by *Colletotrichum falcatum* Went.; the common root disease of the sugar-cane in Barbados is caused by *Marasmius sacchari* Wakker.

MISS E. DALE CONTRIBUTES AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT ARTICLE, OBSERVATIONS ON GYMNOASCACEAE, Annals of Botany, 17:571-596, Pl. XXVII-XXVIII, June 1903. The investigations "leave no doubt as to the occurrence of a sexual process in the Gymnoascaceae, if not in every species, at least in *Gymnoascus reesii* and in *G. candidus*. Such a process has not before been described, though it was assumed."

TWO FUNGI, PARASITIC ON SPECIES OF *TOLYPOTHRIX* (*Reticularia nodosa* Dang. and *R. boodlei* n. sp.) by F. E. Fritsch (Annals of Botany, 17:649-664, Pl. XXIX, Sept. 1903) is an

important contribution to the knowledge of Fungi affecting algal hosts — nearly two hundred species now being known.

N. PATOULLARD IN A NOTE SUR LE GENRE PAUROCOTYLIS BERK., Bull. Soc. Myc. France, 19:339-341, 31 Dec. 1903, publishes his study of *Paurocotylis pila* of New Zealand and *P. fulva* of Ceylon and concludes as follows: En résumé, *Paurocotylis* est un groupe d'Ascomycètes formé d'éléments hétérogènes, duquel on devra retirer toutes les espèces que ne répondent pas au type du *P. pila*.

SUR L'IDENTITE REELLE DU SPHAEROPSIS MALORUM Peck, by G. Delacroix, Bull. Soc. Myc. France, 19:350-2, 31 Dec. 1903, refers to a previous publication by the same author, then states that he has had an abundance of material for study collected in various countries. He says *Sphaeropsis malorum* is different from both *Diplodia maura* C. & Ell. and *Botryodiplodia mali* P. Braunaud; Enfin le *Sphaeropsis malorum* Peck est absolument identique à *Diplodia pseudo-diplodia* Fuck. Je considere, d'un autre côté, que le *Macrophoma malorum* (Berk.) Berl. et Vogl. n'est autre que le stade jeune du *Sphaeropsis*.

THE ARTICLES IN THE BULLETIN DE LA SOCIETE MYCOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE, tome XIX, 4e Fascicule are as follows: Patouillard, Sur le genre *Paurocotylis* Berk.; Rolland, Note sur l'*Inocybe repanda* Bull. et l'*Inocybe hiulca* Fries; Delacroix, [Travaux Stat. Path. Veg.] Sur le "blanc" des feuilles de Mûries de Madagascar produit par *Ovulariopsis moricola* nov. sp. G. Del., A propos de *Stromatinia linhartiana* Prill. et Del. (*Sclerotinia cydoniae* Schellenberg), Sur l'identité réelle du *Sphaeropsis Malorum* Peck, Sur le parasitisme du *Dothichiza populea* Sacc. et Briard sur diverses espèces de Peupliers, Sur la pourriture des Pommes des terre; Empoisonnement par l'*Amanita muscaria*, par un Pleurote et une Clavaire.

MONOGRAPHIA UREDINEARUM, P. ET H. SYDOW, VOLUMEN I, FASCICULUS IV, appeared 1 November 1903. It includes pp. 593-768 and the serial numbers are 880 to 1094 inclusive. The species of *Puccinia* enumerated are those on the hosts belonging to Orchidaceae, Marantaceae, Cannaceae, Zingiberaceae, Iridaceae, Amaryllidaceae, Haemorrhaceae, Liliaceae, Bromeliaceae, Juncaceae, Cyperaceae, and Graminaceae. It might be noted that the authors do not adhere to strict priority in the use of names of polymorphic species. Thus they do not follow Arthur's name of *Puccinia sambuci* (*Aecidium sambuci* 1834, *P. atkinsoniana* 1897, and *P. bolleyana* 1889) but retain *Puccinia bolleyana* with the others as synonyms; again, *Puccinia hibisciata* (Sch.) Kellerm. (*Aecidium hibisciatum* Schw. 1834, *Puccinia muhlenbergiae* Arth. & Holw. 1902) is listed as *P. muhlenbergiae* Arth. & Holw. with other names as synonyms.

THE "BLUING" AND THE "RED ROT" OF THE WESTERN YELLOW PINE, with special reference to the Black Hills Forest Reserve, Hermann von Schrenk, a paper of 40 pages and 14 plates, forms Bulletin No. 36 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, issued 5 May 1903. Dr. von Schrenk finds the causes of the two phenomena to be fungi respectively as follows: *Ceratostomella pilifera* (Fr.) Winter, and *Polyporus* [Fomes] *ponderosus* von Schrenk n. sp. Later publication is promised.

R. E. B. MCKENNEY REPORTS IN BULLETIN No. 51, Bureau of Plant Industry, on the Wilt Disease of Tobacco and its Control, saying microscopic examination of wilted Tobacco always reveals the presence of a fungus belonging to the genus *Fusarium* (Neocosmospora). This is found in the woody parts of the roots and stem. The *Fusarium* is a soil fungus and gains entrance to the plants through the *fine roots*.

OBSERVATIONS ON PHALLUS RAVENELII, BY HOWARD J. BANKER, *Torrey*, 4:5-8, Jan. 1904, pertains to an abundance of "eggs" from the size of a mustard seed to that of a walnut; also the mycelium in a pile of sawdust, that protected by a pile of lumber being a tangled network and filled with very irregular tubercular masses one-half to five centimeters in diameter. These tubercles or sclerotia appeared to be enlarged portions of the mycelial threads and were twisted, lobed and convoluted in a very irregular manner. The white color of mycelium and tubercles quickly turned bluish-purple on exposure to air.

IN BÖTANISKA NOTISER FÖR ÅR 1903, PP. 249-267, G. LAGERHEIM publishes an interesting article, Zur Kenntniss der *Bulgaria globosa* (Schmid.) Fr. (*Sarcosoma globosum* et *S. platydiscus* Auct.), giving a history of this species, its occurrence and notes on its development. It was named *Burcardia globosa* by Schmidel in 1755; this name being preoccupied it was changed to *Sarcosoma* by Caspary. The author points out the insufficient grounds for maintaining this genus and says: Meines erachtens ist deshalb die Gattung *Sarcosoma* Casp. einzuziehen oder höchstens als ein subgenus der Gattung *Bulgaria* Fr. zu betrachten. A plate accompanies the article.

THE RESULTS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS PROVE that pear blight may attack apricot twigs and fruit—is the reported result in "An Apricot Blight" by Wendell Paddock, Bulletin 84, Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station, October 1903.

R. H. PETTIT, ENTOMOLOGIST, MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, reports in Special Bulletin No. 17, a fungous disease of the Musquito—*Entomophthora* sp. nov., and a fungous disease of a scale insect (*Lecanium longulum*), namely, *Isaria lecanifera* Pettit n. sp. "No *Isaria* sporophores were seen but the fungus is placed in the genus *Isaria* because

of its very close affinity to the *Isaria* stage of *Cordyceps clavulata*."

CLAVARIA MUCIDA PERS. AS GROWING ON ALGA-COVERED WOOD, said by Morgan "usually growing on a thin greenish stratum, *Chlorococcus*", is noted by W. C. Cooker in the *Botanical Gazette*, 37:62, Jan. 1904. The hyphae do not enter the alga and have no haustoria, but show about the same close relation (says the author) with the alga as in the case of the lichen, *Collema*. He adds: From its constant occurrence and close association with this alga there seems scarcely a doubt that *Clavaria mucida* is in the initial stages of becoming a basidiomycetous lichen.

IN THE BULLETIN OF THE TORREY BOTANICAL CLUB FOR JANUARY 1904, J. C. Arthur publishes *New Species of Uredineae*—III. The article includes two species of *Uromyces*, six species of *Puccinia*, two species of *Ravenelia*, one species of *Uredo*, five species of *Aecidium*; total sixteen species. Two third of the species are Trans-Mississippian and the remainder from Porto Rico. The author calls attention to the fact that with the exception of four species the descriptions are incomplete—including but one or two of the possible three, four or even more spore forms. A new species, *Puccinia sieversiae*, adds one to the very few belonging to this genus occurring upon *Rosaceae*. We note that the much-beridden *Malvas* are loaded with still another *Aecidium* (*Ae. malvicola*)—previously reported and well-distinguished species being *Aecidium tuberculatum* E. & K., *Ae. napaeae* A. & H. (*Ae. callirrhoes* E. & K.), and *Ae. roestelioides* E. & E.

J. BRESADOLA GIVES NINE NEW SPECIES, ALSO ONE NEW GENUS, under the title *Mycologia Lusitanica, Diagnoses Fungorum novorum*, in *Broteria Revista de Ciencias Naturaes do Collegio de S. Fiel*, 2:87-92, 1903. The new genus is *Hyposcypha*, a genere *Dasyscypha* differt deficientia pili genuini in ascomate.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CYTOLOGY OF *ARAIOSPORA PULCHRA* Thaxter by Cyrus Ambrose King, forms No. 5 of Vol. 31 of the *Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History*, p. 211-245. It is an exhaustive paper accompanied by six heliotype plates. Literature is cited, 40 items, in chronological order from 1881 to 1901. A convenient summary is given covering two pages. The author refers the genus *Araiospora* to the *Peronosporineae*—"but should be placed between *Pythium* and the *Saprolegniaceae*."

IN AN ARTICLE BY FR. BUBAK AND J. E. KABAT, EINIGE NEUE IMPERFECTEN AUS BOEHMEN UND TIROL, *Oesterreichische Botanische Zeitschrift*, 54:22-31, Jan. 1904, nineteen new species

are described. A new genus by Bubák is included of which he says: *Besonderes Interesse verdient die neue Leptostromeceen-Gattung Kabatia von Lonicera xylostreum L. aus Tirol, welche eine schöne Parallelförmigkeit zu Leptothyrium periclymeni (Desm.) Sacc. darstellt. But the spores are two-celled, strongly curved, sickle-form; the genus belongs in the Scolecosporeae.*

DIE WIRTSWECHSELNDEN ROSTPILZE, VERSUCH EINER GESAMTDARSTELLUNG IHRER BIOLOGISCHEN VERHÄLTNISSE von H. Klebahn, is a volume of 447 pp. issued in 1904 by Gebrüder Bornträger, Berlin. This is a very important work bringing the extensive literature of this interesting subject together, necessarily incomplete however for the past year. The list of publications cited (articles by each author chronologically arranged) includes an alphabetical list of 286 authors.. The General Part includes such topics as Begriff des Wirtswechsels und Vorkommen desselben, Entwicklungstypen, Spezialisierungserscheinungen, etc. The Special Part outlines the history and results of the various experimenters, species by species, beginning with *Puccinia graminis*. An alphabetical index is given of the heteroecious species with their hosts, an Index of the *Aecidia*, and an Index of host plants.

THE GENUS PUCCINIA IS DISCUSSED WITH REFERENCE TO STABILITY OF NOMENCLATURE by J. C. Arthur in the Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science for 1902 (pp. 81-3). The name was used first by Micheli in 1729. Haller used the same previous to 1753 (initial date for priority), and again in 1768 but here not employing binomials. Adanson cites the name in 1763 but does not cite any species — hence the genus is not there established. The next oldest author for this name is Willdenow 1787 — giving the single species *P. simplex*, but the plant referred to was not a Rust; conclusion: perhaps Kuntze's use of *Dicaeoma* is to be followed.

H. W. CONN TELLS BRIEFLY, IN THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STORRS AGR. EXP. STA. (pp. 92-6), 1903, his results of extended studies on the Bacteria in freshly drawn milk, and points out the wide discrepancy between his work and that of Harrison and Cumming who found 95 per cent of bacteria belonging to the lactic types, whereas Conn detected less than 50 per cent. Reports by the former indicate that the milk ducts furnish bacteria by thousands per cubic centimeter of milk, whereas Conn shows that the uncontaminated milk contains only small numbers. The discrepancies are referred to the use by Harrison and Cumming of *ordinary* gelatin.

KULTURVERSUCHE MIT PAPILIONACEEN BEWOHNENDEN ROSTPILZEN, von Ernst Jordi, Centralbl. Bakt. Par. u. Infek. 2. Ab., 10:777-9, 3 Sept. 1903, extends our knowledge of the bi-

ology of these species, most of the results however simply confirming previous determinations. As Dietel formerly, so here Jordi, found that in case of *Uromyces hedysari-obscuri* aecidiospores may produce aecidia — “es ergiebt sich daraus ferner, dass die Aecidiosporen im stande sind, theils wieder Aecidien, theils direkt Teleutosporenlager zu bilden...”

D. McALPINE GIVES AN ACCOUNT WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF *OPHIOBOLUS GRAMINIS* SACC. and *Hendersonia graminis* n. sp., parasitic on and destructive to wheat, being the disease known as “Take all and White-heads in Wheat”. The publication is Bulletin No. 9, Department of Agriculture, Victoria. It occurs also in other countries “and has recently been discovered in America. . . . Cordley describes a disease occurring in Oregon U. S. A., which has all the characteristics of this one, although only the fungus mycelium has been found.”

DESCRIPTIO ET ADUMBRATIO MICROSCOPIO-ANALYTICA FUNGORUM is the title of a work, auctore D. Romano Adolpho Hedwigio, that unfortunately yet remains unpublished, sometimes cited [“Hedw. f. Fung. ined.”] by DeCandolle in *Flore Française*, 1805, and the circumstances relating thereto so far as known, are detailed by J. C. Arthur under the title, An interesting unpublished Work on Fungi, *Torreyia*, 4:21-3, Feb. 1904. Hedwig, son of the elder Hedwig in honor of whom the journal *Hedwigia* was named, was professor of Botany at Leipzig, and prepared a work on parasitic fungi “with a true talent” which A. P. DeCandolle undertook (unsuccessfully) to have published in Paris. Dr. Arthur who recently examined the manuscript says: — “It is a pity that so admirable a piece of scientific work should have met such an untoward fate. Even after a hundred years its publication would be a distinct gain to science.”

THE MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES IN *HEDWIGIA*, BAND XLII, HEFT 6, 1903, are as follows: Hugo Glück, Beiträge zur Flechtenflora Heidelbergs (Schluss); P. Hennings, Ueber einige interessantere deutsche Hutpilze [perhaps a new species], Einige im Berliner Botanischen Garten 1903 gesammelte neue Pilze [17 new species], *Biatorellina* P. Henn. n. gen. *Patellariacearum*, *Squamotubera* P. Henn. n. gen. *Xylariacearum*, Ein stark phosphoreszierender javanischer *Agaricus* (*Mycena illuminans* P. Henn. n. sp.), Ein Sklerotien-Blätterpilz, *Naucoria tuberosa* P. Henn. n. sp. ad inter; P. Magnus, Ein neues *Helminthosporium*, Bemerkungen zur Benennung einiger Uredineen in P. und H. Sydow's *Monographia Uredinearum*.

P. MAGNUS, IN *BEIBLATT ZUR HEDWIGIA*, 42:(305), 28 Dec. 1903, shows that Sydow's use of *Puccinia obtegens* (Lk.) Tul. in place of *P. suaveolens* (Pers.) Rostr. for the rust on *Carduus arvensis*, is not justified. Link's name *Caecoma obtegens* did not appear until 1816 — Sydow's citation “Lk. Obs. II. p. 27 (1791)”

not being correct, for as a matter of fact, "die Dissertatio secunda, in der p. 27 *Caeoma obtegens* Lk. aufgestellt ist, erschien erst in 1816, im 7. Bande des Magazins der Gesellschaft naturforschender Freunde zu Berlin p. 25-45"; but Persoon published his *Uredo suaveolens* in the year 1796.

THE REPORT OF THE STATE BOTANIST 1902, CHARLES H. PECK, N. Y. State Mus. Bull. 67:1-194, Pl. M, N, 82-4, 1903, contains the usual amount of mycological matter. We note 25 new species and varieties described, mostly the higher fungi; under the subhead of Edible Fungi are given popular accounts of *Tricholoma subacutum* Pk., *T. radicatum* Pk., *T. silvaticum* Pk., *Hygrophorus pudorinus* Fr., *Lactarius luteolus* Pk., *Lactarius dulcis* (Bull.) Fr., *Russula crustosa* Pk., and *Cantharellus dichotomus* Pk.; all of these are illustrated in color.

SUCCESSFUL CULTURES WITH CONIDIA OF *CYSTOPUS CANDIDUS*, as reported by Albert Eberhardt, in the Centralblatt f. Bakt. Par. u. Infek. 2. Abt. 10:655-6, 8 Aug. 1903, gave the following results: *from Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *on C. bursa-pastoris*, *Lepidium sativum*, *Iberis amara*, *Arabis alpina*; *from Capsella heegeri*, *on C. bursa-pastoris*, *Lepidium sativum*; *from Lepidium sativum*, *on L. sativum*, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*; *from Brassica rapa*, *on B. rapa*, *B. oleracea*, *B. nigra*, *Sinapis arvensis*, *Diploaxis tenuifolia*; *from Arabis alpina*, *on A. alpina*, *A. hirsuta*, *A. turrita*, *Lepidium sativum*, *Iberis amara*, *Cardamine pratensis*, *C. amara*, *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, *Senebiera coronopus*.

THE ARTICLES OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO MYCOLOGISTS in Centralblatt f. Bakt. Par. Infekt. Zweite Ab., Bd. X, 1903, are: Müller-Thurgau, Der rote Brenner des Weinstockes; J. Ritzema Bos, Botrytis parasitica und Tulpenkrankheit; Beauverie et Guilliermond, Etude sur le Structure der Botrytis cinerea; Ernst Jacky, Der Chrysanthemum-Rost, II; Neger, Neue Beobachtungen über des spontane Freiwerden der Erysipheen-fruchtkörper; P. Magnus, Kurze Bemerkung zur Biologie des Chrysanthemumroste; Oscar Mayus, Die Peridienzellen der Uredineen; Eberhardt, Zur Biologie von *Cystopus candidus*; Osterwalder, Peronospora auf Rheum undulatum; Jordi, Kulturversuche mit Papilionaceen bewohnenden Rostpilzen.

MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST published in the Zeitschrift für Pflanzenkrankheiten during 1903 are: D. Iwanowski, Ueber die Mosaik-krankheit der Tabakspflanze; P. Hennings, Einige Beobachtungen über das Gesunden Pilzkranker Pflanzen bei veränderten Kultur-Verhältnissen; J. Ritzema Bos, Der Brand der Narzissenblätter [*Heterosporium gracile* Sacc., parasitic]; C. J. J. van Hall, Das Faulen der jungen Schösslinge und Rhizome von *Iris florentina* und *Iris germanica* [*Bacillus omnivorum*, etc.]; E. Marchal, Die wesent-

lichsten Ergebnisse einer umfrage über den Getreiderost in Belgium; P. Hennings, Die an Baumstämme und Holz auftretenden teilweise parisitären Blätterschwämme.

DAVID GRIFFITHS DESCRIBES SEVEN NEW SPECIES OF SMUTS and publishes notes on others, with illustrations, which are based on collections made in 1902 and 1903. See Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 31:83-8, February 1904.

ERWIN F. SMITH AND DEANE B. SWINGLE HAVE ISSUED A VERY EXTENDED AND THOROUGH STUDY of the Dry Rot of Potatoes due to *Fusarium oxysporum*, cf. U. S. Dept. Agr. Bur. Pl. Inds'y. Bull. 55:1-64, Pl. I-VIII, Feb. 16, 1904. This same disease under the name Brown Disease was formerly (by C. E. Bessey, Science, N. S. 15:274, 14 Feb. 1902) referred to *Stysanus stemonites* which these authors say is not a true parasite. The economic aspects are dealt with fully but the taxonomic as well receive proper attention. Synonymy with dates and quoted (and translated) descriptions occupies a page. The proper name to be used for this fungus, generally called *Fusarium solani*, is said to be *Fusarium oxysporum* Schlechtendal (1824). One of the eight illustrative plates gives outline drawings of the mycelium, spores and germ-tubes.

THE GENUS *POLYPORUS* (THE *POLYPORACEAE* OF NORTH AMERICA — VI) is handled by William Alphonso Murrill in the January No. of the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club. Of this he makes *Polyporellus*, *Leucoporus*, *Cerioporus*, and *Melanopus* synonymys. The genus *Polyporus* was established by Micheli in 1729. Linnaeus retained the name *Boletus* for all pore-bearing fungi, and it was Paulet (1793) who securely established the genus. "The general use of *Polyporus* instead of *Boletus* is chiefly due to Fries, who, without knowledge of Paulet's work, 'restored' the name in 1815 and made it popular in spite of Linnaeus". The species of *Polyporus* are mostly small dark-colored plants, attached to fallen branches and decaying wood on or near the ground. But *P. caudicinus* is large and affects living trees. A good synopsis of the 23 North American species precedes the enumeration with comments, synonymy and distribution. Two new names or combinations are made and three new species described.

NEW AND INTERESTING CALIFORNIA FUNGI BY EDWIN BINGHAM COPELAND, *Annales Mycologici*, 2:1-8, *pl.* I-II., Jan. 1904, contains descriptions of new species—three of *Coprinus*, one of *Battarea*, and one of *Podaxon*—and notes on *Morchella conica*, *M. esculenta* and *M. hybrida*, also a suggestion as to the *Coprinus* cystidia, namely, that they serve as props or braces to hold the lamellae apart. The author observes that in his *C. alnicolus* there can be no danger of the gills sticking together and cystidia are entirely wanting.

ANNALES MYCOLOGICI, VOL. II. NO. I, JAN. 1904, CONTAINS the following articles: Copeland, New and Interesting California Fungi; Petri, *Naucoria nana* sp. n.; Saccardo, Notae Mycologicae; Dietel, Ueber die Uredineengattung *Pucciniostele* Transchel et Komarov; Sydow, Neue und kritische Uredineen; Rehm, Ascomycetes Americae borealis; Höhnelt, Mycologische Fragmente, Fortsetzung; Vuillemin, *Le Spinellus chalybeus* (Dozy et Molkenboer) Vuillemin et la Série des Spinellées; Salmon, Cultural Experiments with the Barley Mildew, *Erysiphe Graminis* DC.

ASCOMYCETES AMERICAЕ BOREALIS, AUTORE DR. H. REHM, Ann. Mycolog. 2:32-7, Jan. 1904, includes notes and descriptions of 16 species of Discomycetes, nearly all of which are new and interesting, collected by Lloyd, Durand, and Harper.

NEUE UND KRITISCHE UREDINEEN, II, VON H. U. P. SYDOW, Ann. Mycolog. 2:27-31, Jan. 1904, includes five new North American species belonging to the genera *Gymnosporangium*, *Phragmidium*, *Uredinopsis* and *Uredo*. A *Gymnosporangium* occurring on *Libocedrus decurrens*, California, was referred to (not described) by H. Mayr in "Die Waldungen von Nord Amerika" (1890) as "*G. libocedri*"—then (in 1898) referred to *Phragmidium libocedri* P. Henn. n.sp. by the latter mycologist. But the specimens destroyed by insects, spores not examined, etc., the Messrs. H. & P. Sydow think "so ist *G. libocedri* am besten ganz zu streichen." Their species, *G. aurantiacum*, occurs on the leaves of the host named—but Mayr's bildet Anschwellungen an den älteren Zweigtheilen. Sydow's species and Hennings' *Phragmidium* may be the same thing, according to the former authors.

ELEMENTARY MYCOLOGY.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

It is intended to furnish a series of paragraphs for those who may wish to take up the general study of Fungi. It will be a brief as well as elementary treatment of the subject, calling attention first to the great number and varied character of the plants included in this group, their general structure and mode of life, and then giving an outline of the groups with such illustrations as may seem desirable for the needs of beginners.

MYCOLOGY. — This term is formed from two Greek words, *my-cēs* meaning mushroom or fungus, and *logos*. The real or original meaning of the first Greek word is *slime* or mucus — and of course was used to designate these plants — or the peculiar material which in the early days was not really understood and not at all supposed to be closely allied in fundamental structure and mode of life to our common plants. Some of the plants

belonging to this group are really *slime-like* or of the consistency of thin jelly in their early stage; they are called the "Slime Moulds." But they are not often observed except by botanists, being mostly minute in size, living in retired places, as shady woods, etc., — rotten logs being a favorite habitat of many of the species. Many of the common Mushrooms also are fleshy, that is, of soft consistency — and it is therefore readily understood why the term *Mycology* was formed to indicate the division of Botany which has to do with the group of plants under consideration.

FUNGI. — A suggestion regarding the word itself may be timely. Simple as it is, the term is not always spoken correctly. *Fun'-gus* is to be pronounced like "bo'-gus," with the *g* hard; but the plural, *fun'-gi*, has the *g* soft, and therefore is pronounced "fun-ji" — the accent being on the first syllable, and the *i* in the last syllable long, hence should be pronounced like "eye". The plants constituting this group are numerous and exceedingly varied in outward structure. Those known to all, are the Mushrooms, Toadstools, Morels, Puffballs, Truffles, Rusts, Smuts, Black Knot of Plum and Cherry trees, the "Cedar Apples," Moulds, and Mildews. The Bacteria are usually included in the group of *Fun'-gi*; they are plants of simple structure and exceeding minuteness, but the work they do as agents of fermentation and decay of organic matter, souring milk and curing cheese, disintegrating even mineral and vegetable matter in soils, and as agents of many of the diseases of man and the lower animals, is everywhere witnessed. The various kinds of rots and decays of fruits and vegetables are induced by species of fungi. The common diseases of fruit trees, such as the Peach 'leaf-curl,' Plum 'pockets,' Anthracnose of Raspberries, Grapes, etc., as well as the Ergot of Rye, the Club-root of Turnip and Cabbage, Crown-gall of some of the fruit trees, and 'witches-brooms,' are abnormal growths, or injured tissue due solely to the attacks of various kinds, mostly microscopic fungi. The Yeast plant is another fungus — its simple structure and minute size being in inverse proportion to its usefulness — having been cultivated from time immemorial and like other domesticated plants as Maize, Wheat, Olives, etc., not known in the wild state. The existence of still another large group of parasitic fungi is witnessed by the "Leaf spots," or little areas of dead tissue in living leaves of many herbs, shrubs, and trees during the growing season. A leaf may be so severely attacked as to succumb entirely — large irregular areas of dead tissue soon manifest, then the entire leaf turning yellow and dying; the young twigs also are sometimes involved. The fungi themselves are invisible — the destructive work only revealing their presence; a microscope is necessary for their detection.

VEGETABLE LIFE. — An epitome of the known processes of life and growth of our common plants, and their minute structure may serve as a basis for brief explanation of the structure and mode of life of the Fungi. The herbs, shrubs and trees develop roots in the soil which terminate in minute fibrils that push out between the finer particles of which the soil is composed. These tiny rootlets have near their tips, during the growing season, an abundance of slender tube-like outgrowths, called *root-hairs*. These delicate elongated *cells*, as such structures are called, apply themselves closely to the soil particles and absorb the thin layer of adhering moisture. This moisture or water has passed previously through the atmosphere—falling as rain or water on the surface, then slowly percolating through the soil, dissolving very small quantities of triturated rock (for that is what soil mainly consists of) and some of the partially decomposed organic matter that may also be present. Water is not a good solvent for granite and marble, nor even for the softer limestone, but its disintegrating power is greatly increased by the carbon dioxide and traces of other gases it absorbs in passing through the air, but especially by the larger quantity of these substances, together with various alkalis which it takes up in percolating through the soil. It therefore happens that ample food materials for our common plants is held in dilute solution in this thin layer of moisture which the root-hairs seek and abstract from the soil particles. The root-hairs—like all other ordinary living vegetable cells—consist of an active, more or less granular but nearly transparent substance, in consistency somewhat like thin jelly, detected but little over half a century ago and given the name of *pro'-to-plasm*. It is this—the physical basis of 'life' as interpreted to-day—which does the work of absorption—pulling the water-particles away from the attracting soil particles and appropriating the booty for its own use. The cell 'wall,' or tube (covering) referred to above, is permeable to liquids allowing the water to pass readily. Whether this absorptive power of the protoplasm is referable simply to the physical process called 'osmosis' need not concern us here—it is exhibited at any rate only in the *living* protoplasm. The roots, stems and leaves are made up exclusively of cells—that is, tiny masses of protoplasm with a delicate covering or wall (the material of which is cellulose) which are joined to one another to make the firm plant body. Moreover the cells have taken on various shapes, round, angular, elongated, etc., and some of the walls become much thickened, often hard, and thus the plant body is complex in structure—though in the very early stages of its development it was comparatively simple. Now, the water, which contains the food-material in solution, passes from cell to cell—through the walls and through the protoplasm, reaching

finally the leaves and other green parts of the plant. Here in the presence of sunlight, the material is decomposed by the protoplasm, new compounds are formed, and these further changed by processes, not yet fully understood, into products also not yet physically and chemically elucidated. But the digested material finally undergoes assimilation, or change into the vegetable fabric of the plant body.

RESPIRATION. — So important a life process as the consumption of oxygen deserves brief but special consideration. Taking carbon dioxide from the air and various other food materials from the soil, was outlined in the previous paragraph; the decomposition of these substances into simple elements and recombination into simple and complex compounds, which takes place in the protoplasm of the common plants, in those cells in which chlorophyll is present — the energy derived from the sun (i. e. light energy) appropriated for the performance of this important work, — have also been briefly mentioned. But this complicated work is done only when an ample supply of oxygen is at hand. If no air (oxygen) is present in the soil, the root-hairs and the rootlets are unable to perform the work of absorption. If the leaves are deprived of oxygen the protoplasm in their cells likewise ceases its activity. Not only common observation, but accurate experiments as well, indicate the necessity of oxygen to the performance of what we call the vital activities. It is true for all organisms — whether vegetable or animal, whether simple or complex in structure or form.

LIFE-OUTLINE OF A FUNGUS. — The fungi are simple in structure and destitute of green matter — a substance that will hereafter be referred to as *chlo'-ro-phyll* (the word itself meaning 'leaf-green'). They manifest simple life processes, though fundamentally these are the same in all organisms whether plants or animals, whether the structure is simple or complex. The most conspicuous distinction when contrasted with the common plants is their lack of chlorophyll; fungi may be hyaline, white, black, brown, yellow, or almost any other color, but never green, at least they are not green like common vegetation in which this universal coloration is due to the presence of chlorophyll in the cells. Evidently then their mode of life is very different; they can not manufacture their food material out of carbon dioxide, water, and other mineral substances. Consequently they must get their food — already prepared or partly digested — directly either from living plants or animals, or from the organic matter in which the life-processes have ceased to manifest themselves, the so-called dead matter. If they take their food from living organisms we say they are *parasitic*, but if they affect dead matter (which they decompose to greater or less extent) we say they are *sap-ro-phyt-ic*. Whether they obtain food from living or-

ganisms or decaying matter the fungi may inhabit only the surface of the host or matrix; the absorption may be direct or suckers, usually very simple, may be developed that penetrate to some depth. They may however reside only in the interior of the host, or deep-seated in the nourishing substance. An example of the former is seen in the common Leaf Mildew a whitish or later dingy coating on leaves of the Lilac or of the Cherry; of the latter may be mentioned the bacteria that cause splenic fever or tuberculosis. Some fungi may live on the surface in part and concealed in tissue in part. The oxygen necessary for the activity of these organisms may be taken from the atmosphere or in case of some of the simpler fungi it is abstracted from the tissues or the mass of organic matter they occupy — necessarily disintegrating or decomposing the latter.

STRUCTURE OF FUNGI. — Special structures or organs of plants and other organisms have doubtless arisen in response to their needs; it is plain at any rate that the organs are in general adapted to the functions to be performed. The slender tubular root-hairs of the land plants are well fitted to absorb moisture from soil particles and the leaves by their expanded form and peculiar structure take carbon dioxide from the air, exhale moisture and collect the oxygen necessarily consumed in the liberation of energy requisite for the performance of various processes. Such forms and mechanical structures as trunk, stem, branches, and twigs, or leaf stems, are developed for the support of the leaves which must be hung out to the sun and bathed in the air. So important physiologically is this display of foliage that the modern botanists describe the leaf as a 'light-related organ' and refer its peculiar structure to the character of the work to be performed. The floral leaves — using this word to include all the organs of the flower — have very different and peculiar functions to perform, and they in turn are of such form and structure as suits the work to be done. Now, the Fungi gain their livelihood without chlorophyll — hence possess no leaves; having no leaves to support and display, they have need of no twigs, branches or stems. Resting on other plant bodies or growing within tissues their cell walls need not be lignified, need not be thickened nor of large dimensions. As a matter of fact the plants of this group are often extremely simple as well as very minute. Even when they are large, as for example a Mushroom, the cells of which they are composed are very simple and homogenous as compared with what is found in the varied and complex tissues of a vine or a tree.

ALGAE. — When contrasted with Algae (pronounced *al'-je* — the *g* having the sound of *j* in the word *jeer*), which are closely related in structure to the Fungi, the conspicuous difference is in the presence of chlorophyll in the former and its

absence in the latter. In botanical classification the Algae are generally placed lower than the Fungi, but while an Alga (here the *g* is hard as in the word *toga*), in case of some species, consists of a single small cell, some of these aquatic plants are very large and remarkably complex in external form and internal structure. As examples of the latter, may be cited the conspicuous Marine Algae, the so-called Sea-weed, Sea-moss, the Kelp, Sargassum, etc., as well as our common fresh-water Stoneworts, or Chara. The latter species consists of upright green plants, six to eighteen inches high, growing under water in clear shallow lakes or ponds, with their numerous regular branches in successive whorls, disposed at regular intervals on the stem. The species which form the Pondscums, or Green-felt in standing water, and the bluish-green, somewhat slimy coating on mud, or on the water's margin in muddy pools, are less complex than the Red or Brown Algae of salt water, or the ornamental Chara mentioned above. It is scarcely necessary to add that the Algae manufacture their own food out of inorganic materials — not being dependent on other organisms as the Fungi are, they are of course never parasitic. Aside from this physiological difference the two groups are remarkably alike and by many botanists are placed side by side — the lower Algae with the lower Fungi, and so on through the entire series — all together forming one of the large groups of the Vegetable Kingdom.

FUNGI DERIVED FROM ALGAE. — In the evolution of the vegetable kingdom it is reasonable to suppose that the simple Algae — possessing chlorophyll and being able to convert mineral matter into organic food and fabric — preceded those plants destitute of chlorophyll and which therefore could not live independently. Besides, thorough study in plant morphology and phylogeny (unfortunate words to use here but they will be elucidated later) has led botanists to the conclusion that the Fungi have actually descended from, i. e. really grown out of the simple Algae, — and it is believed also that from this same group of interesting plants, the Algae, our Higher plants have originated, even our Ferns and common Flowering plants! We can easily conceive that the simple Blue-green Algae living in stagnant pools where the water is highly charged with decaying or partially decomposed organic matter, may directly absorb some of this as a part of their food. Having then less need of the chlorophyll, some forms may have, in the course of a long series of generations, entirely lost this important green substance — when they would be called Fungi. Or if we imagine that a sudden change, a 'mutation,' took place, due to the 'rythmic' flow of life, or to the 'inherent' tendency to variation in successive progenies, yet we would think the evolution took place along the line suggested — namely, Alga to Fungus.

(To be continued.)

JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY

A Periodical Devoted to North American Mycology. Issued Bi-monthly; January, March, May, July, September and November. Price, \$2.00 per Year. To Foreign Subscribers \$2.25. Edited and Published by

W. A. KELLERMAN, PH. D., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

NOTES.

Though, in the language of a correspondent, "The Index [to North American Mycology] certainly covers the ground in good shape and does not leave anything more to be desired" [the compliment is appreciated!], — it would doubtless be a matter of advantage to all mycologists for the indexer to receive the suggestions of everyone who sees any possible point of vulnerability in the plan or execution, with a view to improvement. Temporary omissions will doubtless always occur, but publishing frequent installments makes prompt completion feasible. Notices of any omission or other mistakes are earnestly solicited. I may say that giving "ground" and other too vague matrix for the higher fungi will not be continued, considered quite useless.

I wish to thank Mr. P. L. Ricker for suggestions and for kindly calling my attention to certain corrections which have now been made. I may add that he finds it a good plan to divide the card index (made by clipping the items from the Reprints and attaching to library cards) into three parts, namely, (1) Hosts; (2) New species, new genera, synonymy, culture work for named species; and (3) Subjects.

THOSE who have not practiced till perfect in pasting slips on library cards, might perhaps profit by the suggestion, that when these are narrow as in case of the items from the Index of North American Mycology, and attached (of course by paste at the ends only) near the upper edge, it is desirable to add near the lower edge of the card a narrow slip of paper (should be cut from the margin of the same pages, because of same thickness) — otherwise there is unequal thickness above and below in the pile or row of cards in the drawer.

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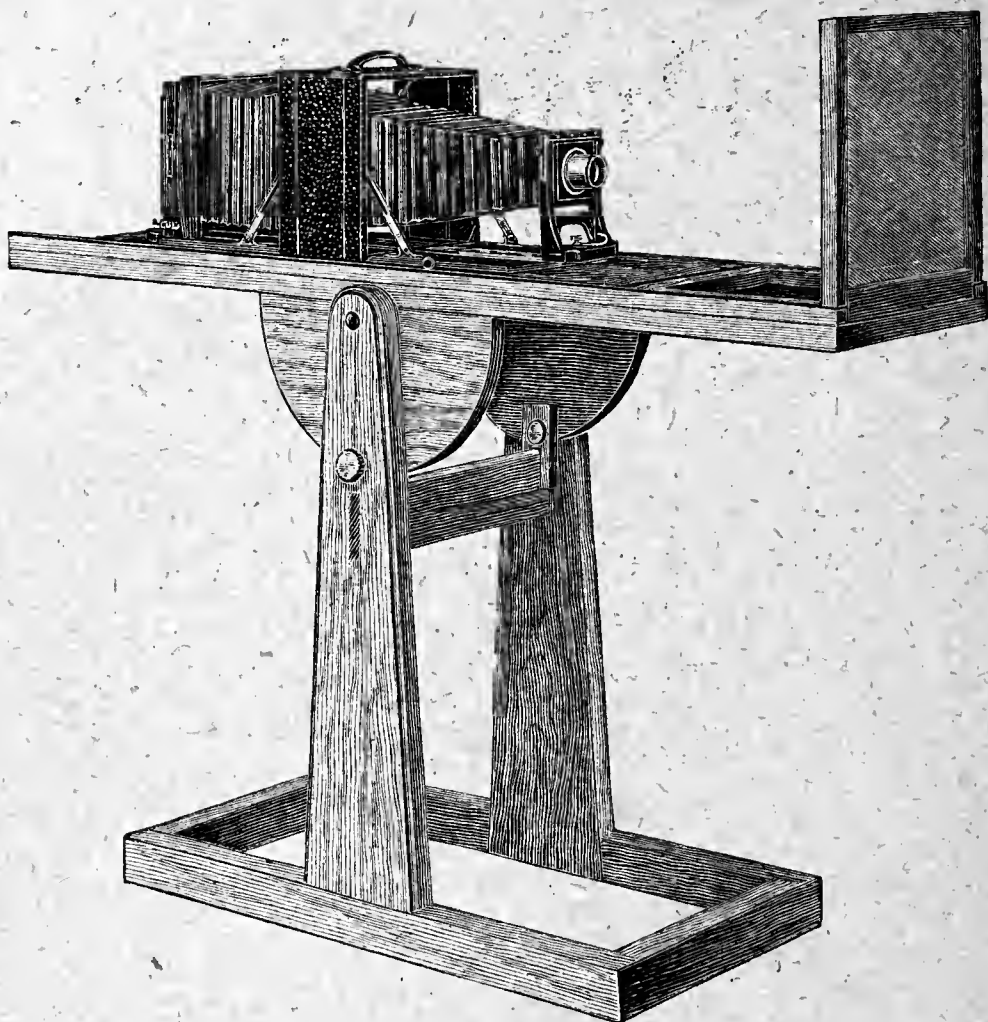
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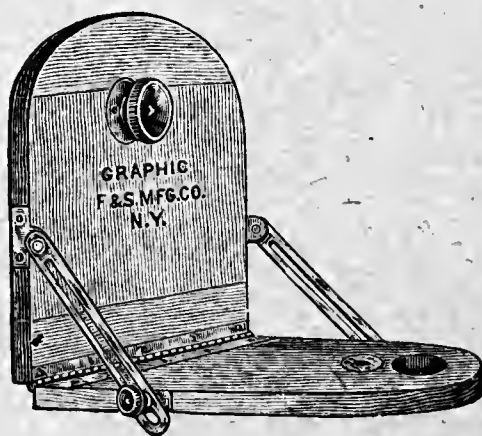
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Journal of Mycology

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MORGAN—Tubercularia Fasciculata Tode.....	97
SMITH—A New Egg Plant Fungus.....	98
DURAND—Three New Species of Discomycetes ...	99
CHRISTMAN—Variability of Dictyophora.....	101
COCKERELL—A New Hypholoma.....	108
CLEMENTS—A Translation from Saccardo: Diagnostica.....	109
KELLERMAN—A New Species of Naemosphaera. ...	113
KELLERMAN—Minor Mycological Notes. IV.....	114
KELLERMAN—Index to North American Mycology.....	116
KELLERMAN—Elementary Mycology, Continued.....	144
KELLERMAN AND RICKER—New Genera Published Since 1900.....	149
KELLERMAN—Notes from Mycological Literature. X.....	156
PERSONAL NOTES AND NEWS	158
EDITOR'S NOTES.....	160

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*Entered as Second Class Matter February 12, 1904, at the Post-office at Columbus, Ohio,
under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.*

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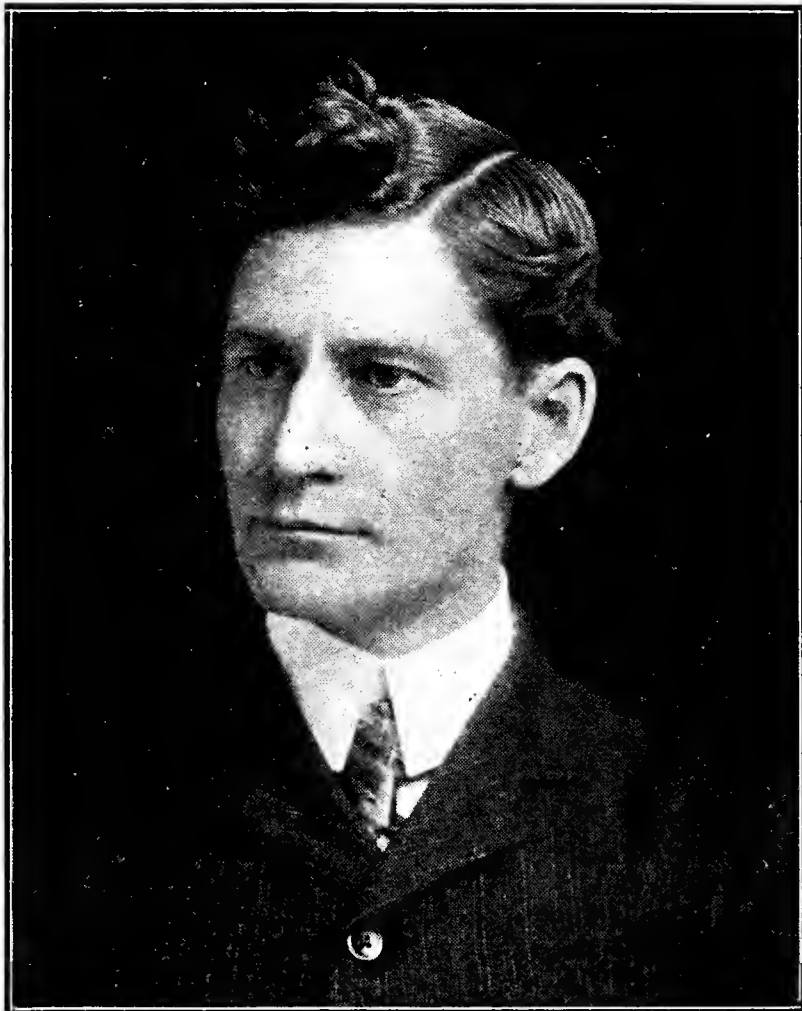
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Journal of Mycology

VOLUME 10 — MAY 1904

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MORGAN— <i>Tubercularia Fasciculata</i> Tode.....	97
SMITH—A New Egg Plant Fungus.....	98
DURAND—Three New Species of <i>Discomycetes</i>	99
CHRISTMAN—Variability of <i>Dictyophora</i>	101
COCKERELL—A New <i>Hypholoma</i>	108
CLEMENTS—A Translation from Saccardo: <i>Diagnostica</i>	109
KELLERMAN—A New Species of <i>Naemosphaera</i>	113
KELLERMAN—Minor Mycological Notes. IV.....	114
KELLERMAN—Index to North American Mycology	116
KELLERMAN—Elementary Mycology, Continued.....	144
KELLERMAN AND RICKER—New Genera Published Since 1900.....	149
KELLERMAN—Notes from Mycological Literature. X.....	156
PERSONAL NOTES AND NEWS	158
EDITOR'S NOTES.....	160

TUBERCULARIA FASCICULATA TODE.

A. P. MORGAN.

TUBERCULARIA FASCICULATA, caespitosa, aurae, margine obsoleto, compresso. Tode, fung. Meckl. 1790. Also Gmelin, Syst. Nat. 1791.

This plant next appears in Persoon's Synopsis (1801) as *PEZIZA CARPINEA*, the name apparently credited to Ehrhart. In Persoon's Mycologia it stands under the same name with two subspecies additional. In Fries's Systema Mycologicum (1823) Tode's species is appended to *Ditiola* for further inquiry. In the S. V. S. it is called *DERMATEA CARPINEA* (Ehrh.). I do not find the species anywhere in Schweinitz's N. A. Fungi. Mr. Lea found specimens on Hornbeam, Cincinnati, Oct. 31, 1839. Berkeley named these *PATELLARIA CARPINEA*, remarking "This is not a good *Peziza*" and adding "it appears to me evidently congeneric with *Peziza rhabarbarina*, Berk." The synonymy of this last species is very extensive. See Philip's *Discomycetes*. I may say it brings up in Masee's Fungus-Flora as *Scleroderris rubi*.

Tode's species finally rests in Saccardo's Sylloge under the name *PEZICULA CARPINEA* (Pers.) Tul. Carp. III. Starting as a *Tubercularia* alongside of *T. vulgaris* Tode, it has since occupied a place in three different families of *Discomycetes*.

The following species while answering perfectly to the fungus named and described by Tode differs altogether in its microscopic detail from *Pezicula carpineae* Tul.

DERMATELLA SCOTINUS Morgan sp. nov.—Apothecia erumpent-caespitose, fleshy-fragile, subturbinate, whitish or alutaceous; the disk plane or convex, farinaceous. Asci cylindric, with a short stalk, paraphysate, 4-8-sporous, the spores obliquely uniseriate, 150-170 x 15-20 mic.; spores at first oblong, hyaline and continuous, becoming inaequilateral or slightly curved and transversely 1-3-septate, finally brownish with occasionally one to three oblique or longitudinal septa, 25-30 x 10-12 mic.

On *Carpinus americana*, growing out of the inner bark through the periderm; Preston, O. December, 1897. The apothecia .5-1.0 mm in diameter, more or less irregular from the mutual pressure, few to several in each tuft. The asci may contain eight immature spores, but they do not appear to mature all of them. This species belongs in the second section of *Dermatella* along with *Dermatella fagi* (Phillips).

A NEW EGG PLANT FUNGUS.

CLAYTON O. SMITH.

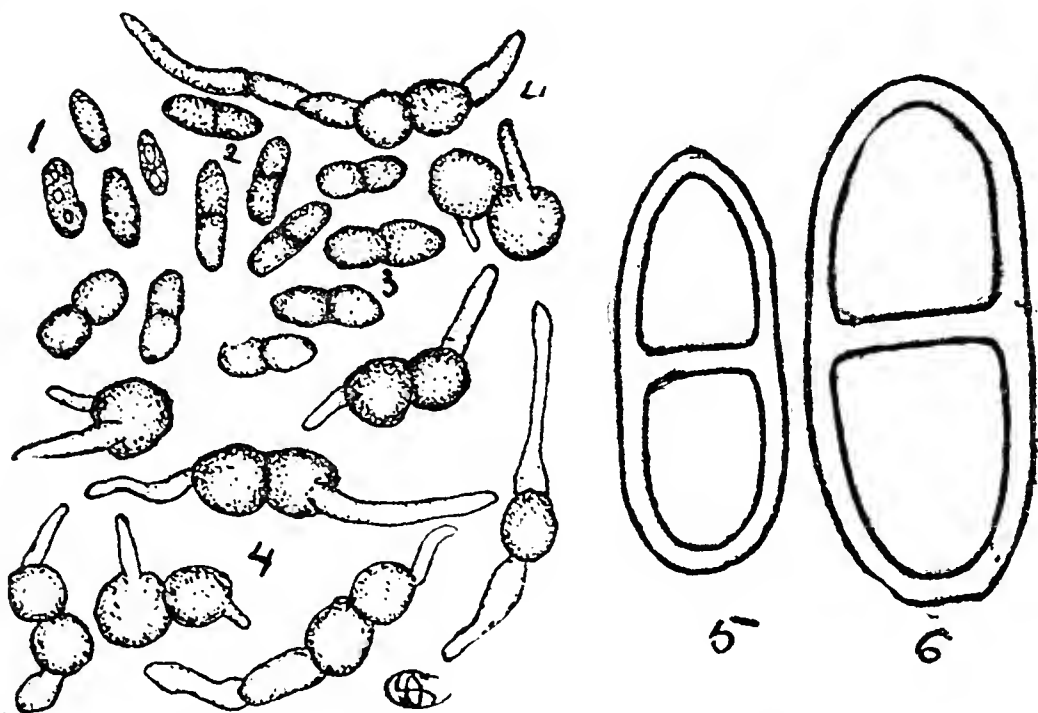
During the month of September and October, what has proved to be a new egg-plant disease, made its appearance in certain parts of Delaware. For some time it was thought to be *Phyllosticta hortorum* Speg., reported by Halsted as found in New Jersey on *Solanum melongena* L. A careful comparison with Halsted's material showed the two to be distinct. It is quite probable that these two have been confused with each other.

Ascochyta lycopersici Brun. Spots occurring both on the leaves and fruit of *Solanum melongena*. Leaf-spot 0.5-2 cm. and more in diameter, subcircular or irregular, reddish brown sometimes with a darker colored center and often with a darker margin, the zone between being of a lighter color. Dark concentric ridges of elevated plant tissue are generally present. Fruit spot large 2-10 cm. or more in diameter, of the same color as rind of fruit or often a pale flesh color with darker zones. Perithecia submerged forming at first slight elevations in the tissue, at length superficial, black, scattered; spores guttulate with oil drops and continuous, but at length uniseptate, hyaline, slightly constricted at septum, 6-12 x 3.5-4 μ .

This fungus differs from *Phyllosticta hortorum* Speg. both in size and septation of spores and in character of leaf spot.

The spores of *Phyllosticta hortorum* Speg., in material collected by Halsted, agree in size with those as given by Saccardo, 4-6 x 2-2.5 μ while those in this *Ascochyta* are nearly twice that size, 6-12 x 3.5-4 μ .

The leaf spot of *P. hortorum* is described as yellowish with a gray center while in this *Ascochyta* it is reddish or brownish in



Ascochyta lycopersici Brun. Figs. 1-3, different stages in spore development from continuous to uniseptate; 4, germinating spores showing constrictions; 5, 6, two spores drawn with cam. luc., Leitz oc. 18, obj. $\frac{1}{12}$.

color. The perithecia in Halsted's material of *P. hortorum* are small, black and superficial, while in this *Ascochyta* they are usually submerged in the leaf tissue and the spot is often characterized by elevated concentric ridges of leaf tissue.

This *Ascochyta* agrees so well with *A. lycopersici* that it has been referred to that species, but no authentic specimens have been found with which to compare it. It differs from *A. lycopersici* in having broader spores and in growing on a different host from which it has ever been reported.

By inoculation experiments from pure cultures it has been proven that this *Ascochyta* is parasitic on *Solanum melongena*, *Solanum lycopersicum*, *Solanum carolinense* and *Datura tatula*.

Delaware Experiment Station.

NOTE.—The author kindly sent specimens of the fungus commented on, with request that the spores be critically inspected. Immediately upon the addition of eosin the uniseptate character of the mature spore was evident — showing that the fungus had been referred to the proper genus. Drawings 5 and 6 were added to the author's list of figures.— [EDITOR.]

THREE NEW SPECIES OF DISCOMYCETES.

ELIAS J. DURAND.

The following species of Discomycetes are probably undescribed, and it seems desirable for various reasons to present diagnoses at this time.

LACHNUM ATROPURPUREUM Durand n. sp.—Plants solitary or gregarious, stipitate, single or occasionally several cups (1-6) at the summit of a common stem. Disk concave, pale purple, $\frac{3}{4}$ -1 mm. diam., externally dark purplish brown, paler toward the margin, clothed densely with hairs which are pale purple by transmitted light, cylindrical, smooth, closely septate, rather thick walled, paler toward the tips, up to 80μ long, 5μ thick; stem slender equaling the diameter of the cup. Asci clavate-cylindrical, $40-50 \times 5-6\mu$, apex rounded, scarcely narrowed, not blue with iodine. Spores 8, uniseriate, hyaline, smooth, continuous, elliptical to elliptical-oblong, $6-8 \times 2.5-3\mu$. Paraphyses scarcely longer than the asci, narrowly lanceolate above, acute, $3-4\mu$ thick.

On *Eucalyptus*, Stanford Univ., Cal., E. B. Copeland. C. F. Baker, Plants of the Pacific Slope, no. 2724. Com. F. S. Earle.

A beautiful species peculiar in the often clustered cups, the purple tint of every part, and the small spores. *Dasyscypha eucalypti* (Berk.) Sacc., from Tasmania, is quite different. The often branching stem is a character shared by such species as *Dasyscypha pygmaea* and *D. comitessae*. It is suggestive of the condition in *Cordierites*, but the other characters are those of *Lachnum*.

DERMATEA CRATAEGICOLA Durand n. sp.—Plants erumpent, solitary or cespitose, 2-4 together arising from a common stroma, narrowed to a short thick stem-like base, .5-1 mm. in diameter, orbicular or irregular from mutual pressure. Disk pruinose, olivaceous, externally mealy-pruinose, rhubarb-color; margin obtuse; crushed flesh rhubarb-color. Asci stout, clavate, apex rounded, not blue with iodine, short stipitate, at first filled with homogeneous granular protoplasm, $150-165 \times 25-30\mu$. Spores 6-8, obliquely uniseriate or biseriate, hyaline, smooth, continuous, oblong-elliptical, with a large central vacuole, $35-48 \times 15-17\mu$. Paraphyses hyaline, branched, cylindrical, the apices clavate-thickened, yellow or olivaceous-yellow, $6-8\mu$ thick.

On stems of *Crataegus* sp., London, Ontario, Oct. 18, 1903. J. Dearness (no. 2994).

Related to *D. olivacea* Ell., but differing in the rhubarb-colored exterior. This may possibly be the form described by Rehm as *Ocellaria aurantiaca* var. *crataegi* Lasch. (Disc. pp. 135 & 1251). That description was based on *Tympanis crataegi* Lasch, in Rabenhorst F. Eur., no. 353. But the specimen under this number in the Cornell Herbarium certainly does not agree with the plant described above, being densely cespitose, whitish pruinose externally, and having the habit and appearance of *Tympanis conspersa*. Again, our plant may be *Pezicula crataegi* (Awd.) Fckl., Symb. Myc. Nacht. II. p. 56, but we cannot know because this species has never been described. Rehm (l. c.) makes the *Pezicula crataegi* Fckl. a synonym of the *Ocellaria* mentioned above. This again is uncertain for the reason stated.

Finally Hazslinski (Mag. Szab. Disc. 220) gives the spores of what he took to be *Pezicula crataegi* Fckl. as 22-24 x 10 μ . This in turn cannot be our plant. The species described above is a true *Dermatea*.

DERMATEA PUBERULA Durand n. sp. — Erumpent, usually forming elongated rows or patches bursting through clinks in the bark, sometimes 2-3 cm. long. Ascomata .75-1 mm. in diameter, 2 to many arising from a common stroma, whole plant cinereous, externally pulverulent with short hairs which give rise to cylindrical-clavate, hyaline, straight or curved, 1-celled conidia, 30 x 6 μ . Asci clavate, apex rounded or usually truncate, pore violet with iodine, 150 x 12 μ . Spores 8, obliquely uniseriate, hyaline, smooth, continuous, elliptical, 15-20 x 9-10 μ . Paraphyses filiform, hyaline.

On dead stem of *Vitis* sp. hanging from a tree, Fall Creek, Ithaca, N. Y., January 13, 1898. E. J. Durand (Herb. Cornell no. 15096).

The plants are for the most part immature, only a few asci with spores being found. There are indications that the spores may become 1-3-septate at maturity. If so the plant would be a *Dermatella*, but different from *D. viticola* E. & E. The external hairs are not more than 10-15 μ long.

Botanical Department, Cornell University.

VARIABILITY IN OUR COMMON SPECIES OF DICTYOPHORA.

A. H. CHRISTMAN.

Considerable uncertainty has existed as to the identification of our common species of *Dictyophora*. Fischer¹ remarks that nowhere among the Phalloideae is the confusion in the nomenclature so great as in the case of this genus and he believes that this confusion has been brought about by the naming of isolated specimens which have been given new specific names on the ground of some slight lack of agreement with descriptions already given.

Bosc², in 1811, was perhaps the first to report this fungus from America. He collected specimens in South Carolina and referred them to the genus *Phallus* with the specific name *duplicatus* Bosc.

Schweinitz³ reported *Phallus duplicatus* Bosc and *Phallus*

¹ Untersuchungen zur vergleichenden Entwicklungsgeschichte und systematik der Phalloideen. Ed. Fischer,—Denk. der Schweiz. Nat. Gesell., Bd. XXXI,¹ 1. 1890.

² *Phallus duplicatus* Bosc. Bosc,—Gesell. Nat. Freunde zu Berlin, Vol. V., p. 86. Plt. VI, Fig 7.

³ Synopsis of North American Fungi, Schweinitz,—Trans. of American Phil. Soc., Vol 4, p. 252. 1831.

indusiatus Vent. in 1831 and *Phallus Daemonum* Rumpf. was reported from Ohio by Berkley¹ in 1869. In 1873 Berkeley² gave a synopsis of the Phalloideae of North America and includes the three species mentioned above. He also gives localities from which they are reported and the names of the collectors, as follows: *P. duplicatus* Bosc reported from South Carolina by Wright; *P. indusiatus* Vent. from South Carolina by Ravenel and *P. Daemonum* Rumpf. from Alabama by Peters and by Ravenel.

In 1880, Gerard³ listed the Phalloideae reported from the Vol. VII, p. 11, 1880.

United States. The indusiate forms mentioned in this list are the same as those mentioned in Berkley's synopsis.

E. A. Rau⁴ of Pennsylvania in 1882 found three specimens of what he suspected to be a new species of *Phallus*. Photographs were sent to Kalchbrenner and to other mycologists. Kalchbrenner concluded that the large trumpet-shaped veil and the small meshes toward the margin of the veil were characters of enough importance to distinguish this as a new species. He named the form *P. togatus* Kalch. The dimensions of the parts are as follows: Total height 18.7 cm., height of pileus 4.8 cm., length of veil 6.4 cm., diameter of volva 6.6 cm., diameter of stipe at the top of the volva 3.4 cm., diameter of the stipe at the lower margin of the pileus 2.8 cm.

Another supposedly new species *Phallus collaris* Cragin was reported and named by F. W. Cragin⁵ in 1885. Two specimens were found in Shawnee County, Kansas. They were rather large and stout. Other distinguishing characteristics noted were the large pore at the apex of the stipe, the remnant of the peridium borne on the top of the pileus and the short veil, with large polygonal perforations, torn loose from beneath the pileus and protruding from the mouth of the ruptured volva. The measurements of this form are given. Total height 12.5 cm., height of pileus 4.4 cm., length of veil 1.8 cm., breadth of stipe at the base of the pileus 2.5 cm., at the summit of the volva 3.1 cm., breadth of the pileus 2.9 cm., breadth of the volva 5 cm.

In 1888, A. P. Morgan⁶ included both *P. duplicatus* Bosc and *P. Daemonum* Rumpf. in a synopsis of North American Fungi. According to his descriptions *P. duplicatus* has an acute pileus and a long, often ragged veil, while *P. Daemonum* has a shorter

¹ Cuban Fungi. Berkeley,—Lin. Soc., Trans. of, Vol. X, p 343.

² North American Fungi. Berkeley,—Grevillea II, p. 33. 1873.

³ List of United States Phalloideae. Gerard,—Bull. Tor. Bot. Club,

⁴ A New *Phallus*. Rau, E. A., Bot. Gaz., Vol. VIII, p 223.

⁵ *Phallus collaris*. Cragin, F. W.,—Bull. Washburn College Lib. of Nat. Sc., Vol. I, No. 2. 1885.

⁶ North American Fungi. Morgan, A. P.—Journal, Cincinnati Soc. of Nat. Hist., Vol. II, p. 141. 1888.

veil and the apex of the pileus is truncate. In other characters they are very much the same.

In a paper in 1890, Fischer¹ concludes that the five forms reported in the United States should all be included under *Dictyophora phalloidea* Desvaux. This species Fischer then subdivides into four varieties. Var. *Campanulata* Fischer is characterized by the absence of a collar surrounding the pore at the apex of the pileus, the flattened pseudoparenchymatous ridges on the outer surface of the pileus and the flattened bands of the veil. Var. *typica* Fischer has a collar at the apex of the pileus. The ridges on the pileus are high, even, and are pseudoparenchymatous. They continue into the collar at the apex. The veil is composed of cylindrical bands. Var. *duplicata* (Bosc) Fischer under which Fischer places our American forms, is characterized by a very broad collar at the apex of the pileus. The ridges are very high and toothed. The pileus and ridges have a hyphal structure. The veil has smaller meshes than either of the preceding varieties, the openings becoming smaller toward the free margin where it becomes almost membranous. Var. *Farlowii* n. var. Fischer differs from the others in having a non-reticulate pseudoparenchymatous veil.

In a later paper² Fischer adds two more varieties, making in all six varieties of *D. Phalloidea* Desvaux. These two are var. *Guyanensis*, n. var. Fischer, which has the surface of the pileus almost smooth, and var. *Lauterbachii* Fischer which has low ridges very irregularly placed.

Burt³ in 1896 combined all the forms from the United States having a reticulate veil under one species, *D. duplicata* (Bosc) Ed. Fischer.

Fischer in a later paper⁴ raises *D. Phalloidea* var. *Farlowii* Fischer to specific rank. This leaves *D. Phalloidea* Desvaux embracing five varieties.

The occurrence of this common *Dictyophora* in unusual numbers in the neighborhood of Madison during the summer of 1903, made it possible to make some interesting observations on the variability of the characteristic parts of the fungus. The specimens were found in the region lying along the south shore of Lake Mendota and extending a mile west of the city. The soil of this region is covered with a sod shaded at places by growths of trees and is at other places completely open. Along a drive, leading through this tract, young forest trees had been planted

¹ Loc. cit.

² Neue untersuchungen zur vergleichenden Entwicklungsgeschichte und systematik der Phalloideen. Ed. Fischer,—Denkschriften der Schweiz. Nat. Gesell., Bd., XXXIII. 1893.

³ *Phalloideæ* of the United States. Burt, E. A., Bot. Gaz. Vol. XXII, p. 387. 1896.

⁴ Untersuchungen zur vergleichenden Entwicklungsgeschichte und systematik der Phalloideen. Fischer, Ed,—1890.

from year to year. There is also a plot of about four acres on the University farm planted about eight years ago with various young forest trees. All of these young trees had been liberally mulched yearly, from the time of planting, with a fertilizer composed of equal parts of shavings and dung, and it was in and beneath this mulch that the fungi were most abundant.

So numerous were the plants on the entire region that for a period of six weeks specimens could be found every day. As many as two dozen were often taken on a single morning. Probably as many as three hundred specimens were handled during the season. These were examined and types of all sizes and proportions were carefully measured and then preserved by drying or in alcohol. When it was desired to get a series of plants belonging to the same mycelium, certain clusters of the eggs were marked and specimens gathered from day to day as they matured.

In making the measurements it was aimed to secure specimens showing all possible variations. The following table gives

MEASUREMENTS * OF TWENTY SPECIMENS OF PHALLOIDEÆ.

Number.	Height of Plant.	Vertical diameter of Volva.	Transverse diameter of Volva.	Vertical diameter of Pileus.	Transverse diameter of Pileus at Margin.	Length of Veil Below Pileus.	Diameter of Stipe at Margin of Pileus.	Diameter of Stipe at Apex of Volva.	Dimensions of Apical Pore.	Breadth of Collar around Apical Pore.
1	21.2	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.3	3.0	3.6	2.5	.6 x .4	1.2
2	19.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	3.6	1.5	3.9	2.5	.6 x .6	.4
3	19.1	3.6	4.5	4.5	2.8	2.0	3.5	1.8	.6 x .2	.0 ¹
4	19.0	5.0	6.0	4.0	3.8	6.0	3.2	2.2	.5 x .4	.6
5	18.9	6.0	5.5	4.1	3.5	2.7	3.7	2.5	.7 x .4	.5
6	17.9	5.0	6.5	4.1	4.6	0.2 ²	4.2	3.0	.6 x .4	.0 ¹
7	15.6	5.0	5.0	3.6	2.7	3.3	3.7	2.5	.6 x .4	.5
8	15.6	4.6	0.0 ³	4.0	3.8	5.5	3.6	2.5	.7 x .6	.8
9	15.2	5.0	6.3	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.2	3.3	1.0 x .0 ⁴	.2
10	15.0	5.5	6.0	3.5	2.7	1.8	2.7	2.0	.5 x .4	.4
11	14.4	5.0	4.0	4.2	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.0	.5 x .4	.5
12	13.7	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	.4 x .3	.5
13	13.4	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.5	1.0	3.2	2.8	1.2 x .2	.3
14	13.0	4.0	4.8	2.5	2.5	4.0	2.2	1.6	.6 x .0 ⁴	.2
15	12.8	4.5	5.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.8	2.5	.8 x .0 ⁴	.2
16	12.2	4.8	4.5	2.7	3.7	0.0 ²	3.8	3.2	0 .0 ⁵	.0 ⁶
17	11.8	4.2	4.6	2.6	2.7	0.0 ³	2.5	1.5	.5 x .4	.3
18	11.7	4.5	5.5	3.6	4.0	3.6	3.4	3.2	.8 x .5	.5
19	9.7	3.6	3.7	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.4	.4 x .2	.4
20	5.6	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.1	0.0 ²	1.2	1.0	.3 x .2	.1
Average ..	14.76	4.62	4.67	3.55	3.28	2.5	3.15	2.3	.62 x .31	.36

* All measurements are given in centimeters.
¹None. ²Just visible. ³Torn. ⁴Closed. ⁵Not taken. ⁶Very slight.

the dimensions of twenty plants including specimens showing the extreme variations in all of the characteristic parts of the plant. The specimens are arranged in the table according to height.

It will be seen that the extremely tall and extremely short specimens are not so numerous in the above table as are the more nearly average ones. As these are about equally scarce also in nature the above averages may safely be taken as approximately correct for all the specimens found during the season.

There is a fairly complete series from the shortest (5.6 cm.) to the tallest (21.2 cm.). Careful observations were made to determine, as nearly as possible, what conditions might be responsible for the height of the specimen. It was found that without exception the tall plants were solitary, were taken from sod, and, in almost every case, were in a fairly shaded, moist locality. Numbers 1 to 6 of the table, and many others, were found so located. The smaller specimens were found where the plants occurred in large clusters and were often taken after several plants in the cluster had matured. When a plant in the egg stage was found on a substratum, such as the mulch already mentioned, that readily became dry, it could be predicted with certainty that the resulting fungus would be small. Very immature eggs ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ size) were often separated from their mycelial connections and taken into the greenhouse. These often decayed. A good share of them, however, developed after several days producing very small specimens. This indicates that food and moisture, together with the habit of growing singly or in clusters are important factors in determining size.

The volvae varied in size from 5.5 x 6 cm. to 2.4 x 3 cm. Where the eggs were in large groups they were often flattened against each other. A peculiar lobing was often caused in this way and also by foreign objects lying in contact with the egg. Eggs lying free in sod were spherical and smooth. The color of the eggs varied from white to pink or dirty brown.

The size and shape of the pileus was as variable as the other characteristics. The taller plants in general had the larger pilei. The shape varied from a broadly campanulate pileus, 2.7 cm. high by 3.7 wide at the lower margin in No. 16, to the tall conical pileus 4.2 cm. high by 2.6 in diameter at the base as in No. 11. There is no correlation between the shape of the pileus and the size and structure of the other parts. Some very tall specimens had campanulate pilei while others had the conical form, the same was true of the small specimens. The outer surface was always conspicuously reticulated, the edge of the ridges being acute and toothed. The ridges always extended to the pore at the apex. The pits enclosed by the ridges were in general deeper midway between the apex and the margin of the pileus and often became elongated in the vertical direction near the margin.

The size of the collar surrounding the pore was carefully noted since Fischer¹ stated that the absence of a collar is one of the chief characteristic marks of *D. phalloidea* var. *campanulata*. The large size of the collar is also mentioned by Morgan² in his description of *D. duplicata*. As a matter of fact this character is extremely variable. A complete series of forms was found, varying from those with absolutely no band surrounding the pore and with the gleba coming to its very margin, to those having a band 1.2 cm. wide from the edge of the pore to the free edge of the collar. The size of the pore varied from 0.3 cm. in diameter in No. 20 to 1.2 cm. in No. 13. Here again there was no correlation between the size of the collar and other characteristics, nor did the size of the collar depend upon the size of the pore. No. 6 has a broad, low pileus and no collar, while No. 3, also without the collar, has a relatively tall and conical pileus. No. 16 has the slightest trace of a collar. No. 1, which has the largest collar, has a large pileus with about an average relation between the height and diameter of the base.

The presence of a bit of gelatinous material, or a fragment of the volva on the apex of the pileus was mentioned by Cragin¹ in his description of *P. collaris*. It was found in one case where several plants were collected from the same mycelium that a complete series of variations in this character existed. This series of specimens varied from one with an open pore to one in which the membrane of the volva had ruptured at the side and one-third of the peridium was borne on the apex of the pileus. These specimens were gathered near the close of the season. It was afterwards noted that when the cool weather began to retard the development of the plants a greatly increased proportion of the specimens was found with part of the peridium covering the pileus.

There is no other part of the whole plant that shows as great variation in both size and structure as does the veil. The veil of a given specimen may vary with the age of the specimen when collected, or with the surrounding conditions. It was often observed that the veil expanded after the stipe had fully elongated. In other specimens the expansion of the veil was more rapid than the elongation of the stipe. In such cases the veil protruded from between the pileus and the volva as a large fold, which later straightens out and hangs free when the stipe is fully extended. When a specimen had been exposed to a dry atmosphere for a short time the veil became much shrunken. The measurements given in the table were taken from specimens gathered at about ten o'clock in the forenoon. Care was taken to measure the length of the veil when it was most fully expanded. While the

¹ Loc. cit.

² Loc. cit.

¹ Loc. cit.

outside conditions in which the plant is found, may modify the dimensions of the veil, there is no doubt that the actual amount of material which enters into it is as variable as any other feature of the plant.

The structure of the veil also varies extremely. In some cases it is a delicate pseudoparenchymatous membrane perforated with many rounded holes, in others it is a net composed of heavy bands and with large angular openings. In some cases the veil was found to be separated from its attachment to the stipe and was borne in the mouth of the ruptured volva. This may have been due to weakness in the attachment, the latter being so slight as to be insufficient to hold the weight of the veil, or the material of the volva may have been pressed so closely to the base of the stipe that the margin of the veil was held fast when the stipe elongated. Probably both factors contributed to bringing about this condition.

Beside the true reticulate pseudoparenchymatous veil I found, on many specimens, also a membranous hyphal veil. This veil hung between the true veil and the stipe. In the egg this structure is attached to the stipe just below the attachment of the reticulate veil. From this region it extends downward and is attached to the basal end of the stipe. When the stipe expands this veil is often torn loose from its attachment beneath the pileus in which case it appears as a lining of the volva. Very often, however, the break occurs somewhere between the upper attachment and the base of the stipe. In the latter case the upper part appears as a delicate membranous veil hanging beneath the true veil. If such a specimen is gathered before the true veil has expanded, or in cases where the true veil has been torn away the plant might readily be mistaken for a form allied to *D. Ravenelii* described by Burt.¹ Many specimens were preserved in which the true veil had only partly expanded and these show both veils very plainly. I find no reference to this inner membranous veil in the literature, but it is certainly a conspicuous feature in very many of the specimens collected in this region.

In numbers 4, 7, 8, 11, 14, and 18 we have examples of very long veiled types. These vary in height from 11.7 to 19 cm. The tallest, in size and general proportions, resembles the figure of Rau's *P. togatus*. From this the other specimens mentioned make a complete series from the tall to the very short stocky type. In No. 18 we have a short stout plant, in dimensions very much like *P. collaris* Cragin except that the veil is not torn from its attachment. One specimen, not mentioned in the table, is preserved and many others were found that did have the veil in the mouth of the volva. The one preserved is of much the same

¹ Loc. cit.

size and shape as No. 18 and doubtless represents the type of Cragin's *P. collaris*. Considering the whole series it will be seen that it embraces examples of every form of *Dictyophora* with the reticulate veil that has been so far reported from the United States.

The absence of a collar in some specimens, which has also been mentioned by Morgan¹ as a character of *P. duplicatus* (Bosc) suggests that these forms might be placed under Fischer's var. *campanulata*. Our specimens, however, all have high ridges on the pileus, and the pileus has a hyphal structure. Our specimens also differ from var. *typica* Fischer in this hyphal structure of the pileus. The bands of the veil in var. *typica* are cylindrical instead of flat as in our form. The presence of a netted instead of a membranous veil, distinguishes it from Fischer's var. *Farlowii* and the high toothed ridges on the pileus from his vars. *Guyanensis* and *Lauterbachii*.

Burt's argument in favor of retaining *D. duplicata* (Bosc) E. Fischer as a species seems conclusive.

The range of variability in the height of the plant must be taken as from 5.6 to 24 c. m. instead of from 15 to 24 c. m. The apical collar also, which seems to have been always present in the forms seen by Burt, must be regarded as varying in width from 0 to 1.2 c. m.

Madison, Wis., March 28, 1904.

A NEW HYPHOLOMA.

T. D. A. COCKERELL.

The following species, collected in New Mexico, seems to be new — in which opinion Professor Earle coincides. The description is as follows:

HYPHOLOMA PECOSENSE Cockerell n. sp. — Pileus $2\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 4 cm. diam., slightly convex, middle of disc low-conical in some, margin nearly vertical, surface smooth, slightly inclined to be viscid; not at all strait, scaly or silky; creamy-white, more ochreous centrally, but always pallid; margin with remains of veil as light yellow irregular scales; gills pale purplish gray, inclined to be white at junction with stipe, their margins minutely white-furfuraceous; stipe $5\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 9 cm. long, yellowish-white or very pale ochraceous, slightly striate from the very narrowly decurrent gills above, and also albofurfuraceous, otherwise smooth and shining; upper part hollow. Flesh mild, not bitter, not changing color on bruising or breaking. Spores purple-brown, quite dark, oval, 12μ long, 8 broad.

¹ Loc. cit.

Hab. — Pecos, New Mexico, June 1903, discovered by Dr. M. Grabham. Types in N. Y. Botanical Garden.

In Professor Earle's table of *Hypholoma* (Torreya, Feb. 1902) *H. flocculentum* McClatchie, has been omitted. It has a clayey-brown pileus, and appears to come near to *H. hirtosquamulosum* Peck.

SACCARDO: DE DIAGNOSTICA ET NOMENCLATURA MYCOLOGICA; ADMONITA QUAEDAM.

[Ann. Mycolog. 2:195-8. Mar. 1904.]

TRANSLATED BY FREDERIC E. CLEMENTS.

I.

Authors of new species, who describe them at length both morphologically and biologically, should append diagnoses of them in the usual form, in English, French, German or Italian, but above all, if it is possible, in Latin.

The scattered and often incomplete statements of essential characters are found only with difficulty in the long and frequently formless descriptions. In consequence, the diagnoses available for systematic compendia are often vitiated, wholly through the fault of the original authors.

II.

The host plants of fungi shall be designated by their Latin names, and not by vernacular names in English, Italian, etc., which are often of doubtful meaning.

It is of the utmost importance that every author should indicate the matrix, or host plant, particularly of parasitic fungi.

III.

The metric system alone shall be used in indicating measurements. When these are small, the micromillimeter should be employed. Fractions of millimeters, or other measurements, burdened with marks or signs, are ready sources of error.

IV.

For the sake of brevity, the sign \asymp , already in use since 1872, should be employed between figures indicating the extremes of length and width of microscopic organs, in place of the sign \times , $=$, $:$, which are made use of by mathematicians in another sense.

V.

When a specific name is transferred to another genus, the original author is cited in parenthesis (a practice earnestly to be commended), while the author of the new combination is also to be cited.

Example: Winter wrote *Sphaerella convexula* (Schw.), omitting the author of the combination. But this is a misleading citation, as the reader can make of it either *Sphaerella convexula* (Schw.) Wint., or *Sphaerella convexula* Wint.: both citations are erroneous, as the proper one is *Sphaerella convexula* (Schw.) Thüm.

VI.

Names of systematic divisions should be written uniformly in the feminine gender, as the word *plantae* is understood. This has the sanction of the best usage.

We often find in succession: *Euthallophyta*
Phycomycetes . . . *Mucoraceae*. These would be much more correctly written: *Euthallophytae* . . . *Phycomycetae*
. . . *Mucoraceae*.

VII.

The following terminology for the receptacles, spores, etc., of fungi is recommended, in order that there may be as much uniformity as possible.

Hymenomycetae: pileus (whatever the form); basidia; sterigmata; sporae; cystidia.

Gasteromycetae and *Myxomycetae*: peridium; gleba; capillitium; flocci; sporae.

Uredinaceae: sorus; teleutosorus; uredosorus; teleuto-sporae; mesosporae; uredosporae; pseudoperidium; aecidiosporae; caemosporae; epiteosporae.

Ustilaginaceae: sorus; sporae.

Phycomycetae: oogonia; oosporae; antheridia; sporangia; zygosporae; azygosporae; zoosporangia; zoosporae; conidiophora; conidia.

Pyrenomycetae and *Phymatosphaeriaceae*: stroma; perithecium; loculus; ascus; sporidia; paraphyses.

Discomycetae and *Tuberoideae*: ascoma; gleba; ascus; sporidia; paraphyses.

Schizomycetae: filamenta; baculi; cocci; endosporae; arthrospora.

Sphaeropsidaceae: stroma; pycnidium; basidia; sporulae.

Melanconiaceae: acervulus; basidia; conidia (not gonidia, which are altogether different, and belong to the Lichens).

Hyphomycetae: caespitulus; sporodochium; hyphae; conidiophora; conidia.

Obs. From the spore, in the broad sense, arises by germination a promycelium, which produces sporidiola (not sporidia, as many say).

VIII.

Fungi imperfecti, or *Deuteromycetae*, are to be cited and described along with their perfect stages (if these are clearly indicated). They should also be described separately in systematic works under their own name and with their form relatives, or at least cited here, with a reference to the place where they are described with the perfect forms.

The advantage of describing separately all the forms of imperfect fungi arises from the fact that we are entirely ignorant of the perfect stages to which the vast majority of this immense group belong, and that these forms are for the most part widely removed from the perfect stage, whence the great difficulty of determining whether one form or another has already been described (without a name) under its perfect stage. From this rule should be excepted species of the genus *Uredo*, which are most frequently associated with the teleutospore stage (*Uromyces*, *Puccinia*, etc.), with which alone they should be described. But species of *Aecidium*, *Epitea*, *Caeoma* and *Aecidiolum* are to be described or at least cited separately. Conidial stages of *Peronospora* and *Cystopus* are to be described but once, in connection with the perfect stages.

IX.

The names of fungi which do not show metagenesis should conform to the rules of nomenclature for other plants, but the metagenetic *Uredinaceae* and *Ascomycetae* should follow especial rules.

X.

The proper name of one of the *Uredinaceae* is that applied to the teleutospore stage, the secondary name is that given to one of the earlier stages (*Uredo*, *Epitea*, *Caeoma*, *Aecidium*, *Aecidiolum*). Moreover, when the name of an earlier stage of any species is found to have been published before the name of the correlated perfect stage, it is not permissible to transfer the name of the imperfect stage to the perfect one upon the plea of priority, unless the former is found to comprise the perfect stage also, as often happens in *Uredo*, with respect to species of *Uromyces*, *Puccinia*, *Coleosporium*, etc.

When we wish to transfer the name *Aecidium* to the teleutospore stage, as formerly permitted, we act directly contrary to

the facts. Of many examples, two will suffice. 1. When we change the name *Puccinia Caricis* Reb. (1804) to *P. Urticae* (Schum.) Lagerh., because the name of the aecidial stage (*Aecidium Urticae* Schum., 1803) is earlier, we make two misstatements, namely, that Schumacher knew and distinguished *Puccinia Caricis*, which he did not, and that this *Puccinia* grows upon *Urtica*, which nourishes no *Puccinia*. 2. When we change the name of the extremely common *Puccinia graminis* Pers. (1797) to *Puccinia poculiformis* (Jacq.) Wetts., because the name of the aecidium is prior (*Lycoperdon poculiforme* Jacq., 1783), we likewise make two false statements, namely, that Jacquin knew and distinguished *Puccinia graminis*, and that this assumes the form of a cup, a form which it does not exhibit.

XI.

As to the heteroecious species of *Uredinaceae* recently distinguished, the names proposed by Klebahn, Arthur, and others, based upon the two hosts, merit approval; with this condition, however, that the specific name be composed of not more than two words, and that the host of the teleutospore stage hold first place in the name, the host of the aecidium second place.

Thus: *Puccinia Pseudocyperi-Ribesii*, not *P. Ribesii-Pseudocyperi* Kleb. *Melampsora populina-Allii*, not *M. Allii-populina* Kleb.

XII.

What has been said of the nomenclature of *Uredinaceae* is valid for *Ascomycetae*.

Thus, for example, it is incorrect to write *Glomerella rufo-maculans* (Berk.) Schrenk & Spaulding, because the conidial stage is *Septoria (Gloeosporium) rufo-maculans* Berk. (1854), as Berkeley neither saw nor described the ascus-bearing stage. It is, however, correct to write *Glomerella fructigena* (Clinton) Sacc., for the ascophore is *Gnomoniopsis fructigena* Clinton 1902.

XIII.

Adjectival specific names should agree in gender with the name of the genus.

Hence the names *Glomerella cinctum* (B. & C.) Spauld. & Schr., *Glomerella piperatum* (E. & Ev.) Spauld. & Schr., *Puccinia hibisciatum* (Schw.) Kell., thus formed because the imperfect stages are of the neuter gender (*Gloeosporium* and *Aecidium*), are to be rejected, as well as for the reason that the authors cited within parentheses knew only the imperfect stage, which is altogether different from the perfect. The name *Nummularia nummularium* (Bull.) Keissl. Krypt. exsicc. Vindob. no. 516 (1900) is likewise to be rejected, both on account of tautology and the difference in gender.

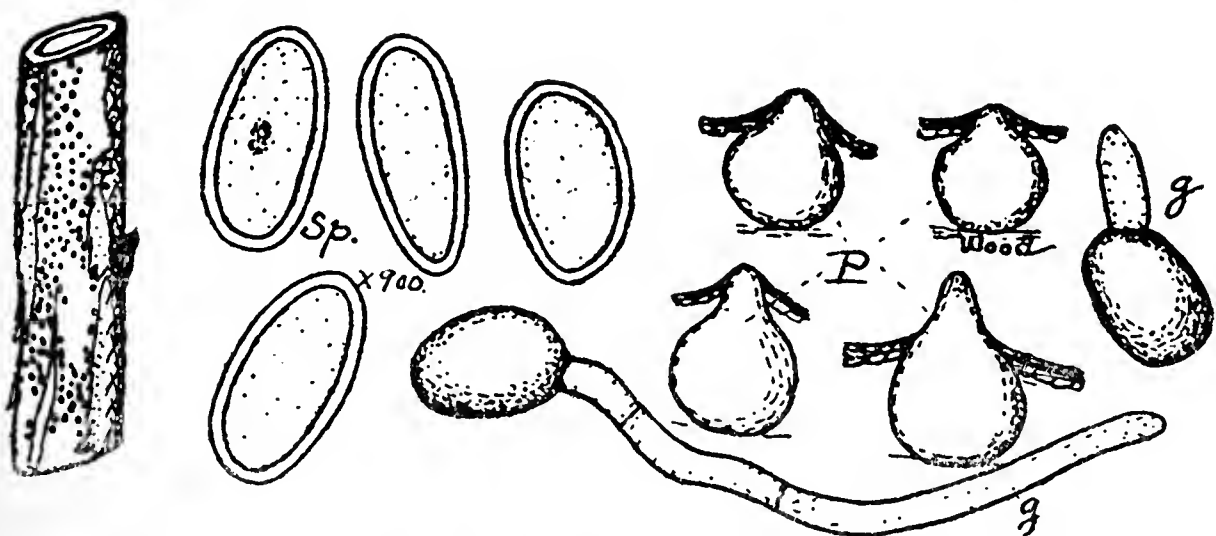
A NEW SPECIES OF NAEMOSPHERA.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

Inspecting some old stems of the common Prickly Lettuce—*Lactuca virosa* L. (or as some of the American botanists are calling the plant: *Lactuca scariola* var. *integrifolia*) a large quantity of a sphaeropsidaceous fungus was found. The stems of the host had been cut with the scythe late in the previous summer and lay exposed on a partly sodded hillside with southern exposure. In some cases the epidermis of the stem remained intact and then only the tips of barely protruding pycnidial beaks could be seen, but they were usually so abundant as to mark off quite large darkened areas, sometimes several inches in length. Where the epidermis was weathered away the beaks were fully exposed; sometimes the cortex also had disappeared and then the old pycnidia were seen seated directly on the woody portion of the stem.

An examination of the spores showed that they were of the *Sphaeropsis* type—being one-celled—and deeply colored. In that genus, however, the pycnidium is not beaked, and hence a closer affinity is shown to *Sphaeronaema*. Saccardo's first list of species of this genus (*Sylloge* Vol. 4) is divided into two sections, namely, *Eu-sphaeronaema* [*Sporulae subhyalinae*], and *Naemosphaera* [*Sporulae coloratae*]. Only two species were listed in the last section. In *Sylloge*, Vol. 10, *Naemosphaera* is listed as a genus and five additional species are enumerated. To this list must be added the species here described which may be named *Naemosphaera lactucicola*.

The accompanying figures illustrate the species in question. A twig is shown natural size in the Fig. Four pycnidia with indication of epidermis, slightly magnified are illustrated in Fig. (P.)



NAEMOSPHERA LACTUCICOLA Kellerm. To the left a stem of *Lactuca virosa* showing cluster of pycnidia; these removed and enlarged are shown at P, the fragments of epidermis indicated also. Four spores (sp.) are figured in outline, x 900; also 2 germinating spores (g).

Spores are shown in Fig. (Sp.). It was found that the spores readily germinated in water and still more freely in a decoction made from *Lactuca* stems, the germ tube appearing within 24 hours. A few germinated spores are shown in the Fig. at g.

The diagnosis of the species may be given as follows:

NÆMOSPHERA LACTUCICOLA Kellerm. n. sp. — Pycnidia beaked, clustered but distinct, occupying large areas, deeply seated, at maturity barely perforating the epidermis, black, brittle, globular to pyriform, 150-250 μ in diameter, ending in a rather broad beak of varying length but usually about one-half that of the pycnidium; spores brown with an olivaceous tint, broadly oval or oblong, not septate, 18-24 x 7-12 μ .

On old stems of *Lactuca virosa*, Columbus, Ohio. April 15, 1904. (Kellerman, 4208.)

MINOR MYCOLOGICAL NOTES. IV.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

UNCINULA PARVULA. — When examining herbarium specimens of various species of *Uncinula* recently, it was found that my copy of "No. 149, *Uncinula polychaeta* B. & C., A. B. Seymour & F. S. Earle, on *Celtis occidentalis*, Starkville, Miss." contained both *Uncinula polychaeta* and *Uncinula parvula*. These were mostly on separate leaves but in one case both species grew intermixed on the same leaf. Of S. M. Tracy's "*Plants of the Gulf States*, No. 8273, *Uncinula polychaeta* B. & C., on *Celtis occidentalis*, Weatherford, Texas, Oct. 20, 1902," the copy belonging to the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, [Acc. No. 2263] is not as named, but exclusively *Uncinula parvula* Cke. & Peck.

MYCOLOGICAL FLORA OF CEDAR POINT. — This locality is a sand spit opposite Sandusky Bay, on the Southern shore of Lake Erie. Its length is about six or seven miles, mostly only 500 to 2,000 feet in width except the upper (outermost) portion which for the distance of nearly a mile is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet across. In this widened apex are a couple of swales and most of the season ponds remain of considerable area. The sandy soil supports no sod generally, but a herbaceous flora of perhaps 300 species grows with some luxuriance. The bog and aquatic plants are abundant on the Bay side of the spit where the outline is very irregular, one or two of the recesses or bayous occupying considerable area. The trees are rather abundant throughout — the Cottonwood, Willows and Oaks (especially the black, and shingle Oaks) are abundant and many other species occur in lesser quantity. The mycologic flora is more abundant than would be expected perhaps. The following species have been collected.

- Albugo candidus* (Pers.) Ktze. on *Bursa bursa-pastoris* and *Lepidium virginicum*.
Bacillus amylovorus (Burr.) De Toni on *Cydonia vulgaris* (cult.).
Cercospora clavata (Ger.) Peck on *Asclepias syriaca*.
Cercospora helianthi C. & E. on *Helianthus hirsutus*.
Cercospora menispermii Ell. & Holw. on *Menispermum canadense*.
Cercospora murina E. & K. on *Viola obliqua*.
Cercospora tuberosa Ell. & Kell. on *Apios tuberosa*.
Claviceps purpurea (Fr.) Tul. on *Ammophila arenaria*.
Coleosporium campanulæ (Pers.) Lev. on *Campanula americana*.
Collybia dryophila Bull. on rotten wood.
Collybia platyphylla Fr. on rotten wood.
Entyloma menispermii Farl. & Treal. on *Menispermum canadense*.
Erysiphe cichoriacearum DC. on *Parietaria pennsylvanica*.
Erysiphe polygoni DC. on *Onagra biennis*.
Gloeosporium nervisequum (Fuckl.) Sacc. on *Platanus occidentalis*.
Gymnosporangium sp.—*Roestelia* sp.? on *Amelanchier canadensis*.
Helotium citrinum (Hedw.) Fr. on rotten wood.
Lachnella chlorascens (Schw) Morg. on rotten wood.
Lentinus sulcatus Berk. on old wood.
Marssonina toxicodendri (E. & M.) Sacc. on *Rhus toxicodendron*.
Microsphaera alni (Wallr.) Salmon on *Euonymus atropurpurea*, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, and *Apios tuberosa*.
Morchella esculenta (L.) Pers. on ground.
Peronospora parasitica (Pers.) DeBy. on *Lepidium virginicum*.
Phoma uvicola B. et C. on *Vitis vulpina*.
Phyllachora graminis (Pers.) Fckl. on *Hystrix hystrix*.
Phyllosticta iridis E. & E. on *Iris versicolor*.
Phyllosticta labruscæ Thüm. on *Vitis vulpina*.
Phyllosticta palustris Ell. & Dearness on *Stachys palustris*.
Phyllosticta phaseolina Sacc. on *Strophostyles helvolus* (L.) Britt.
Plasmopara australis (Speg.) Humph. on *Sicyos angulatus*.
Plasmopara viticola (B. & Curt.) Berl. & DeT. on *Vitis vulpina*.
Pleurotus sapidus Kalchb. on Willow log.
Plowrightia morbosa (Schw.) Sacc. on *Prunus virginiana*.
Podosphæra oxyacanthæ (DC.) DeBy. on *Prunus virginiana*.
Polyporus arcularius (Batch.) Fr. on rotten sticks.
Polyporus brumalis (Pers.) Fr. on old sticks.
Polyporus gilvus Schw. on rotten wood.
Polyporus versicolor L. on old stumps.
Polystictus cinnabarina (Jacq.) Fr. on old log.
Puccinia caricina DC. on *Carex laxiflora*.
Puccinia glechomatis DC. on *Agastache nepetoides*.
Puccinia menthæ Pers. on *Mentha canadensis*, *Monarda fistulosa*.
Puccinia osmorrhizæ C. et P. on *Washingtonia longistylis*.
Puccinia panici Dietel on *Panicum virgatum*.
Puccinia seymouriae Burr. on *Afzelia macrophylla*.
Puccinia taraxaci Plow. on *Taraxacum*.
Puccinia xanthii Schw. on *Xanthium*.
Pucciniastrum agrimoniae (DC.) Diet. on *Agrimonia hirsuta*.
Ramularia celastri Ell. & Martin on *Celastrus scandens*.
Ramularia variabilis Fckl. on *Verbascum thapsus*.
Rhizobium mutabile, in root Tubercles of several leguminous plants.
Schizophyllum alnea (L.) Schroet. on old wood.
Sepedonium chrysospermum (Bull.) Fr. on rotten wood.
Septoria oenotheræ (Lasch.) West. on *Onagra biennis*.
Septoria scrophulariæ Pk. on *Scrophularia marylandica*.
Septoria verbascicola B. & C. on *Verbascum blattaria*.
Sphaerotheca phytophila K. & Sw. on *Celtis occidentalis*.
Stereum candidum Schw. on bark *Juniperus virginiana*.

Stereum disciforme DC. on old wood.
 Stereum versicolor (Schw.) Fr. on rotten wood.
 Tremella mesenterica Retz on rotten wood.
 Uromyces medicaginis-falcata (DC.) Wint. on Medicago lupulina.
 Xylaria digitata (L.) Grev. on Ash log.
 Xylaria polymorpha (Pers.) Grev. on rotten wood.

INDEX TO NORTH AMERICAN MYCOLOGY.

Alphabetical List of Articles, Authors, Subjects, New Species and Hosts, New Names and Synonyms.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

(Continued from page 199. Vol. 9)

- ABIES balsamea, resinous spots on bark, host to Stilbum resinaria Peck n.sp. N. Y. State Mus. Bull. 67-30. 1903.
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BRACKET-fungi, *see Fungi, The Bracket*
BULL Pine, *see Pinus ponderosus*
CÆSALPINIA sp., host to *Ravenelia cæsalpiniae* Arthur n.sp. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31-5. Jan. 1904.
CALIFORNIA Fungi, *see New and Interesting*
CALOSPORA allantospora E. & E. n.sp., on dead limbs of *Cornus alternifolia*. and *Acer saccharinum*. Jour. Mycol. 9:223. Dec. 1903.
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CAMAROSPORIUM mali E. & E., *syn. of Camarosporulum mali q.v.*
CAMAROSPORIUM negundinis E. & E., *syn. of Camarosporulum negundinis q.v.*
CAMAROSPORIUM ulmi E. & E., *syn. of Camarosporulum ulmi q.v.*
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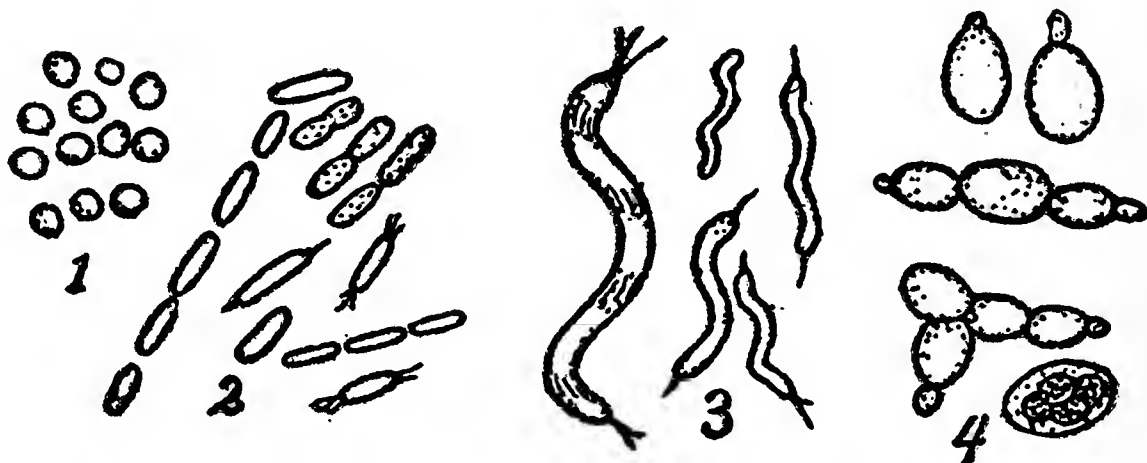
ELEMENTARY MYCOLOGY.

(Continued.)

W. A. KELLERMAN.

This second installment of a brief treatise on fungi for beginners and general readers continues the *General Outline of Plant Life* and subsequent paragraphs will deal more particularly with the systematic classification of plants, to be followed by a discussion of the groups of fungi.

HYPHÆ. — The minute structure of a fungus, or in fact that of any other plant, can not be understood without the aid of a microscope. If Bacteria are examined under a high power they will be found to consist of a body nearly transparent and having forms shown in the figures. Fig. 1 shows the circular form of Micrococcus; a Bacillus has the form indicated in Fig. 2, and a Spirillum like that of Fig. 3. Peculiar shapes and varying sizes will be shown when the Yeast-plant is examined, Fig. 4.



Figs. 1-4 Bacteria and Yeast. Fig. 1, Micrococcus; fig. 2, Bacillus; fig. 3, Spirillum; fig. 4, the Yeast plant. These and the subsequent figures are mere diagrams or outline sketches adapted from accurate figures in standard works or constructed from specimens, giving only such details as seem desirable in connection with the present purpose.

A portion of a grape leaf in which the Grape-Mildew is growing is shown in Fig. 5; the various roundish or angular cells of which the tissue of the leaf is composed and their protoplasmic granular contents are represented. There are shown also in the figure elongated or tubular cells, that ramify between the leaf-cells, and at one point they are seen to emerge from the leaf-pore or stomate; then they branch more or less profusely and finally bear roundish or oval bodies which are called the *co-nid'-i-a*, or *spores* of the fungus. All cells of which any fungus is composed, are called *hy'-phae*. A hypha may be very small, consisting of a single cell and that scarcely elongated. But in all except the simplest fungi the hyphæ are usually much elongated and they often branch, sometimes very profusely. Each hypha may be a single

cell — a tubular structure (so far as the wall is concerned) with one continuous cavity. In other cases cross partitions are devel-

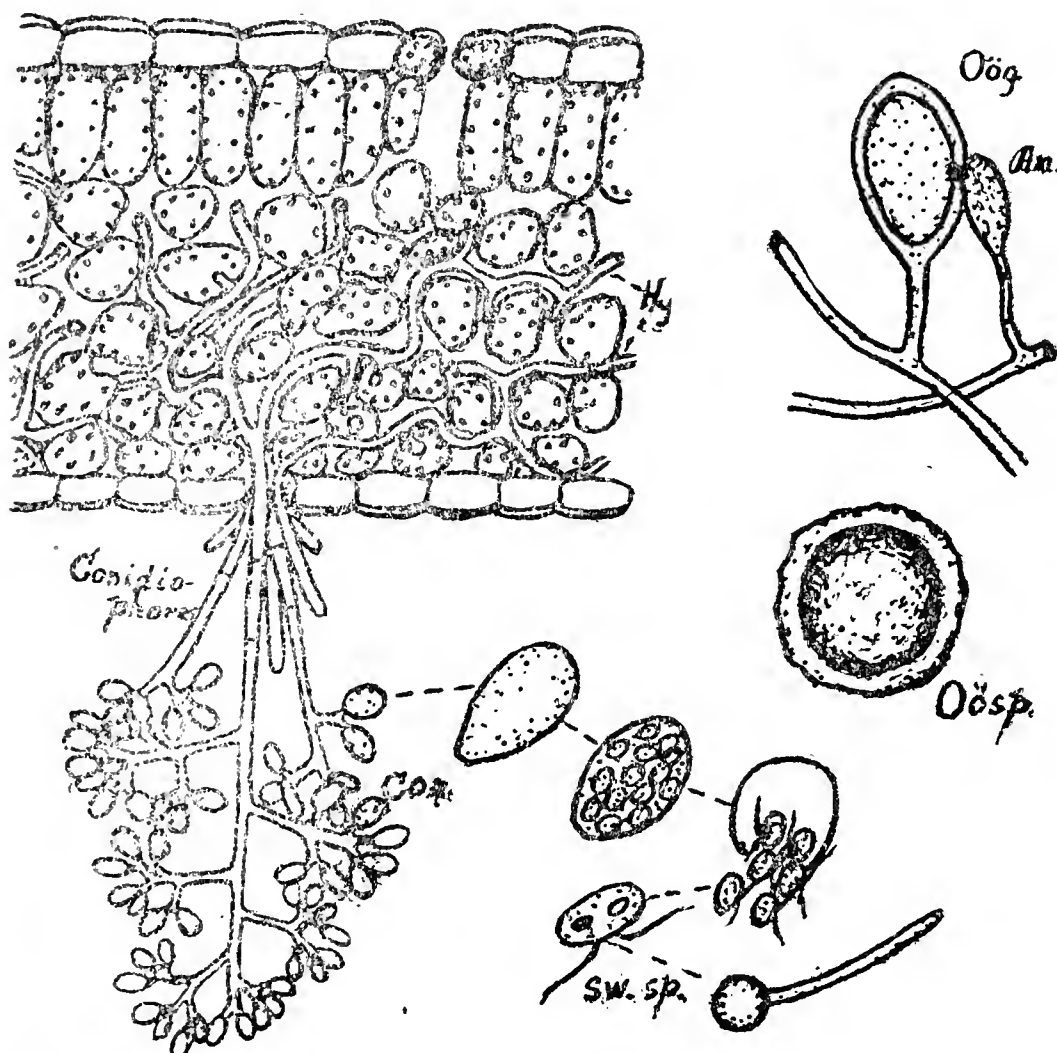


Fig. 5. Grape Mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*). A section of a grape leaf is shown between the cells of which the hyphae ramify and from which they draw nourishment. The hyphae emerge from a stomate in the lower surface to bear abundant conidial spores; these produce swarm-spores which grow into new plants. The two organs (oogonium and antheridium, Oög. & An.) are shown to the right above which produce the sexual spore (Oospore, Oösp.).

oped at closer or more distant points, and these septa divide the cavity into separate compartments; we then say the hypha is multi-cellular. The increase in the size of the cells in fungi and in other plants and their repeated multiplication, may result in the formation of tissue of lesser or greater extent, ultimately of simpler or more complex structure, and possibly manifold functions; also marked division of labor may ensue.

CELL MULTIPLICATION. — Unicellular organisms (plants and animals) grow only by increase in size of the single cell — a division (as in the multicellular forms) into two, these again dividing and so on, never taking place; however, it must be remembered that multiplication of individuals occurs — so-called *fission*, *i. e.*, division into two equal parts. Such unicellular individuals, while extremely numerous, comprise only a small fraction of the total number of species in the organic world. They are small forms,

the great majority of them being microscopic. Reference has already been made to such examples as the microscopic Bacteria and Yeasts; correspondingly simple unicellular animals are the Amoebae, the Infusoria, and in fact all those organisms belonging to the group sometimes called the Pro-tis'-ta. But most of our well known common plants (and animals) consist of more than one cell; they are *multicellular organisms*. Yet in their earliest stage of development the plants (and animals) consisted of a single cell—for the tiny mass of protoplasm, derived from a parent mass, is the incipient cell of the individual. The biological unit, as the cell may be called, as understood to-day is not a simple homogeneous mass of matter. On the contrary, it is very complex in structure and possesses varied functions; but of these phases our knowledge is as yet very incomplete. The branch of botany that deals with the cell in its various aspects is called *Cy-tol'-o-gy*, and a large mass of literature touching this subject has already appeared. While we can not here enter even into the elements of cytology, it is well to remark that the process of division of a single cell into two cells is very complicated. In the cases best understood, the initial activity is seen in the nucleus. This is a dense, well defined, but highly complex portion of the protoplasm and ordinarily of easy recognition upon microscopic examination. Immediately after the nuclear division processes take place—for illustration of which the larger manuals of botany must be consulted—the division of the *cy'-to-plasm* follows—this term being used to designate the remaining portion of the protoplasm. Simultaneously with the division of the cytoplasm or immediately thereafter, a cell-wall, or partition wall of cellulose, is formed which completes the division of the so-called mother cell into two daughter cells. Suffice it to add that by such repeated cell divisions, the tissue of plants is built up. Naturally the cells in the early stages of development and growth are quite uniform; but this homogeneity is retained only in their *embryonic stage*—as this phase has been designated. They take on different shapes presently, and respond to the demands of a complicated organism by assuming also varied and peculiar functions.

CONTINUITY OF PROTOPLASM.—When the early plant anatomists made sections of leaf, stem and other parts, the conspicuous cavities separated and bounded by partition walls received their first attention. These they called *cells*. But the modern conception of a cell is very different. It is regarded as the living active nearly colorless *protoplasm*, and this it is which secretes or builds up the wall. The wall then is not an essential part of a living cell, though in fact being generally developed in plant organisms and forming the stable or firm, often dense and resistant, plant body. The wall consists of cellulose with which (as in all organic matter) are indissolubly united some

water and mineral constituents. The chemical elements in the cellulose are Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen. The important elements in protoplasm are these three — Carbon, Hydrogen and Oxygen — and in addition also *Nitrogen*. The presence of the latter is very significant; all nitrogenous bodies are, potentially at least, active. The non nitrogenous on the contrary are passive. The nervous tissue, the glands, the muscles, contain nitrogen — as does also powder and dynamite; the bones and the ligaments are non-nitrogenous. Protoplasm is a highly nitrogenous substance; it does all the work involved in manufacturing food and carrying on the various processes in nutrition, growth and reproduction. In a unicellular plant, with or without a cell wall, there is but one mass of protoplasm. But those plants in which the cells divide into two, these dividing again and so on, have presently a multitude of protoplasmic masses — each cell cavity being filled with the active living substance. It is interesting to note that in a few groups of the lower plants, the nucleus divides, and this is repeated, so that finally many nuclei may be present in the cytoplasm, yet no cellulose walls are developed separating these as is the case in the higher plants. It would seem that the essential process of cell-division had taken place and that such plants (*coen'-o-cytes* they have been called) might be said to be multicellular — though not in exactly the same sense in which the term is used in reference to the higher plants. In the uni-nucleate or the multinucleate mass of protoplasm there could well be a more or less free play of the resident energy — the whole as one individual. Can such a conception be retained when the higher multicellular plants are considered? Without doubt, because it has been found that notwithstanding the existence of isolating or surrounding walls, the individual masses of protoplasm, the “cells,” are in the closest sympathy; at least they maintain actual connections with each other. Minute protoplasmic threads penetrate these walls and it is this fact that is alluded to in the phrase “continuity of protoplasm.” We can readily understand then that the entire plant — whether tiny herb, spreading shrub, or giant tree — is in a real sense an individual, these several anatomical elements which are called cells being — not isolated like so many cemented bricks or stones in a wall, but as intimately bound together as is the case in a perfect machine; we can also with equal propriety suggest the likeness to the sympathetic organs of the human body. Work then can be co-ordinated in the highest plant — those in which the tissues are differentiated to a marked degree. Some of the tissues — composed of specially differentiated cells — do one kind of work, others perform other functions. Thus the varied processes of absorption of food materials the decomposition of carbonic dioxide and water, the formation of carbohydrates and other organic substances, digestion, assimilation and respiration are carried on, each by tissues spe-

cially differentiated for the particular work. The "division of labor," is as marked as in animals of complex structure. It is, in fact, as pronounced and as advantageous as that witnessed in the highest stages of human civilization.

TISSUE. — The differentiation of cells and tissues referred to in the previous paragraph, is illustrated in our common plants — the herbs, shrubs, and trees. There is, for example, an epidermal system of tissues — the epidermis itself consisting of a compact layer of cells with their outermost walls much thickened, usually also cuticularized, affording to the delicate tissue beneath efficient protection against the elements or other untoward exigencies; between two specially modified (so-called *guard-cells*) a pore, or *stomate*, is formed; the stomates, though extremely small, number hundreds to the square inch of leaf-surface and through these ample entrance is afforded for carbonic dioxide, as well as free passage to oxygen and watery vapor — without which the various processes in nutrition and growth could not take place. Epidermal cells may develop in the form of hairs or scales — also protecting devices. There is also a system of woody tissue — either isolated strands as in the herbaceous stems, or a coalesced mass with cells much thickened and strongly lignified as in the shrubs and trees. In all of these plants, many of them of great size, the mechanical tissues are abundantly developed — essential for support of the various parts and the maintenance of the plant-form. Equally various and complex are the tissues and cells specially concerned in nutritive and reproductive processes.

MYCELIUM. — If we pass from the common Flowering plants and Ferns to the next lower group, namely, the Mosses and Liverworts, less differentiation in the tissue is seen. There is no specially modified epidermis; there are no woody strands in the scale-like leaves — none even in the stems of the Mosses; and most Liverworts have no stems. There is, in short, less heterogeneity in the cells composing the plant. If we turn to still lower plants, the group of *Thal'-lo-phytes*, which includes the Lichens, Fungi, Algae, and Slime Moulds, less complexity in tissue will be found; instead of great heterogeneity, marked homogeneity prevails. In some of the highest representatives of this great group of plants, as the Lichens, the Toadstools, the large "sea-weeds" (marine algae), there is a comparatively large and more or less complex form of plant body. Even the interior structure is found to be somewhat intricate in these plants; but yet the cells forming the more or less compact tissue are quite similar throughout — they have not become noticeably differentiated, have not assumed varied forms, as is seen in the tissues of a Fern or a Rose. The lowest plants exhibit the greater simplicity — a single cell may constitute the entire plant though this in a few cases becomes much extended and variously branched. The many-celled *Thallophytes* may develop a tangled mass or thick felt of

tissue; they may assume such forms as the tree-like Sea-weeds exhibit; still another direction in which the differentiation proceeds is shown in the Toadstools which have an underground part simulating a root, an erect cylindrical stem and umbrella-like cap. In all these cases the *hyphae* can readily be detected as the units or anatomical components of the plant body. To such a mass of hyphae the term *My-ce'-li-um* has been applied. The Mycelium may be sparse and loose, or it may be abundant, flocculent, felt-like, or even compacted into more or less dense tissue. The difference in manner of development as well as structure of the compact mycelium — which is sometimes called *pseudo-par-en-chy-ma* — and the true or ordinary tissue can be easily detected. In case of true tissue, such as found in all the common higher plants, a single cell divides into two, these two divide and so the process continues — the resultant cells quickly growing to the normal size — and so an extended mass of cells is formed, which are coherent and more or less firm constituting what is called true tissue; the word *par-en'-chy-ma* is sometimes applied to such a structure. The cells may now assume different shapes in different parts of the mass — in other words, differentiation to greater or less extent may take place. But in case of mycelium a single hypha only, single or with subsequently formed septa, may be present; but even if the hyphae are numerous and the component cells abundant and more or less compacted, they may, under the microscope, be readily unraveled and thus the origin of the false tissue (*pseu'-do-par-en'-chy-ma*) demonstrated.

(To be Continued.)

NEW GENERA OF FUNGI PUBLISHED SINCE THE YEAR 1900, WITH CITATION AND ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIONS.

COMPILED BY W. A. KELLERMAN AND P. L. RICKER.

The widely scattered, oftentimes practically inaccessible literature containing NEW GENERA OF FUNGI has suggested the desirability of collecting the descriptions and reprinting them *verbatim*, with full *citations*, in one periodical for the convenience of the large and rapidly growing number of American workers. The first installment is herewith presented, covering the period 1901-1903, and will be completed in the following No. of the Journal.

At intervals of a few months *supplemental installments* will be given and will, like this, be printed also as SEPARATES — the alternate pages being left blank.

A *card index* can be readily made, if desired, which of course would be useful to workers, and indispensable in the large scientific libraries.

The descriptions of new genera constitute the bulk of the compilation, but *new generic names* are likewise included; we give also all names and diagnoses of *larger groups*, as sections, families, etc. In fact, no new group names or descriptions are to be omitted, and the Slime Moulds, Fission Fungi, and Lichens are included. This, together with the complete INDEX TO NORTH AMERICAN MYCOLOGY by the senior author, where are given full citations for *species*, *hosts*, etc., should furnish the student and the working mycologist a ready and perfect guide, as well as compendium of considerable usefulness.

The names are arranged *alphabetically* for convenient reference and placed under the commonly accepted large groups named below. The genera of the Laboulbeniaceæ are separated from the Ascomycetæ; so also the Aecidiomycetæ—comprising the Smuts and Rusts—are given as a separate group. The Lichens are not listed separately but placed where they structurally belong with the Fungi proper. The “imperfect fungi” are listed as the Deuteromycetæ. The sequence in the list is as follows:

- I. Myxomycetæ.
- II. Schizomycetæ.
- III. Phycomycetæ.
- IV. Ascomycetæ.
- V. Laboulbeniineæ.
- VI. Aecidiomycetæ.
- VII. Basidiomycetæ.
- VIII. Deuteromycetæ.

The abbreviations *n. n.*, *n. g.*, *n. subg.*, *n. sec.*, *n. fam.*, etc., will be used instead of the full words *new name*, etc. The Family or special group to which the new genus, etc., belongs, will be reproduced when possible *in the form given by the author*. The citation includes the Full name of the volume or periodical, with date given on title page of the Volume, Number, Part, Hef, etc. The common American mode of citation of the volume, number of the page and date is followed, according with Library rules except that dates are indicated in an unambiguous manner.

For still greater convenience the name of the *large group* is given *immediately above each description*. This plan will be appreciated when the compilation becomes very much extended. In case the Separates are cut up and the paragraphs attached to *library cards* this group designation will prove indispensable. Since the date is always given in the first or second line, it will be possible, when desired, to arrange the names in a chronological order.

All authors of new genera or other groups of fungi and those who propose new names are earnestly requested—when the periodical is not taken by practically all libraries and botanists—

to see that the Number containing the matter in question, is promptly placed in our hands.

The kindness will be appreciated if our attention is at once called by authors to their volumes and independent pamphlets or brochures in which new names occur. Equally solicitous are the compilers to have the attention called to any accidental omissions or for a time neglected items.

[Myxomycetæ]

I. MYXOMYCETÆ.

HEIMERLIA v. Höhnelt n. g. Echinosteliceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:391. 30 Sept. 1903.

"Planta candida. Peridium globosum vel pyriforme, stipitatum. Stipes corneus, subulatus, in columellam intra peridium subtiliter productus. Tunica tenuissima, homogenea, structura deficiente. Capillitium nullum. Sporæ (nondum bene evolutæ) hyalinae.

"Heimerlia hyalina n. sp.

"*Heimerlia* ist eine interessante Form, welche sich unmittelbar an *Echinostelium minutum* de Bary anschliesst. Diese Art, welche in der Literatur als bisher nur einmal von Anton de Bary bei Frankfurt am Main gefunden angeführt wird, scheint in der Wiener Gegend nicht selten zu sein. H. Zukal fand sie im Winter 1894-95 in einer Zimmerkultur; im September 1896 traf sie Ch. Lippert bei Alland im Wienerwalde, und ich fand sie 1901 im Halterthale bei Hütteldorf im Wienerwalde.

"*Echinostelium* hat einen dünnwandigen hohlen Stiel, der mit kerniger Masse ausgefüllt ist, und ein aus 2-3 Hauptästen mit kurzen einfachen Seitenzweigen versehenes, hyalines Capillitium, das an der Spitze des Stieles entspringt. Im Ubrigen entsprechen sich beide Gattungen vollkommen. Die dünnfädige, steife, nur an der Spitze manchmal umgebogene Columella von *Heimerlia* kann als reduziertes Capillitium betrachtet werden. Wollte man dem Umstande, dass hier das Capillitium als Columella entwickelt ist, eine grössere Bedeutung beilegen, so müsste man die Gattung in eine eigene Familie, die *Heimerliaceae* zu nennen wäre, bringen, die am Beginne der Reihe zu stellen wäre, welche nach oben hin zu den *Stemonitaceae* aufsteigt. *Heimerlia* ist offenbar die einfachste hierher gehörige Form."

HEIMERLIACEÆ v. Höhnelt n. fam. Myxomycetæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:392. 30 Sept. 1903.

See under *Heimerlia*.

II. SCHIZOMYCETAE.

III. PHYCOMYCETAE.

[Phycomycetæ.]

ABSIDEAE Vuillemin n. ser. Mucoraceae. Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, 136:516. 23 Feb. 1903.

“Nous sommes amenés à circonscrire, dans la tribu des Mucorées, une série des Absidiées, caractérisée par l'apophyse en entonnoir rigide, la columelle flasque s'affaissant dans l'apophyse et les spores petites. D'après la complication croissante de l'appareil cystophore, nous y distinguerons cinq genres:

“1. *Proabsidia* (P. Saccardoi). 2. *Lichtheimia* (L. corymbifera, Regnieri). 3. *Mycocladius* (M. verticillatus). 4. *Tieghemella* (T. dubia, Orchidis, repens). 5. *Absidia* (A. septata, capillata, reflexa).”

[Phycomycetæ.]

ASTEROPHLYCTIS Petersen n. g. Chytridineæ. Journal de Botanique, 17-218. June-July 1903.

“*Asterophlyctis sarcoptoides* n. gen. et n. sp.; fig. 3-10. Le thalle de cette espèce comprend, comme chez le *Rhizoclosmatium*, trois parties: le sporange, les rhizoïdes et la partie subsporangiale, un élargissement de la base des rhizoïdes. Le sporange adulte est d'une forme très variable, en général à peu près hémisphérique:

“1. (Fig. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10) avec des parois minces plus ou moins lisses; tantôt irrégulièrement arrondis ou anguleux, tantôt étoilés;

“2. (Fig. 4) avec des parois épaisses réfringentes: étoilés ou épineux, avec des épines plus ou moins massives..

“Les sporanges ont par ex.: $26 \times 18 \mu$; $21 \times 14 \mu$; $28 \times 25 \mu$ en diam.; les épines du second type ont souvent $4 \times 9 \mu$ de longueur. Dans les sporanges du premier type, le protoplasma s'étend jusqu'à l'extrémité des protubérances. Les individus arrondis du premier type ressemblent au *Rhizoclosmatium*, mais ils s'en distinguent du reste facilement, par exemple par leur partie subsporangiale souvent complètement vide. Les épines des sporanges du second type sont souvent ramifiées, plus ou moins noueuses, irrégulières. La partie subsporangiale et le mycélium, dont la ramification ressemble à celle du *Rhizoclosmatium*, ont comme cette espèce des parois minces, mais au contraire un protoplasma éphémère. Les zoospores, de $2-3 \mu$ de diamètre, uniciliées, avec un nucléole distinct, sortent par un orifice près de la partie subsporangiale ou par cette partie elle-même. En sortant elles sont unies par leurs flagella. Elles demeurent quelques minutes unies en s'efforçant de se dégager les unes des autres; puis elles se dégagent une à une et nagent très vite, en traînant leur flagellum. Elles germent probablement, comme chez le *Rhizoclosmatium*, immédiatement après leur fixation. La zoospore émet en germant la partie subsporangiale et les rhizoïdes et devient elle-même le sporange. Parfois on voit les zoospores dégagées les unes des autres nageant dans le sporange; il en est ainsi quand l'orifice ne se forme pas à temps. Si le sporange reste continuellement fermé, les zoospores meurent. Je n'ai pas observé de spores immobiles; vraisemblablement elles naissent des sporanges du second type (fig. 9).”

[Phycomycetæ.]

COENOMYCES Deckenbach n. g. Coenomycetes. Flora oder Allgemeine Botanische Zeitung, 92:265. 25 May 1903.

"Zoosporangiis piriformibus, protoplasmate luteo-aurantiaco farctis, basi apiculatis $15-22\mu$ diam., apice filamentorum myceliorum sitis, in collum cylindraceum usque ad $120-150\mu$ longum attenuatis extramatrixlibus. Zoosporis ellipsoideis vel piriformibus, postice cilio unico recto praeditis, 1.5μ luteo-aureis; filamentis mycelicis septatis alteris extramatrixlibus in muco Nematolionis immersis ramosissimis, alteris intramatrixlibus inter cellulas et vaginam Calotrichum repentibus irregularibus $1.5-2\mu$ crassis."

[Phycomycetæ.]

COENOMYCETES Deckenbach n. div. Flora oder Allgemeine Botanische Zeitung, 92:265. 25 May 1903.

"Fungi filamentis mycelicis septatis; fructificationes zoosporifera."

"Jedoch lässt die Abwesenheit eines septierten Mycels bei den Chytridineen, ihre strenge Einzelligkeit, sogar die vollkommene Reduktion ihres Mycels in den meisten Fällen, nicht zu, diesen Pilz den Chytridineen zuzuzählen, und veranlassen mich, ihn in eine gesonderte Abteilung auszuscheiden, welche sich so von den *Phycomyceten* wie von den *Eumyceten* unterscheidet."

[Phycomycetæ.]

CUNNINGHAMELLA Matruchot n. g. Mucoraceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:46. Jan. 1903.

"Le champignon dont il va être question dans le présent travail [*Choanephora cunninghamina*] offre de grandes affinités avec les *Choanephora*. Toutefois il en diffère assez pour qu'il soit nécessaire d'en faire un genre distinct. Je dénomme ce champignon *Cunninghamella africana*. Le nom générique est créé en l'honneur du distingué mycologue des Indes anglaises; le nom d'espèce rappellera l'origine africaine du champignon."

[Phycomycetæ]

GLOMERULA Bainier n. g. Mucoraceæ. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 19:154. 30 April 1903.

"Glomerula repens nov. gen., sp. nov."

"Le *Glomerula repens* se cultive aisément sur la bouillie épaisse de farine de lin, sur le bois de réglisse, etc., etc. Les filaments aériens sont très ramifiés et forment une épaisse couche au-dessus du substratum. Chaque branche dressée donne un sporange terminal souvent plus volumineux et au-dessous un verticille de 3 à 8 filaments secondaires terminés chacun également par un sporange. Ces 3 ou 8 filaments donnent naissance à une petite distance au-dessous de leur sporange à un verticille de 3 à 5 nouveaux filaments sporangifères. Quelques filaments du mycélium aérien envoient leur extrémité jusqu'au contact de la

paroi du vase où se fait la culture et à ce point il se produit un pinceau de crampons ramifiés qui se fixent et servent de point d'appui à de courtes branches ramifiées en verticelles composés et surmontées de sporanges très petits, très nombreux et très rapprochés les uns des autres au point de former de petites masses hémisphériques presque sessiles. Le sporange du *Glomerula* est sphérique, incolore, mais il prend en vieillissant une teinte terre de Sienne bien plus accusée dans les sporanges groupés des filaments stolonifères. La membrane qui le recouvre est complètement hérissée d'assez longues aiguilles d'oxalate de chaux et diffuente à la maturité, ne laissant qu'une collerette rabattue. Les spores sont rondes et lisses.

"La columelle est de forme un peu variable, hémisphérique, cylindrio-conique, ovoïde et même quelque fois étranglée dans sa partie moyenne. Elle s'insère sur l'extrémité assez brusquement dilatée du support. Ce support présente des cloisons. Il en existe une à une distance variable au-dessous des sporanges et ordinairement rapprochées du verticelle qui est en dessous. La plupart du temps incolore, il se teinte légèrement lorsque la plante vieillit, mais c'est dans les fructifications groupées sur crampons qu'il prend une couleur de terre de Sienne bien plus nette.

"Si on vient à cultiver le *Glomerula repens* sur une goutte de décoction de pruneaux, dans une boîte en plâtre humide, on obtient de gros articles arrondis de ferment sphérique et des chlamydospores aériennes et mycéliennes.

"Ces chlamydospores sont semblables. Leur membrane extérieure est épaisse, légèrement jaunâtre et couverte d'aspérités. On voit à l'intérieur un nombre plus ou moins grand de globules huileux, jaunâtres, accolés les uns aux autres au centre et entourés d'un liquide légèrement teinté de bleuâtre. Les chlamydospores mycéliennes immergées sont beaucoup plus nombreuses."

[Phycomycetæ.]

LICHTHEIMIA Vuillemin n. g. [Type, *Mucor corymbifer*.] Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, 136:515. 23 Fb. 1903.

"Les caractères du sporocyste communs aux genres *Proabsidia*, *Tieghemella* et *Absidia* se retrouvent chez le *Mycocladius verticillatus* Beauverie et chez le *Mucor corymbifer*. Le premier a des stolons indéfiniment rampants sans rhizoïdes; le second n'a ni stolons ni rhizoïdes, mais il très voisin des *Tieghemella*, notamment du *T. dubia* par son mode de ramification. Souvent l'axe principal s'incline vers le sol et les pédicelles secondaires, rejetés du côté de la convexité, se groupent en bouquets comme chez les *Absidia*. Le *Mucor corymbifer* a donc des affinités plus positives avec le genre *Absidia* qu'avec le genre *Mucor* et, ne pouvant le rattacher directement au premier, nous croyons nécessaire d'en

faire le type d'un nouveau genre. Nous le nommerons *Lichtheimia* en l'honneur du professeur Lichtheim de Berne, à qui nous devons sa découverte."

[Phycomycetæ.]

MACROCHYTRIUM v. Minden n. g. Saprolegniaceæ. Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten, 2 Abt. 8:824. 30 June 1902.

"Noch viel ungewisser als bei *Blastocladia* bleibt man sich hinsichtlich der Stellung einer neuen, von mir aufgefundenen Gattung, die als *Macrochytrium botrytioides* bezeichnet sein möge.

"Diese Form tauchte ganz plötzlich in meinen Kulturgefässen auf. Zunächst fällt bei grösseren Exemplaren wohl die Ähnlichkeit mit der Alge *Botrydium* in die Augen; im Einzelnen ergeben sich freilich mancherlei Unterschiede.

"Die immer allein vorhandenen, meist breit ellipsoidischen, kugeligen Sporangien sind mit blossen Auge deutlich erkennbar. Es werden zahllose einzelige Sporen vom Chytridineencharakter in ihnen gebildet. Die Oeffnung geschieht mit einem Deckel, der charnierartig an einer Seite befestigt bleibt und aufklappt, wie der Deckel eines Kruges. Der Vorgang des Oeffnens und Ausschwärmens erregt, weil hier alles in grössten Massverhältnissen erfolgt, ungemeines Interesse.

"Eigentümlich ist, dass das Sporangium, wie es zunächst aussieht, nicht das organische Ende der Hauptsache darstellt, sondern dass am jugendlichen Hauptstamm, der mit zahlreichen Rhizoiden in Substrat verankert ist, unterhalb der Spitze, die dann ihr Wachstum einstellt und später als ein knopfförmiger oder spitzlicher Vorsprung erscheint, ein Auswuchs auftritt, der sich dann zum Sporangium umgestaltet.

"Am meisten nähert sich diese sehr charakteristische Form wohl den Chytridineen, wenn gleich die reiche Entwicklung des Mycel und vor allem die Grössenverhältnisse zu anderen entwickelteren Formen weisen. Unter den Hyphochytriaceen fände sie wohl zunächst am besten Platz, jener besonderen Gruppe der Chytridineen, die gerade wegen ihres entwickelteren Mycels ihren Namen erhalten haben. Hier läge in dem so oft in seiner Existenz bezweifelten *Tetrachytrium triceps* Sorokin eine Form vor, die freilich bei grossen Unterschieden, eine bemerkenswerte Analogie aufweist.

"Ob in gewissen kugeligen Gebilden, die ich einigemal unter den sporangientragenden Pflanzen fand, Dauerzustände, die hierher gehören, vorliegen, habe ich noch nicht sicher feststellen können."

(To be Continued.)

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. X.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

'PROFESSOR OUDEMANS' XIX CONTRIBUTION A LA FLORE MYCOLOGIQUE des Pays-Bas is a publication of unusual interest and importance. [Overdr. Ned. Kruidk. Archief. 3e Serie II, 4. pp. 851-928.] He enumerates 159 species nearly all being new to that region, and 74 of the species are new to science. In a series of 4 colored lithographic plates eleven of the new species are illustrated. Three of the described species are Pyrenomycetes, six Phycomycetes, and the remainder are Sphaeropsidae. We notice two new genera, one of Mucedineæ, namely, *Haplariopsis*, and the other of Dematieae, namely, *Torulopsis*, each with a single species.

P. H. ROLFS DISCLOSES THE RESULTS OF HIS STUDIES ON WITHERTIP and other Diseases of Citrous Trees and fruits in Bulletin No. 52, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, illustrated by six full-page plates. He shows that Withertip, Anthracnose, Leaf-Spot, Lemon-Spot, and Canker are caused by *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides* Penzig. These destructive diseases were unknown in Florida until a comparatively recent time. A description of the fungus is given, also the synonymy, and preventive and remedial measures.

FRED MUTCHLER GIVES A LIST OF 86 SPECIES OF MYXOMYCETES of Lake Winona — a long list for one season's collecting in that vicinity, but the season was said to be very favorable for the study. It is published in the Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science 1902 (issued in 1903), and forms one of the sections of Contributions from the Zoological Laboratory of Indiana University under the direction of C. H. Eigenmann, No. 53.

LACK OF SPACE PRECLUDES A FULL ACCOUNT BY ERNEST S. SALMON of Cultural Experiments with Barley Mildew, *Erysiphe Graminis* DC., Ann. Mycolog. 2:70-99, Jan. 1904, but mention will be made of "sub-infection," *i. e.*, the fungus never produces powdery patches of *Oidium*, but only a few conidiophores which die away after a few days. . . "Further, in connection with the hypothesis which I have lately put forward that the leaf-cells of the host-plant of a 'biologic form' contain an enzyme which is destructive to the growth of the haustorium of any other 'biologic form,' it is conceivable that the amount of the enzyme contained in each epidermal cell may be sufficient to render it capable of destroying the first and perhaps even the second haustorium, but that successive haustoria invading the same cell may find the enzyme used up or insufficient to stop their growth. Under these circumstances a conidium here and there would be able to develop its first haustorium in a cell of the plant, and as this first haustorium soon grows enormously in size and branches out into

numerous lobed processes — playing in fact an all-important part in the life of the germinating conidium — the fungus might be able to produce a few mycelial hyphae and one or two conidiophores, as the result obtained by the first haustorium. . . . The evidence that is gradually accumulating on the subject of the relations between host-plants and parasitic fungi leads us to the conclusion that immunity and susceptibility are due to constitutional (physiological) peculiarities and not to any structural ones.”

F. S. EARLE PRESENTS IN TELLING LANGUAGE, IN SCIENCE FOR MARCH 25, 1904, the Necessity for Reform in the Nomenclature of Fungi. The scores of economic botanists in this country should be as much interested in this matter as the taxonomists themselves and lend their support toward stability in nomenclature. The skirmishing and preliminary, often futile attempts, duly visited by abundant derision, have cleared the sky and the path is now plainly marked. Professor Earle shows conclusively by abundant examples from Saccardo and from Engler and Prantl, that we have at present no widely “prevailing usage.” Speaking of the earlier writers, he says: “They had no idea of the type of a genus or a species in the sense in which we use the word to-day. Their ‘type,’ in so far as they had one, was a mental concept; and yet if we are to prevent this endless shifting of generic names from one group of plants to another, it becomes necessary to tie down these ancient concepts to the material basis of a single species. . . . Any attempt at reform based on a method devised for the purpose of ‘saving names’ can only end by adding to the existing confusion. Let us then nerve our minds to the point of seeing not only any, but, if necessary, all of our most favored names sacrificed to consistency, and unite in adopting the simplest and most direct code of rules that can be agreed upon. When this is once done and its provisions are carried out in good faith we shall by the one cataclysmic effort have placed the nomenclature of our science on so firm and stable a basis that we need no longer dread the appearance of each succeeding contribution to mycological knowledge on account of the changes in names that have been so constant and so annoying an accompaniment to each forward step in the past.”

PROFESSOR OUDEMANS AND MR. KONING REPORTED, in June 1903 (Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam), a *Sclerotinia* hitherto unknown and injurious to the cultivation of Tobacco, namely, *S. nicotianae* Oud. et Koning, of which also an account is given of the investigation and experiments, some biochemical work on the same, and a diagnosis latina. A colored lithographic plate illustrates the species. In a supplementary account (in August) larger cups are reported: -1.4-5 mill. wide and 0.2-0.3 deep, the stems 1.5-9 mill, in length.

THREE EDIBLE TOADSTOOLS, namely, *Coprinus micaceus*, *C. atramentarius*, and *C. comatus*, forms the subject of a popular and illustrated Bulletin (No. 98) issued by the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station Feb. 1904, author J. C. Arthur.

THE OHIO MYCOLOGICAL BULLETIN, a 4-page Leaflet, illustrated, was issued by W. A. Kellerman during 1903, 12 Nos., being a part of the "University Bulletin" published by the Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Price 10 cents a year — the remaining copies of the first volume, 1903, (Nos. 1-12) 50 cents. The Leaflet is to be continued under the name of Mycological Bulletin during 1904, devoted as heretofore to illustrations of the Mushrooms and Toadstools.

A LIST OF 103 SLIME MOULDS OF PENNSYLVANIA is given by D. R. Sumstine in *Torreyia*, 4:36-8, Mar. 1904. Only about twice this number of species have been reported for the United States. Those reported in McBride's North American Slime Moulds and those noted in *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* are included in this list in addition to the 34 of the author's herbarium.

Mycological articles in the *Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences*, Vol. 137 (last half of 1903) are: Magnin et Viala, Sur la Variation du *Bornetina corium* suivant la nature des milieux; Vuillemin, Une Acrasiée bacteriophage, Sur une double fusion des membranes dans la zygaspore des Mucorinées; Delacroix, Sur une Maladie bactérienne du tabac, le chancre ou anthracnose (*Bacillus aeruginosus* n. sp.), Sur la jaunisse de la betterave; maladie bactérienne; Dangeard, Sur le genre *Ascodesmis*; Eriksson, Sur l'appareil végétatif de la rouille jaune des Céréales; Pinoy, Nécessité d'une symbiose microbienne pour obtenir la culture *Myxomcetes*; Guillermond, Contribution à l'étude cytologique des Ascomycètes.

PERSONAL NOTES AND NEWS.

PROFESSOR CLEMENTS of the University of Nebraska has begun work on the systematic botany of the Lichens of North America. He is examining material and collecting data, and does not intend to begin publication for some years. Collectors of lichens may help in this work by sending new material to him.

PROFESSOR HEALD of the University of Nebraska has taken up the critical study of the so-called "crown gall" of the raspberry.

A CORRESPONDENT offers JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY Vols. 2-7 inclusive for sale, at \$10.00; Vol. 2 lacks Nos. 8-12; *two* sets of Vols. 5 and 6 are included in the offer — one volume being bound. Address editor of this Journal.

MR. E. W. D. HOLWAY has removed from Decorah, Iowa; his address is STATE UNIVERSITY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Here he will devote himself exclusively to Mycological studies.

MR. C. G. LLOYD of Cincinnati who has for a year been travelling, visiting and studying in Europe, returned to his home a few days ago. While abroad he inspected all the important mycological collections — giving attention to the higher fungi, Puff-balls and related groups — on which he is a recognized authority.

MR. J. M. VAN HOOK, one of Professor Atkinson's assistants, has been made Plant Pathologist to the Ohio Experiment Station, assisting Professor Selby. His new address is Wooster, Ohio.

MR. A. B. SEYMOUR, Cambridge, Mass., offers to exchange early numbers of the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY for those lacking in his set.

PROFESSOR MEL T. COOK, who hitherto has had charge of the Department of Biology, De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, has accepted the position of Plant Pathologist at the newly established Experiment Station of Cuba.

PROFESSOR BESSEY has recently contributed an article on "The Fungi" to one of the cyclopedias now in course of publication. In it he has given at length his views as to the relationship of the various groups of the fungi.

PROFESSOR F. S. EARLE has resigned his position as assistant curator of the New York Botanical Garden, says Torreya, to accept the directorship of the ESTACION AGRONOMICA CENTRAL DE CUBA, just established at Santiago de las Vegas, 12 miles from Havana. Professor C. F. Baker is appointed as botanist; Mr. Percy Wilson, assistant botanist; and Mr. Wm. T. Horne, assistant pathologist.

Amateurs and beginners in mycology will be assisted in naming parasitic fungi, as far as possible. To this end correspondents are asked to send us an ample quantity each species accompanied by a slip giving a *No.*, *Host-plant*, *Locality*, *Date*, *Collector's Name*, [which does *not* subject matter to letter rate postage]: The sender's *name and address should be on the outside of the package*. Postal regulations make it necessary that the postage [1 ct. per oz.] be fully prepaid.

JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY

A Periodical Devoted to North American Mycology. Issued Bi-monthly; January, March, May, July, September and November Price, \$2.00 per Year. To Foreign Subscribers \$2.25. Edited and Published by

W. A. KELLERMAN, PH. D., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

NOTES.

We have to thank Dr. F. E. Clements, of Nebraska, for the literal translation made at our request of Saccardo's suggestions (*rules* we will call them) for Description and Nomenclature of Fungi.

Some of Saccardo's Rules relative to Mycological terminology should be especially commended. Among these should be mentioned the advantage — the necessity rather — of a concise and precise diagnosis of new species, new genera, etc. He rightly condemns the practice of roving descriptions — desirable for the general and readable account of course, but not to take the place of the terse description. We would also commend his terminology for use in connection with the several large groups, the attention to double citation of authors, the additional listing of Aecidial forms, etc.

But with equal emphasis we protest against any *exceptions* to the rule of priority which is now universally admitted to be a fundamental principal in biological nomenclature. We dissent when he says that *Puccinia sambuci* (Schw.) Arthur and *Puccinia hibisciata* (Schw.) Kellerm. are "*mis-statements*." These forms of expression do not men — and never have been mistaken for Saccardo's assertion — that Schweinitz knew the "*perfect*" (or teleutosporic) form of the species in question. The first name applied to the species *must stand*, and that too in spite of the fact that the namer knew it very imperfectly — or even wholly misunderstood it — *else* no stability in nomenclature is guaranteed.

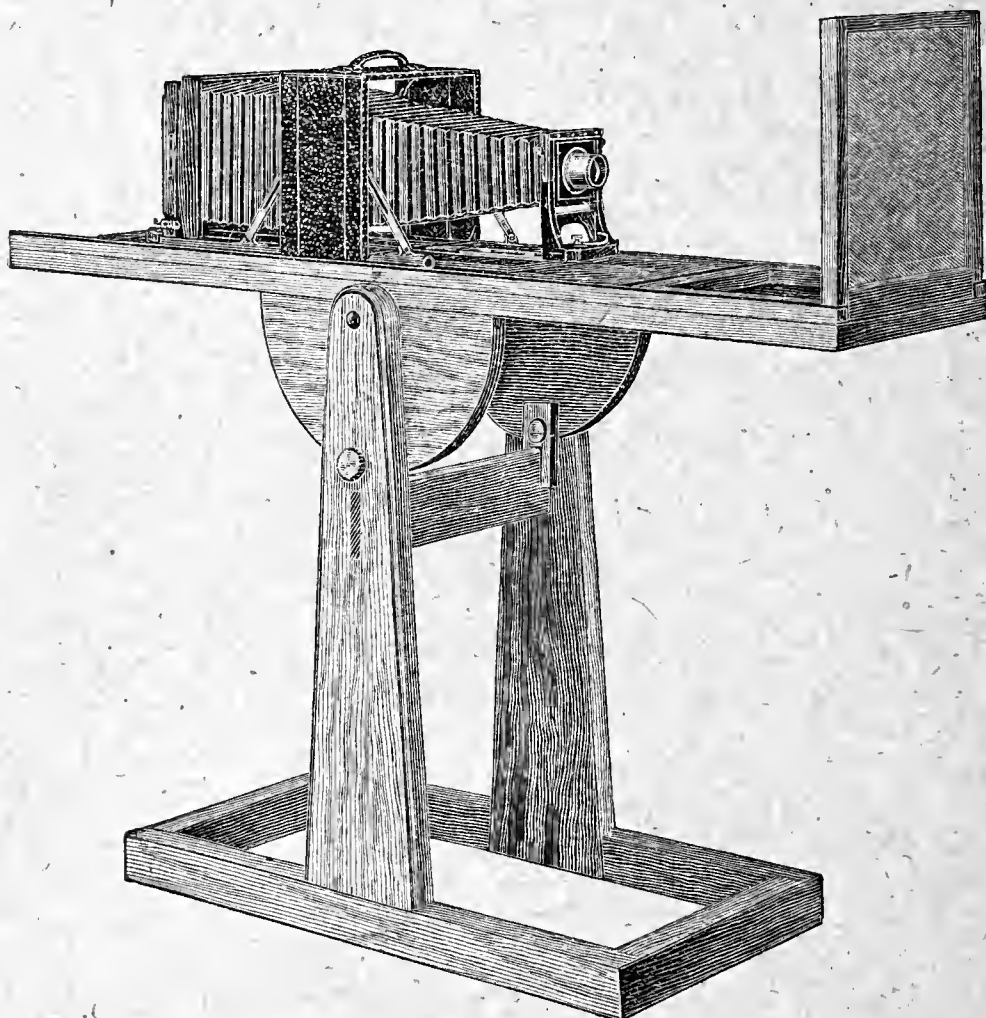
This NUMBER of the JOURNAL is largely occupied by the republication of original descriptions of New Genera of Fungi published since 1900. The remainder of this installment (for the July No.) will include all the genera to the beginning of the present year and therefore but little space will be needed later for the new genera as they appear from time to time. Their publication (or *verbatim* republication) in *one* periodical will be presumably of great advantage to students and workers, and it is intended to carry out this plan in the future with the kind and prompt co-operation of the authors.

The July Number of the JOURNAL will be issued about the middle of June so as to reach subscribers before the summer vacation begins.

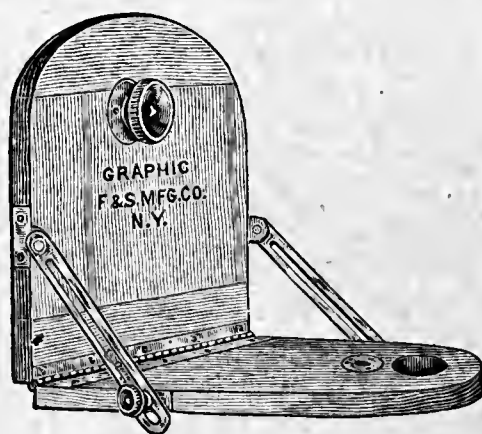
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

MORGAN—New Species of Pyrenomycetes.....	161
HOLWAY—Notes on Uredineæ, II.....	163
RICKER—Notes on Fungi, I.....	165
ELLIS AND EVERHART—New Species of Fungi.....	167
KELLERMAN—A New Species of Peronospora.....	171
KELLERMAN—Cultures of Puccinia Thompsonii.....	173
KELLERMAN—Elementary Mycology, Continued.....	174
KELLERMAN—Index to North American Mycology.....	182
KELLERMAN—Notes from Mycological Literature. XI.....	194
KELLERMAN AND RICKER—New Genera Published Since 1900.....	199
EDITOR'S NOTES.....	224

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Entered as Second Class Matter, Post-office at Columbus, Ohio.

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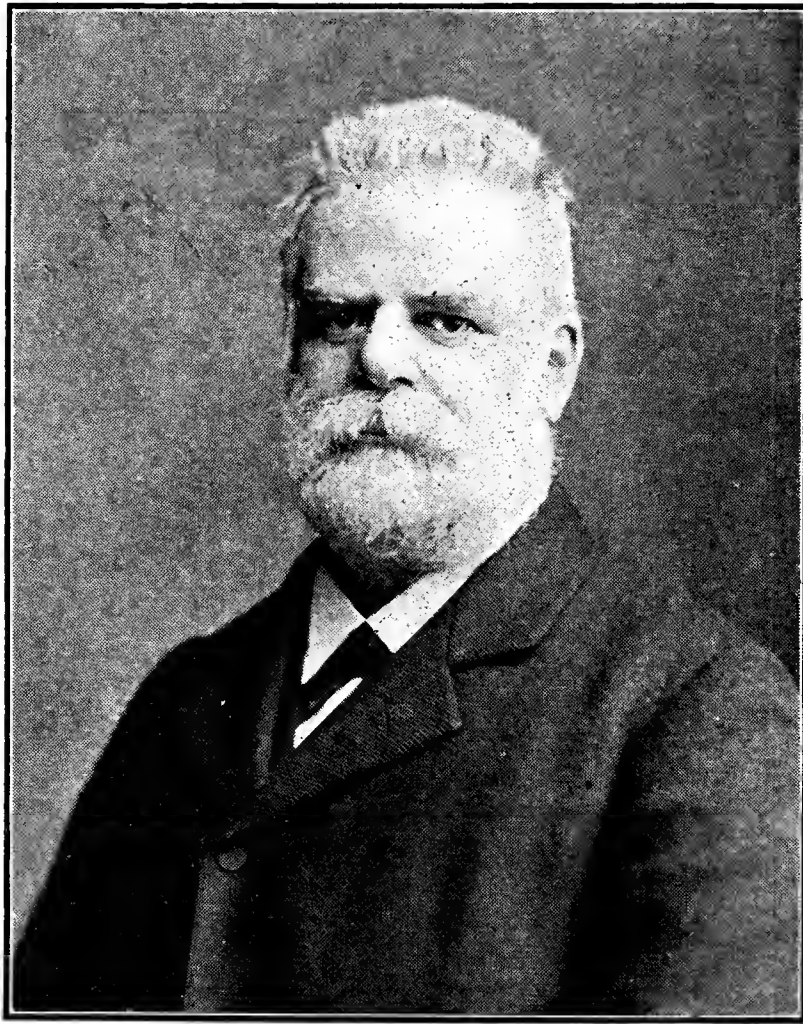


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Journal of Mycology

VOLUME 10—JULY 1904

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MORGAN—New Species of Pyrenomycetes.....	161
HOLWAY—Notes on Uredineæ, II.....	163
RICKER—Notes on Fungi, I.....	165
ELLIS AND EVERHART—New Species of Fungi.....	167
KELLERMAN—A New Species of Peronospora.....	171
KELLERMAN—Cultures of Puccinia Thompsonii.....	173
KELLERMAN—Elementary Mycology, Continued.....	174
KELLERMAN—Index to North American Mycology.....	182
KELLERMAN—Notes from Mycological Literature. XI.....	194
KELLERMAN AND RICKER—New Genera Published Since 1900.....	199
EDITOR'S NOTES.....	224

NEW SPECIES OF PYRENOMYCETES.

A. P. MORGAN.

TRICHOSPHERA INVISI Morgan n. sp.—Perithecia superficial, gregarious, ovoid, clothed with long straight pale brown bristles. Asci 8-sporous, paraphysate, with a short stalk, 55-65 x 8-9 mic.; spores globose or oval, hyaline, smooth, 8-9 x 7-8 mic.

Growing on old wood of *Platanus*. Preston, O., 1897. Perithecia 0.3-0.4 mm. in diameter, the smoky-pellucid hairs 0.10-0.15 mm. in length, scarcely septate. An elegant species, but so like the substratum in color as to be overlooked.

TREMATOSPHERA FAGINEA Morgan n. sp.—Perithecia gregarious, semi-immersed, ovoid, smooth, black; the ostiola simple, pertuse by a small pore. Asci cylindric, 8-sporous, the spores obliquely uniseriate, with a short stalk and long filiform paraphyses, 110-128 x 11-13 mic.; spores elliptic-oblong, at first hyaline, becoming smoky-pellucid, 3-septate, 14-17 x 8-10 mic.

Growing on a prostrate trunk of *Fagus*; Preston, O., March, 1904. The perithecia 0.4-0.5 mm. in diameter, emerging about half way out of the bark.

BERTIELLA BOTRYOSA Morgan n. sp.—Perithecia caespitoseconnate into small depressed tubercles, circular or irregular in shape; the individual perithecia minute, subglobose, regulose, black, with simple ostiola. Asci cylindric-clavate, with a short stalk, paraphysate, 8-sporous, the spores biseriate, 100-110 x 11-14 mic.; spores fusiform, hyaline, 1-3-septate, 20-30 x 5-6 mic.

Growing on hard wood of *Ulmus*; Preston, O. The perithecia about 0.2 mm. in diameter, nearly always connate, 5-10 together into a small tubercle and the wood often blackened beneath them. The specific name is given because the plant answers remarkably well to the *Sphaeria botryosa* described by Fries, S. M. III, 342. The genus *Bertiella* should stand next to *Ziznoella* or else be incorporated with it.

ENCHNOSPHERA HISPIDA Morgan n. sp.—Perithecia superficial, gregarious, ovoid, the wall thick and carbonaceous, clothed with long, black, straight bristles. Asci clavate-cylindric, 8-sporous, paraphysate, 110-120 x 10-12 mic.; spores clavate-oblong, obtuse at both ends, hyaline, 0-3-septate, 15-20 x 5-8 mic.

Growing inside the bark of *Acer*; Preston, O., 1897. Perithecia 0.3-0.4 mm. in diameter, the thick straight bristles 0.1-0.2 mm. in length.

ACANTHOSTIGMA DISPAR Morgan n. sp.—Perithecia superficial, ovoid, black, papillate, the surface with minute scattered bristles or nearly glabrous, the wall composed mostly of large globose membranaceous cells. Asci lanceolate, curved, 8-sporous, the spores overlapping 2-3-seriate, the paraphyses scanty, the stalk very short, 160-180 x 9-12 mic.; spores linear-fusiform, curved, hyaline, 7-11-septate, 45-60 x 4 mic.

Growing on rotten wood; Preston, O., 1900. Perithecia gregarious, closely crowded or scattered 0.3-0.4 mm. in diameter. The young perithecia are distinctly bristly but the short bristles nearly disappear at maturity. The globular cells of the wall expand when moistened and are 20-25 mic. in diameter; this feature suggests the genus *Winterina* and indeed if Berlese's definition of the genus *Winterella* is to be accepted the species is so referable; the wall of the perithecium is tuberculigerous at least when moist. The species is closely related to *Acanthostigma scopula* and *A. minutum*; this is plainly shown by Berlese's "Clavis analytica", division D. To these must be added *A. scleranthoides* and *A. chusqueae* in the Sylloge XIV.

HYPOXYLON REGALE Morgan n. sp.—Stroma superficial, effused in small irregular spots or patches, composed entirely of confluent perithecia. Perithecia large, globose, black, the ostiolar minutely papillate. Asci cylindric, short-stalked, 150-170 x 10-12 mic., 8-sporous, the spores obliquely uniseriate, with slender delicate paraphyses; spores elliptic-fusoid, inaequilateral, brown, 20-27 x 9-11 mic.

Growing on the surface of old soft wood of *Acer*, *Liriodendron*, etc. The stromata irregular in outline, composed of two or three to many perithecia; the perithecia 0.7-1.0 mm. in diameter.

NOTES ON UREDINEAE. II.

E. W. D. HOLWAY.

PUCCINIA CARICIS-ASTERIS Arthur.

An abundance of this Puccinia was found in 1902 on *Carex sparganioides* Muhl., following an aecidium on *Aster sagittifolius* Willd. growing with it. No other Aecidium or Puccinia was to be found in the vicinity. Plants of the Aster from another locality were placed in the greenhouse in 1903; teleutospores from the *Carex* were sown on them April 26; spermogonia appeared May 4 and aecidia May 13; a second sowing was made May 6; spermogonia appeared May 12 and aecidia were collected May 17 and May 20. The last infection was very strong, the plant being covered with aecidia, as the germinating teleutospores were scraped off into water and placed over the entire plant.

PUCCINIA ALBIPERIDIA Arthur.

Teleutospores from *Carex pubescens* Muhl. were sown on *Ribes gracile* Mx., April 26, 1903; aecidia were collected on May 16; spermogonia appeared in great abundance. This species is I think one of the common *Ribes* aecidia, but field observations indicate that we have others and that the more common one with large cups on much thickened spots has teleutospores on another *Carex*.

PUCCINIA RIPARIA Holway n. sp.

o. Spermogonia epiphyllous, very few, at first yellow, becoming darker.

I. Spots yellow, not thickened; aecidia hypophyllous, scattered, 1-6 in a cluster, or in greenhouse cultures covering a considerable portion of the leaf, margin recurved and split into 2-8 sections; aecidiospores hyaline, globose, minutely roughened, 22-26 μ , mostly 22 μ in diameter, walls thin.

II. Uredosori hypophyllous, oblong, brown; uredospores borne on hyaline pedicels 35-40 μ long, from which they easily fall when mature, brown, echinulate spines about 3 μ apart, wall about 2 μ thick, germ-pores 3, 26-33 x 22-26 μ .

III. Teleutosori hypophyllous, oblong, soon breaking through the epidermis which is persistent around them; teleutospores oblong to oblong-clavate, constricted at the septum, 30-40 x 13-15 μ ; apex strongly thickened, 7-11 μ , mostly 7-8 μ ; pedicel tinted, up to the length of the spore; upper cell mostly rounded, rarely pointed or truncate in the mature spore, 16-19 x 11-15 μ ; lower cell narrower, 13-19 x 10-12 μ ; wall thin.

o. I. On *Ribes floridum* L.Her., II. III. on *Carex riparia* Curt. The species described above were collected at Decorah, Ia., by the writer. The aecidium on *Ribes floridum* was first observed in 1901. In 1902 a tuft of the *Carex* covered with the *Puccinia* was tied onto a clump of the *Ribes* which had never been attacked by any aecidium, and on June 16 many specimens of the aecidium were collected. On May 6, 1903, teleutospores were sown in the greenhouse on *Ribes floridum* and aecidia were mature May 22; a second sowing was made May 15; spermogonia appeared May 23 and aecidia May 30. Sowings made the same days on *Urtica* and *Ribes gracile* were without result.

This aecidium is very distinct from any other *Ribes* aecidium, having white spores as well as white peridia; the spermogonia are very few. *Puccinia albiperidia* has small, round, brown teleutospores, not surrounded by the epidermis, while those of *P. riparia* are oblong, black, and with the ruptured epidermis very noticable. Good uredospores of the former have not been collected; Dr. Aruthur describes them as small. These two species appear to be quite distinct from European species, which all have teleutospores of the *Puccinia Urticae-Caricis* type, with much larger and darker teleutospores, the smallest measurements given by Klebahn being $37-56 \times 15-21\mu$.

PUCCINIA MODICA Holway n. sp.

Sori amphigenous, round or elongated, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 mm.; uredosori brown; uredospores globose, closely and evenly tuberculate, yellowish-brown, $20-24\mu$, germ-pores 4-5, scattered; teleutospores black, pulverulent; teleutospores broadly elliptical, brown, smooth, $36-40 \times 24-32\mu$, wall thick, up to 4μ , apex rounded, $4-8\mu$ thick, pedicel persistent, hyaline, up to 120μ long; one-celled teleutospores occur.

Mexico; on *Arenaria* sp.; Etna, Oaxaca, No. 5401 (type); Oaxaca, No. 5415; on *Arenaria peyritshii*; Cuernavaca No. 5271; all collected by the writer in 1903; on *Arenaria* sp., Tumbala, Chiapas, No. 3343, E. W. Nelson, 1895; near Salazar, No. 7039 and on *Arenaria reptans*, No. 7038, both by Rose and Painter in 1903.

PUCCINIA ECHINOPTERIDIS Holway n. sp.

II. Uredosori brown, amphigenous, mostly on the under side of the leaves and on the stems, circinate in small groups, globose to oblong, or irregular and confluent; spots pale yellow; uredospores light brown, globose to ovate, $26-33 \times 22-26\mu$ coarsely echinulate.

III. Teleutospores amphigenous, black, pulverulent, small, becoming confluent; teleutospores globose to broadly elliptical, not constricted, wall nearly uniform in thickness, sometimes slightly

thickened opposite the pedicel, which is variously inserted, mostly laterally, often in line with the septum, and globosely inflated next the spores and about the same length, strongly verrucose-reticulate, $30-44 \times 22-37\mu$; dark reddish brown. On *Echinopteris Lappula* Juss., Guadalajara, Mexico, No. 5036 Sept. 25, 1903. Tehuacan, Puebla, Mexico, No. 5338, Nov. 7, 1903. Collected by the writer.

Closely allied to *Puccinia insueta* Wint., from which it varies in its entirely different uredospores and the much stronger reticulations of the teleutospores.

PUCCINIA RUBRICANS Holway n. sp.

Spots crimson, mostly circular, from 1-6 mm. in diameter, most leaves having a few large spots and numerous scattered small ones. Sori amphigenous, mostly hypophyllous, solitary, scattered, or circinate on the larger spots.

II. Uredosori light brown; uredospores pale brown, globose, rarely ovate, strongly echinulate, spines $3-4\mu$ apart, wall thick, $4-6\mu$, $36-44 \times 32-36\mu$.

III. Teleutosori following in the uredosori, black, teleutospores elliptical, ferruginous, strongly verrucose, $60-68 \times 40-44\mu$, apex shortly acute, or rounded, slightly thickened, pedicel hyaline, up to 80μ long.

Collected by the writer on *Heteropteris Portillana* Wats., Guadalajara, Mex., Sept. 28, 1903, No. 5063.

Heliotype plates, from photomicrographs, will be distributed with the separates.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 20, 1903.

NOTES ON FUNGI. I. NEW OR INTERESTING AMERICAN UREDINEÆ.

BY P. L. RICKER.

AECIDIUM WILLIAMSI Ricker sp. nov.—Spots yellowish, somewhat thickened; peridia densely clustered, mostly hypophyllous, cylindrical or elliptical; spores pale yellow, subglobose, $19-26\mu$, minutely verrucose; wall medium, 2μ .

On leaves and stems of *Lithospermum angustifolium* Mx., Brookings, S. D., T. A. Williams, June 22, 1893. Specimens are also in the herbaria of the U. S. National Museum and Dr. J. C. Arthur.

This species is not related to *Puccinia lithospermi* E. & K., originally described on *Lithospermum canescens*; but which proves to be *Evolvulus pilosus* Nutt., the *Aecidium* of which is as yet undescribed, but which the author has recently had the opportunity of examining in the herbarium of Mr. M. A. Carleton of this Department.

PUCCINIA ARUNDINARIAE Schw.—This rare species which was reported by Dr. J. C. Arthur in a recent paper¹ as ranging from North Carolina to Alabama, was recently collected at Votaw, Hardin Co., Tex., March 8, 1904, on leaves of *Arundinaria* (probably *A. macrosperma*) by Mr. E. R. Hodson of the Bureau of Forestry.

PUCCINIA BURNETTI Griff.—This species was recently discovered in the U. S. National Herbarium on leaves of *Eriocoma cuspidata* Nutt., collected by Sereno Watson (No. 1292) Monitor Valley, Nevada, July 1868.

PUCCINIA CRANDALLII Pamm. & Hume.—Specimens of this species have recently been examined on *Festuca kingii* in the U. S. National Herbarium from Lima, Mont., on No. 313 C. L. Shear, June 30, 1895; Stein Mts., Oreg., on No. 2445 J. B. Leiberger, July 2, 1896; Sunset, Col., G. W. Letterman, July 1886; Sweetwater Co., Wyo., on No. 3300 Aven Nelson, July, 1897.

PUCCINIA CYNODONTIS Desm.—On leaves of *Cynodon dactylon*, Lake City, Fla., Ricker and Hume, July 29, 1902. A small amount of uredosporic material was collected near Mr. Hume's house, it being the first time that a Rust has been reported from this country on this host. The early descriptions and that in Saccardo's *Sylloge Fungorum* are rather incomplete but agree with the specimen as far as they go. The characters drawn from this collection are as follows:

Uredosori hypophyllous, prominent, rupturing the epidermis in linear rows, the epidermis remaining, early naked, pale; uredospores ovoid or globose, 19-26 μ in diameter, minutely verrucose, pores several, scattered, wall medium thick.

PUCCINIA DEFORMATA B. & C.—On glumes and pedicels of *Olyra latifolia* L., near Mayaguez, Porto Rico, A. A. Heller, Jan. 30, 1890. This seems to be a very rare species. It was originally collected by Wright in Cuba, and the description was rather brief. Our specimen shows the following characters:

Teleutosori forming conspicuous often irregular ferruginous bunches which are often confluent; teleutospores elliptical oblong, only very slightly constricted, 19-26 x 28-40 μ , obtuse at the ends, apex slightly or not at all thickened, wall thick, golden brown; pedicel hyaline, slender, flexuous, often attached somewhat laterally, up to twice the length of the spore.

I am indebted to Dr. W. G. Farlow for comparing the specimen with the duplicate type in the Cryptogamic Herbarium of Harvard University.

PUCCINIA HALENIAE Arth. & Holway.—On *Gentiana calycosa* Griseb., Teton Mts., above Leighs Lake, Wyo., No. 1109 Merrill & Wilcox, July 26, 1901. The material agrees in every re-

¹Bot. Gaz. 34:19, 1902.

spect with the description and this is the first collection known on this host.

PUCCINIA OBSCURA Schrœt.—A species not before observed by the author was collected on *Juncoides comosum* (E. Mey.) Sheld., at Ukiah, Oreg., by Mr. M. A. Crosby, Aug. 21, 1903.

U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry,
Department of Agriculture.

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

BY J. B. ELLIS AND B. M. EVERHART.

DENDRODOCHIUM SEPULTUM E. & E.—On dead limbs of *Ulmus pubescens*. Natoma, Kansas, Jan. 8. 1904. (E. Bartholomew, 3139).

Sporodochia densely gregarious, orange-red, single or several smaller ones subconfluent, at first entirely covered by the epidermis which is raised into flattish pustules 1-2 mm. diam., soon ruptured, but still closely adherent, until the upper part entirely disappears, exposing the concave, pezizoid sporodochium. Sporules oblong, continuous, rounded at the ends, 10-15 x 5-6 μ , hyaline or with a slightly yellowish tinge, terminal on fasciculate, thread-like basidia, 30-70 μ long, simple or furcately branched.

Nos. 2831 and 2899 (Bartholomew) on *Morus alba* are the same as this.

This may be the conidial stage of *Peziza cruenta* Schw.

SPHÆROPSIS GRANDINEA E. & E.—On twigs of Maple. Riverside, Ill. March 1903. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 796).

Perithecia minute, ($\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ mm.) thickly scattered, raising the bark into minute pustules but hardly rupturing it. Sporules elliptical or subovate, 15-20 x 8-10 μ , on stout basidia as long as the sporules or a little longer.

Sphæropsis clintonii Pk. is on decorticated wood and has sporules oblong-elliptical and a little shorter. *S. acerina* E. & B. (according to our specm.) is a *Haplosporella*,—perithecia in a cortical stroma, 2-6 in a stroma, sporules oblong.

HARKNESSIA (?) *TETRACERAE* E. & E.—On leaves of *Tetrcera volubilis*. Nicaragua, 1903. (C. F. Baker, 3992.)

Amphigenous, apparently superficial, consisting of scattered, subhemispherical heaps of conidia which are ovate or elliptical, 12-15 x 6-7 μ , hyaline at first, then brown with a light colored streak across the middle. The heaps of conidia are black and 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter.

No perithecium was seen nor any cavity in the substance of the leaf from which the conidia were discharged, and in this respect the fungus does not agree with the generic character of either *Harknessia* or *Melanconium*.

HARKNESSIA RHODIA E. & E.—On dead leaves of *Rhus integrifolia*, still hanging on the tree. Claremont, Calif. Nov. 1903. (C. F. Baker, 3948).

Perithecia epiphyllous, scattered, medium size, ovate, base sunk in the substance of the leaf, upper half projecting with a round formation at the apex. Sporules elliptical, brown, subinequilateral, about $20 \times 10 \mu$, on filiform hyaline basidia, about 25μ long.

DIPLODIA FAIRMANI E. & E.—On dead limbs of *Menispermum canadense*. Lyndonville, N. Y. Oct. 1900.

Perithecia scattered, small ($\frac{1}{2}$ mm.), covered by the epidermis which is raised into little pustules and tardily ruptured. Sporules elliptical, uniseptate, constricted, brown, $20 \times 10 \mu$.

D. hypoxylodes E. & E. on the same host, has perithecia twice as large and sporules $12-16 \times 4-5\frac{1}{2} \mu$ and differs otherwise.

DOTHIORELLA TOXICA E. & E.—On dead limbs of *Rhus toxicodendron*, Riverside, Ill. March 1903. (E. T. & S. A. Harper 795).

Stroma acutely elliptical, 1 mm.- $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. long, bursting out through longitudinal fissures in the bark. Perithecia 2-6 in a stroma, $\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam., white inside, with a papilliform ostiolum, basidia as long or longer than the sporules, which are broadly elliptical, 1-3 guttulate, hyaline, $12-20 \times 10-12 \mu$, or subglobose, $10-12 \mu$.

This differs from *D. rhodia* E. & E. in its much larger sporules and acutely elliptical stroma.

CEUTHOSPORA ABIETINA E. & E.—On dead limbs of *Abies balsamea*. Harraby, Lake Rousseau, Ontario, Canada, Sept. 1902. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 792).

Stroma cortical, valsiform, circular, about 1 mm. diam., raising the bark into flattish pustules crowned with the small, black, papilliform ostiolum. Perithecia ovate, 2-6 in a stroma, membranaceous. Sporules cylindrical, straight, or nearly so, $6-7 \times 1\frac{1}{2} \mu$, on filiform basidia longer than the spores. The perithecia have their ostiola all united into a central one.

ASCOCHYTA CONFUSA E. & E.—On leaves of *Smilax hispida*. Yates, New York. Oct. 1900. (Dr. C. E. Fairman, 1512); and on leaves of *Smilax*, Harpers Ferry, W. Va. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 926).

Spots amphigenous, round or irregular, 2-5 mm. diam., white, thin, almost transparent, with a narrow, dark-brown, raised border. Sporules ovate or elliptical, smoky-hyaline, $7-12 \times 3\frac{1}{2}-4\frac{1}{2} \mu$.

Ascochyta smilacis E. & M. Am. Nat. Dec. 1882, p. 1002, has sporules $11-22 \times 6-7 \mu$.

SEPTORIA SMILACIS E. & E.—On living leaves of *Smilax*, Harpers Ferry, W. Va. Aug. 1894. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 924).

Spots amphigenous, round or subangular, ferruginous, lighter

in the center, with a narrow, slightly raised, darker border, 2-5 mm. diam., subconfluent, scattered over the green parts and also over brown, dead areas of the leaf. Perithecia amphigenous, innate in the substance of the leaf, 100-110 μ diam., the apex erumpent, broadly perforated and finally collapsing, cirrhi light horn-color. Sporules filiform, curved, faintly guttulate hyaline, 35-40 x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 μ .

S. similacina Dur. & Mont. has no spots and differs otherwise.

MICROPERA VACCINII E. & E.—On old stems of *Vaccinium corymbosum*, Millers, Ind. Oct. 1903. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 890).

Perithecia ovate-conic, flesh-color, subcuticular, erumpent in a small (1 mm.) black tubercle. Sporules arcuate, ends acute and hyaline, 40-50 x 3 μ .

MYXOSPORIUM FUMOSUM E. & E.—On dead limbs of *Tilia americana*. River Forest, Ill. May 1903. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 799).

Acervuli sunk in the surface of the inner bark, pale at first, becoming black, subcircinately arranged or scattered, discharging the conidia through a common opening and forming a depressed-conical mass of a sooty-black color on the surface of the bark. Conidia lunate, continuous, hyaline, abruptly contracted and subacute at the ends, 12-15 x 4-6 μ ; much resembling those of *Marsonia populi* (Lib.).

GLOEOSPORIUM HETEROPHYLLUM E. & E.—On leaves of *Artemisia heterophylla*, near Claremont, Calif. Jan. 1. 1904. (C. F. Baker, 3982).

Acervuli sunk in the substance of the leaf on black spots 2-3 mm. diam. soon erumpent, subconical, black. Conidia oblong or clavate-oblong, guttulate, curved, hyaline, 14-18 x 3-5 μ , ends obtuse.

Gloeosporium maculosum Sacc. on *Artemisia vulgaris* s on the stems, has smaller acicular conidia (18-10 x 2 μ) and the acervuli are scarcely erumpent.

AMPHISPHERA GRANULOSA E. & E.—On old oak barrel staves lying on the ground. Lyndonville, N. Y. Sept. 1900. (Dr. C. E. Fairman).

Perithecia erumpent-superficial, globose or depressed-globose, granular-roughened, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. diam., quite evenly and thickly scattered; ostiolum minute, papilliform. Asci cylindrical, short-stipitate, 65-70 x 4 μ , obscurely paraphysate. Sporidia uniseriate, oblong, uniseptate, scarcely constricted, pale-brown, slightly narrowed at each end, 10-12 x 3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$ μ .

A. confertissima E. & E. has rather smaller perithecia and broader sporules. *A. conferta* Sz. has the perithecia seated on a radiate-fibrose mycelium but is otherwise much like this.

DIATRYPE NIGERRIMA E. & E.—On bark of Vitis, Glencoe, Ill. June 1903. (E. T. & S. A. Harper, 904).

Stroma superficial, effused, tubercular-roughened, black outside, white within, tubercles 1-1½ mm. diam. or by confluence ½-1 cm. Perithecia monostichous, globose or ovoid, crowded, small, ¼-⅓ mm. narrowed above into short neck terminated by the minute, subglobose ostiola which (8-10 together) rise through the surface of the stroma in little conical projections scattered indiscriminately over the stroma, both on and between the tubercles and much resembling small, black perithecia cleft across the top by a narrow slit through which the erumpent tuft of ostiola arise. Asci lanceolate, finally rounded at the top, p. sp. 25 x 3-4μ. Sporidia 8 in an ascus, allantoid, smoky-hyaline, slightly curved, 8-10 x 1-2μ.

VALSARIA MAGNOLIAE E. & E.—On dead limbs of Magnolia (cult.), London, Canada, Dec. 1903. (J. Dearness, 2082).

Stroma cortical, effused, blackening the inner bark. Perithecia sunk in the inner bark, then semi-erumpent, white inside, about ¼ mm. diam. scattered irregularly, or valsiformly aggregated, or seriate, soon deciduous. Asci cylindrical, subsessile, paraphysate, 80-100 x 10-12 μ with the sporidia obliquely uniseriate or 100-150 μ with sporidia lying end to end. Sporidia uniseriate, oblong-elliptical, 18-23 x 8-10 μ, more or less constricted in the middle, brown.

This was accompanied by *Sphaeropsis magnoliae* E. & D.

PHYLLACHORA CINEREA E. & E.—On dead branches of Catalpa, London, Canada, Nov. 1903. (Dearness, 2087).

Stromata scattered, seated on the inner bark which is uniformly blackened, orbicular, ½ mm. diam. or oblong ¾ x 1½ mm., cinereous within, disk fusco-cinereous, erumpent, flat, surrounded by the ruptured margin of the epidermis. Asci clavate-cylindrical, 80-100 x 12-15 μ, paraphysate. Sporidia biseriate, ovate-elliptical, hyaline 12-15 x 5-7μ, continuous.

Most of the stromata contain only stylospores 8-10 x 4-5μ, hyaline, continuous, oblong-elliptical or ovate-elliptical and then the fungus does not differ appreciably from *Phoma diatrypea* (C. & E.) Sacc. which is found on *Chiononthus*.

There are no true perithecia, the stroma containing merely ascigerous or sporuliferous cavities.

PEZIZA HAINESII Ell., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, is hardly distinct from *P. semitosta* B. & C., the only difference being the color of the hymenium.

A NEW SPECIES OF PERONOSPORA.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

In the Spring of 1902 a Powdery Mildew was found, near Columbus, Ohio, on the False Mermaidweed, *Floerkea proserpinacoides* Willd. A quantity of the host plant remained in the collecting box over night, and when inspected the following day every specimen was found to be covered by the conidiophores uniformly distributed over the entire host. A few days later the same locality was visited but the unfavorable weather in the meantime proved disastrous to the fungus and unfortunately no additional material was obtained for thorough study of the parasite. A search the following Spring was likewise unsuccessful, but ample material was obtained in May of the present year and the investigation so far as carried on to date is here reported.

The host plants are dwarfed by the parasite though not distorted, and usually the entire plant harbors the fungus—all parts of the stem and leaves being evenly, though in the main rather sparsely covered by the conspicuous conidiophores. The shrivelled leaves and stems later however present a rather compact dull white layer of the richly branched and now collapsed conidiophores. Later infection is seen often restricted to the lower leaves of vigorous hosts but such cases are the exception rather than the rule.

The conidiophores in their mode of branching, size, etc., as well as the conidia and zygospores, are almost the exact counterpart of the well known and widely distributed *Peronospora parasitica* (Pers.) Tul., occurring on the various genera of the family *Cruciferae*. There is the very large and long main stem with the abundant and irregular branching near the apex. In the fungus on *Floerkea* however the main axis is relatively a little larger and the ultimate branchlets are also a trifle more elongated. The graceful curves of the latter are more pronounced in case of the *Floerkean* parasite and no small spurs or short tips leaving the branches at right angles, or presenting a runcinate appearance, were observed,—whereas in the *Peronospora parasitica* these are very often noticed.

It should be stated that *Peronospora parasitica* causes, in some cases at least, slight distortion of the host. Sometimes there is evident hypertrophy in local areas, and there is often an unusual mode of branching and anomalous aspect of the plant which is attacked—all of which suggests that there is some radical difference between this fungus and the one occurring on *Floerkea*. Moreover, the Mildew on the *Cruciferae* is often restricted to portions of the stem or limited areas of the leaves—never the case, so far as observed, relative to the *Peronospora* now under consideration.

A point to be emphasized is the distant location in systematic classification of the hosts of *Peronospora parasitica* and that of the parasite of *Floerkea*. Were there a close affinity between the plants attacked by these Mildews, the marked morphological similarity of the latter could well be interpreted as indicating a close genetic relationship. They might in such a case be, with some degree of propriety, recorded as biological species with as yet slightly perceptible morphological differentiation. But the facts noted seem to warrant the conclusion that we have to do with an unnamed but valid species, and consequently the name *Peronospora floerkeae* is proposed.

Unfortunately the germination of the conidia was not witnessed. Repeated efforts to determine whether a germ tube proceeded from the conidium, or whether this formed zoospores, were unsuccessful. In one or two cases a structure was seen on the slide that was with some hesitation taken to be the germ tube and in multitudes of conidia observed no indication of zoospore formation was detected. Consequently the fungus is referred to the genus *Peronospora* rather than *Plasmopara*. If however an error has been made here the plant would bear the name of *Plasmopara floerkeae*. The following diagnosis is offered.

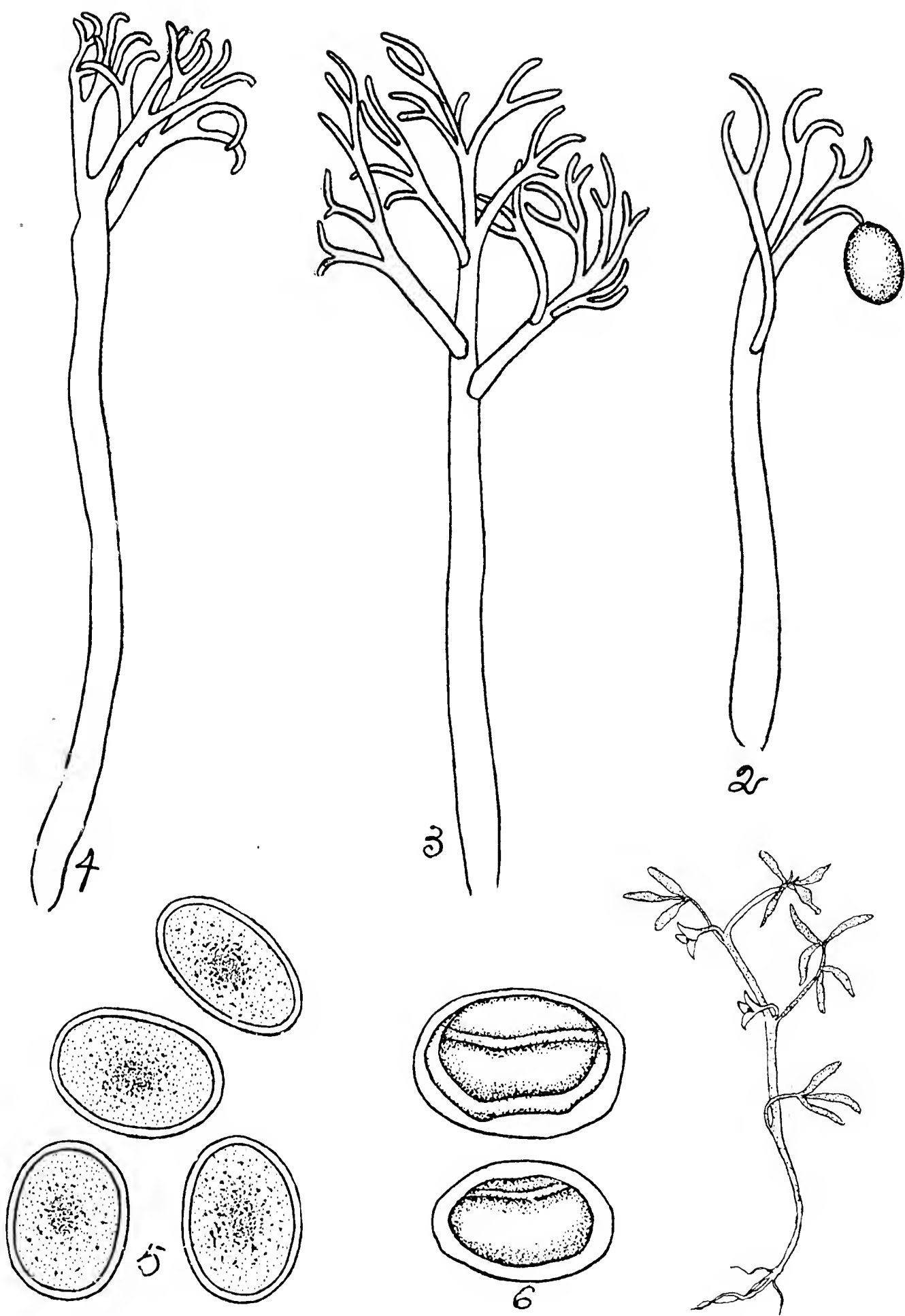
PERONOSPORA FLOERKEAE Kellerm. n. sp.—Conidiophores stout (16-18 μ wide) simple below and elongated, irregularly and profusely branching above, the branches again subdividing sometimes dichotomously but oftener irregularly, the ultimate branchlets more or less plainly dichotomous also much elongated and strongly curved; the branches are very much narrower than the main axis of the conidiophore, the ultimate branches being very narrow and bearing large hyaline oval or sub-globose conidia 24-32 x 18-25 μ ; germination unknown. Oospores numerous, sub-globular, 24-36 μ , the wall light brown and smooth or slightly rugose.

On *Floerkea proserpinacoides* Willd.; Columbus, Ohio. May 1902 and 1904.

Strongly resembles *Peronospora parasitica* (Pers.) Tul. but more irregularly branching, the ultimate branchlets longer, usually dwarfing but not otherwise deforming the host which does not belong to *Cruciferae* (as do all the hosts of *Peronospora parasitica*) nor to a closely related family.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 74.

Fig. 1. *Floerkea proserpinacoides* dwarfed by *Peronospora floerkeae* which infests it throughout. Figs. 2, 3, 4. Conidiophores of *Peronospora floerkeae*. Fig. 5. Four conidia. Fig. 6. Two oöspores.



PERONOSPORA FLOERKEAE KELLERMAN NOV. SP.

CULTURES OF PUCCINIA THOMPSONII HUME.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

In default of guiding clues random cultures were made in 1903 with the teleutospores of *Puccinia thompsonii* Hume, a widely occurring rust on *Carex frankii*, but no success attended the attempted inoculations. Suspecting a possible connection with the Aecidium of the Elder, *Sambucus canadensis*, and noting the strong morphological resemblance between this species and the forms previously described as *Puccinia bolleyana* by Saccardo (1891) and *Puccinia atkinsoniana* by Dietel (1897),¹ attempted inoculations were renewed the present season.

Partially successful results were at first discredited in spite of the strong suspicion entertained that the alternate form would prove to be none other than Schweinitz's *Aecidium sambuci*. At this time I communicated my suspicion to Dr. Arthur, also asking for good culture material in case he had any to share with me. He kindly returned answer at once, stating that *he had entertained such an opinion* for nearly two years as suggested above though he had no suitable teleutospores for inoculation.

I was fortunate enough to find a small quantity of the Rust that had been exposed all winter, in the vicinity of Columbus. Proceeding with great care, most satisfactory results were obtained in a few days, when several vigorous inoculated host plants of *Sambucus canadensis* were rendered fairly yellow with abundant spermogonia. In the usual time the plants exhibited the characteristic Elder aecidia — even the infection of p  ti  les and stems causing distortions resulted from the inoculations. The evidence could not be denied by the most skeptical and I can therefore with confidence assert that *Puccinia thompsonii* Hume is a synonym of *P. sambuci* (Schw.) Arthur.

It is interesting to note, after all, that the description given by H. Harold Hume in the Botanical Gazette, 29:352, May 1900, differs in no marked or striking degree from those of *P. bolleyana* and *P. atkinsoniana*. For example, the teleutospores are said to be "oblong clavate, 48-68 x 15-24 μ ," whereas in *P. bolleyana* they are given as "clavate-oblong, 45-55 x 20-25 μ ," and in *P. atkinsoniana* as "mostly clavate, 40-60 x 18-28 μ ." It is said [l. c.] that this species, *P. thompsonii*, "somewhat resembles *P. bolleyana* Sacc., but differs from it in the more scattered, larger, oblong, lighter-colored sori and the somewhat longer and narrower spores." Doubtless the slight discrepancies in the three descriptions are referable to conditions or phases of a temporary character or minor importance.

¹These were pronounced by Arthur to be one and the same species and the name *Puccinia sambuci* (Schw.) Arthur was applied. Cfr. Bot. Gaz. 35:15. Jan. 1903.

For convenience of reference the accepted name and synonymy may here be summarized.

PUCCINIA SAMBUCI (Schw.) Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:15. Jan. 1903.

Aecidium sambuci Schweinitz. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. Philadelphia, 4:294. 1834.

Puccinia bolleyana Saccardo. Am. Mon. Micr. Jour. 10:1 (fig.) Aug. 1889. Sylloge Fungorum, 9:303 (descr.) 15 Sept. 1891.

Puccinia atkinsoniana Dietel. Bull. Cornell Univ. (Science), 3:19. June 1897.

Puccinia thompsonii Hume. Bot. Gaz. 29:352. May 1900.

ELEMENTARY MYCOLOGY.

(Continued.)

W. A. KELLERMAN.

ORIGIN OF LIVING MATTER. — The doctrine that individuals invariably arise from previously existing organisms was scientifically established the latter part of the century just closed. It had been previously supposed that some of the simple plants and animals, even some of the more complex organisms also, arose by "spontaneous generation"; *i. e.* that they were formed, often in great abundance, under favorable circumstances, directly out of inert or lifeless (mineral) matter. The experiments of some investigators seemed to prove the truth of such an hypothesis. But the classic work of Pasteur, and especially the crucial experiments of Tyndall, and Huxley, completely demonstrated the fallacy of such supposed spontaneous origin. They showed that new individuals appeared only when there were present the "germs," ova, spores, or seeds, derived from parent forms. The continuity of life is a proposition tenable not only for the existing races of plants and animals, but it is in the same manner demonstrated as well for the entire period of organic existence on our globe from early geologic time. Exactly when or how in archæan time living organisms began, no definite knowledge is at hand and no satisfactory hypothesis has been promulgated. Modern scientific research has clearly indicated that the old view of a radical (fundamental) difference between what is termed mineral or "inert" matter and organic or so-called "living" matter, is irrational. It is, moreover, highly probable that living matter, that is to say, organisms — a common though indefinite synonymous term is "*life*" — began to exist in an orderly natural way. Neither is it a gratuitous assumption, or fallacy, groundless, that organisms may have been in existence previous to the time when our globe was yet untenable by even the lower plants and animals. The

facts lending support to this view are, that some organisms are to-day flourishing in media of great extremes of temperature — for example in thermal springs and in arctic regions. Again, seeds subjected for a time to a temperature of 250° C. below zero do not all lose their vitality and they doubtless are more sensitive to an untoward environment than less complex structures would be; but this is approximately the coldness of interplanetary space, and would suggest that ultra-imported living matter might have been the starting point for mundane organic existence.

VEGETATIVE REPRODUCTION. — Whatever the facts may prove to be in regard to the origin and continuity of living matter, the orderly (natural) rôle of multiplication of individuals at the present time is recognized and the processes involved in reproduction are, in a measure, understood. Leaves or portions of leaves of *Begonia* are placed in moist sand, whereupon they develop buds and shoots; and thus the florist obtains a new set of individual plants. Willow twigs, elder, etc., partially covered with moist soil may grow into so-called new individuals. Cuttings of very many ornamental or useful plants are used to provide the desired number of new individuals. Fragments of roots or portions of stems may in some cases be similarly used. In other cases such structures as runners, stolons, offsets, and bulbs are employed. The “artificial” multiplication of useful plants, particularly the various kinds of fruit trees, is secured by means of “budding” and “grafting,” *i. e.* by the use of buds or twigs taken from the particular individuals or kinds which it is desired to perpetuate, and inserting on seedling plants, readily grown in great quantities, of similar (or closely related) species. In nature we see extensive vegetative multiplication by “sprouts” that develop from adventitious buds arising on roots; runners, stolons, or bulbs, may develop new plants at varying distances from the parent. Another mode of rapid and extended multiplication is seen in case of creeping underground stems which are called *rhizomes*; a large number of the Grasses and many other perennial herbaceous plants, including some of the Ferns, are common illustrative examples. The unicellular plants, as some of the Algae, the Bacteria, and many of the Fungi, multiply by a division of the cell into two equal parts, each of which is therefore a new individual (Fig. 2). The Yeast-plant increases by a process that is called “budding.” (Fig. 4.) Here a small portion grows out from the parent cell, gradually enlarges and exhibits the usual elliptical shape; presently it may give rise to others and ultimately all may become detached. In some of the filamentous Algæ the cells divide repeatedly, and then fragments of the parent individual separate and these behave thereafter as new and independent plants. Larger or smaller portions of the ordinary or specialized vegetative cells in plants of still higher groups become detached and these continue an independent exist-

ence. The parts detached may be very small and simple in structure or they may be more complex and even highly differentiated. Illustrative examples are "*soredia*" in the Lichens, the "*gemmae*" in Liverworts and Mosses, "*hibernacula*" in Water Milfoil, *bulblets* in many plants, also *viviparous* inflorescences. The term *vegetative reproduction* is applied to all of the enumerated cases; it is the single cell, or the mass of cells, which is directly concerned in the vegetative processes of nutrition and growth that — still retaining (at least in large part) the normal functions — gives origin to the new individuals.

SPORE REPRODUCTION.—All or the great majority of cells in plants may be said to be nutritive in function; that is, they are or have been concerned, directly or indirectly, in the ordinary processes of nutrition and growth. But a cell may become physiologically differentiated for quite another purpose; it may lose its nutritive function entirely and all of its energies become set to the direct or indirect production of a new individual. Such a cell, having taken on a reproductive function, is called a *spore*. An example common and easily examined is furnished by the Leaf Mildew of the Lilac. The elongated vegative cells (*hyphae*) creep over the surface, sending suckers (called *haustoria*) into the epidermal cells of the host for nourishment. Presently some of the *hyphae* grow erect and near the end of such an upright *conidiophore* (as it is termed) constriction of the wall takes place; this deepens and finally the terminal portion is wholly abstricted; such a reproductive cell, or a sexual spore, is called a *conidium*

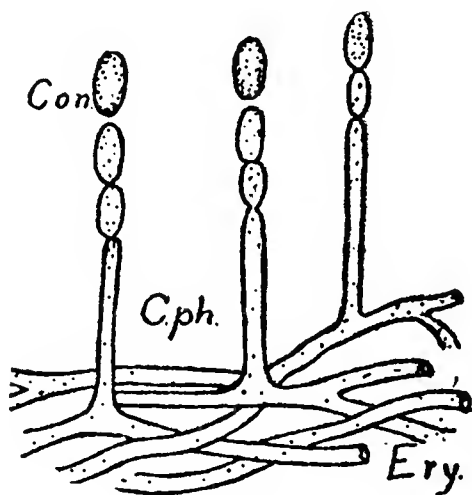


FIG. 7.

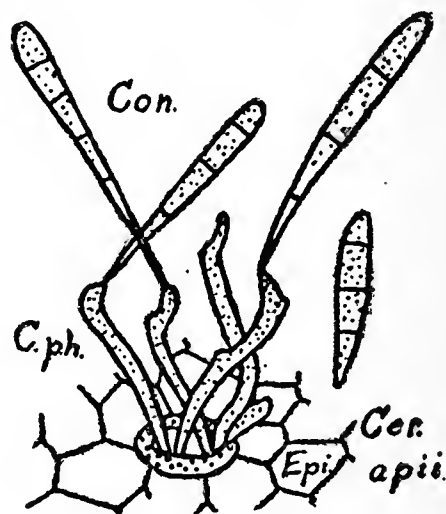


FIG. 8.

FIG. 7. Hyphae of a Leaf Mildew (*Ery.*), with conidiophores (*C.ph.*) abstricting conidia (*Con.*). The fungus grows on the surface of the leaf.

FIG. 8. Hyphae (*C.ph.*) of the Celery Leaf-spot fungus, *Cercospora apii* (*Cer. apii.*), emerging through the stomate of a leaf and bearing Conidia (*Con.*).

(Fig. 7). Other conidia are successively abstricted from the same conidiophore, which is true not only for this species but also for all the Leaf Mildews. In case of some of the Fungi only one conidial spore is formed by each conidiophore. In the Grape Mildew (Powdery Mildew) the conidiophores emerge from the stomate of

the leaf; they branch extensively and on each ultimate tip a conidium is produced (Fig. 5). Other forms of conidiophores and conidia are found in various fungi (as "White Rust" of Shepherd's purse (Fig. 14); and the Leaf-spot, or *Cercospora* of Celery (Fig. 8). In case of the large group of Fungi to which the Toadstools belong, the spores are borne on little pedicels (called *sterigmata*) that arise from a large cell which is called a basidium

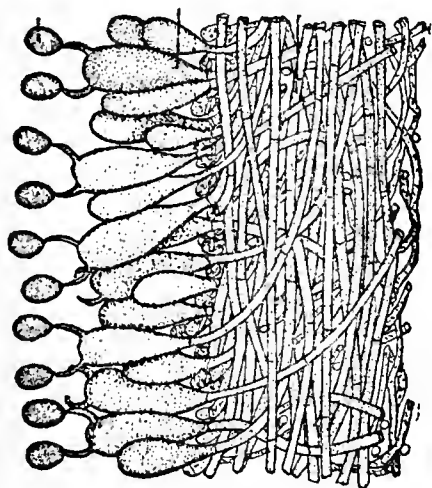


FIG. 10.

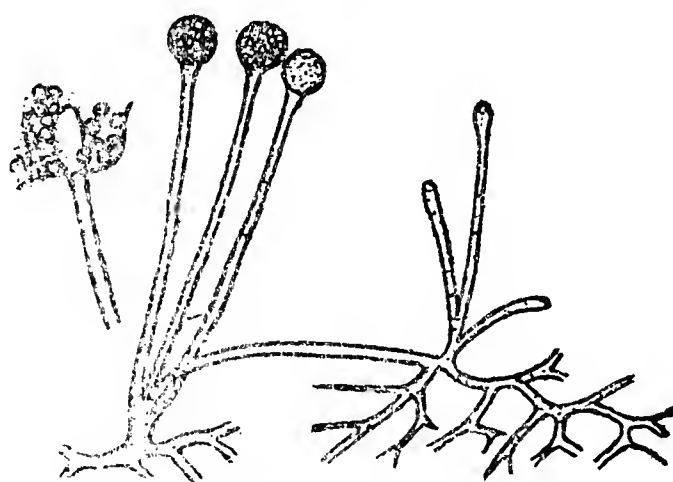


FIG. 11.

FIG. 10. A small section from the gill of an Agaric, or Mushroom, showing the hyphae that terminate in Basidia which bear the spores.

FIG. 11. Hyphae of the Mucor, or the common Black Mould, producing conidiophores that bear the conidia in receptacles at the apex.

(Fig. 10). Quite a different type of spore formation is seen in the common Black Mould. Here the sporophores are erect and develop within the enlarged terminal cell a multitude of conidia (Fig. 11). In other cases, for example, the fresh-water Alga called *Oedogonium*, the entire mass of protoplasm in a cell becomes a spore, develops cilia, *i. e.*, protoplasmic lashes or locomotive organs, and after escaping from the ruptured wall of the parent cell, swims about for a short time previous to permanent settlement and development into a filamentous form like the individual from whence it sprang. In case of *Ulothrix*, another of our common Algae, the protoplasm in a single cell becomes fragmented into two or many ciliated individuals, or swarm spores, which likewise are very active immediately upon their escape. When they come to rest their cilia disappear and soon a filament of the usual type is developed (Fig. 12).

SEXUAL REPRODUCTION.—It is not always the case that the single reproductive cell develops into the usual parent form; instead, it often unites with another like or unlike cell and the result of this union is the spore—the so-called *sexual-spore*, which then at once, or after a resting period, gives rise to the new individual. The essential feature of this process, sexual reproduction, is the fusion of the two nuclei of the *gametes*—as the two conjugating masses are called. The mechanism of the process is various in various groups of plants, but only a few illustra-

tions need be here given. For example, the common Black Mould, or *Mucor*, besides producing conidial spores is sometimes seen

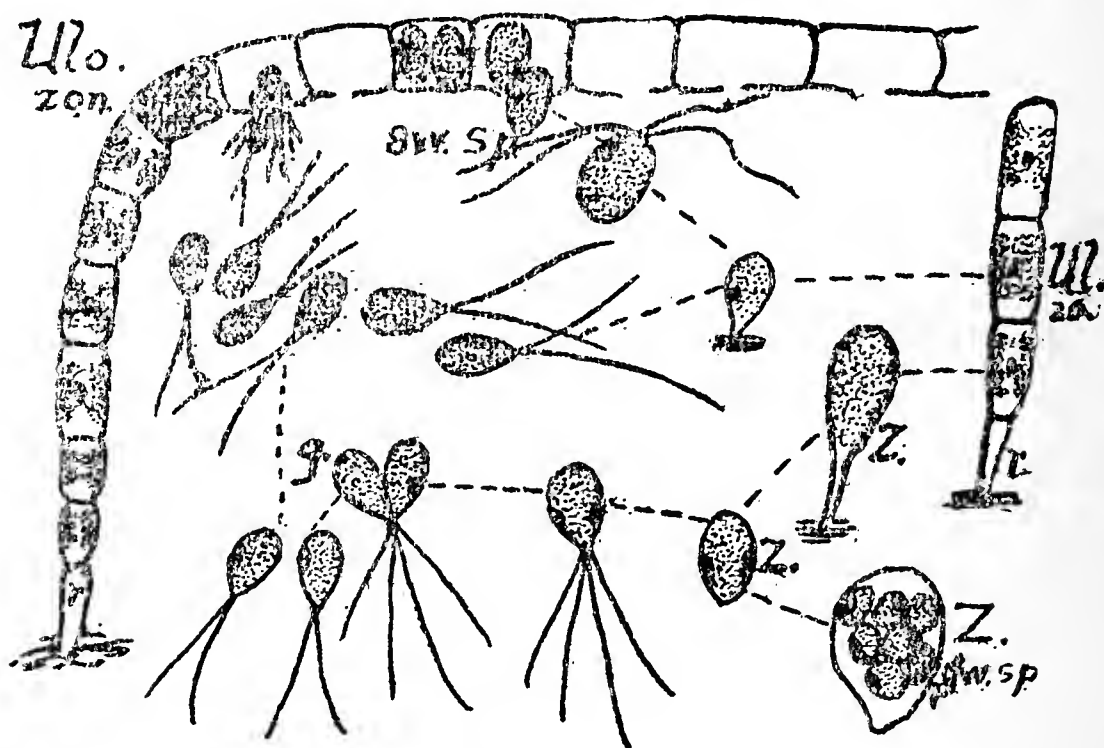


FIG. 12.

FIG. 12. *Ulothrix zonata*, a common fresh-water Alga, attached by a rhizoid (r), producing zoospores. The large swarm spores (sw. sp.) have four cilia. The smaller swarm spores have two cilia; in some cases they are gametes (g.) *i. e.* fuse to form a zygospore (z.). The zygospore may in turn produce swarm spores which grow into the usual form of the species; or the zygospore may develop, as many swarm spores do, directly into a plant like the ordinary filamentous form (Ul. zo.).

to produce sexual spores as follows. Two more or less differentiated hyphae give rise by the stimulus of contact to swollen portions each of which near the point of contact forms a septum

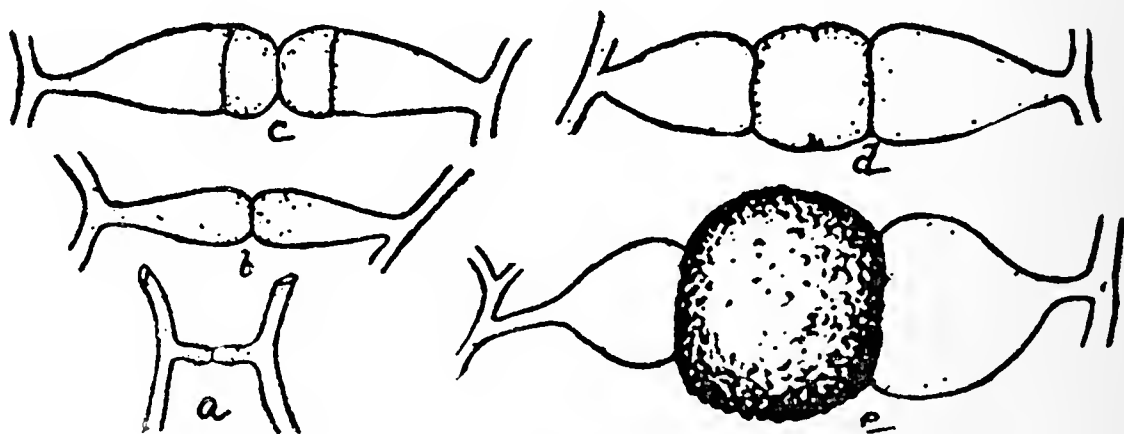


FIG. 13.

FIG. 13. Zygospore formation in the *Mucor*, or common Black Mould. An early stage of the gametophores is shown at a; the cells are becoming enlarged at b, and at c the gametes are formed; fusion is shown at d, and the mature zygospore is represented at e.

thus producing the two gametes. The common wall of these cohering cells becomes absorbed and the contents fuse into one mass and thus a single spore, *i. e.*, a sexual spore, is formed (Fig. 13).

To this is given the name of *zygospore* (yoke spore) because formed of two similar gametes. In case of some of the Mildews, the Albugo ("White Rust") of the Shepherd's purse, etc., the sexual process differs from the above mainly in the fact that the two parts or organs producing the gametes are quite unlike each

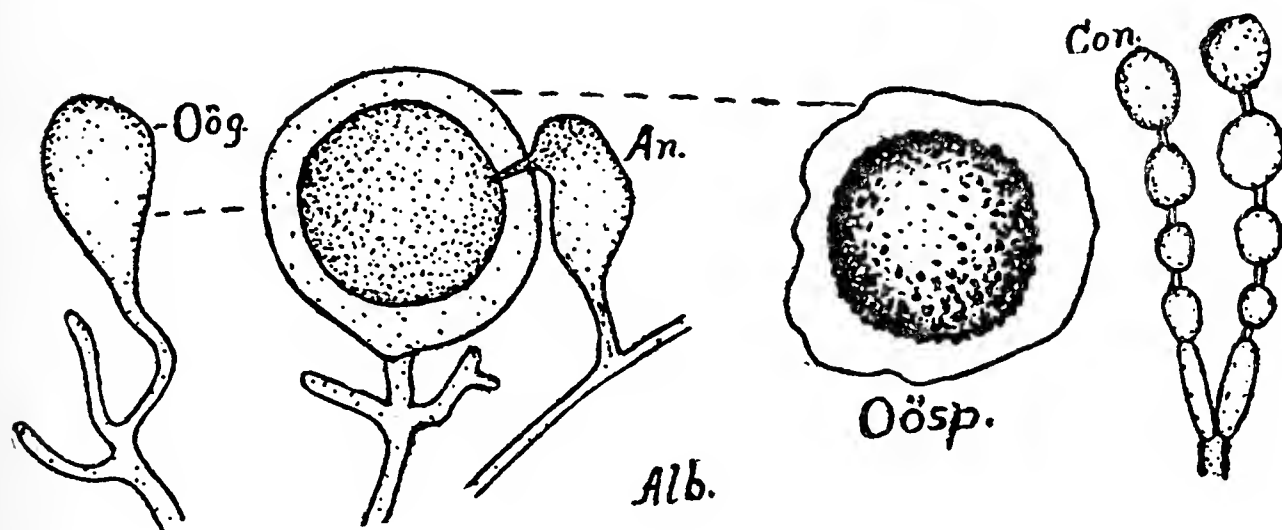


FIG. 14.

FIG. 14. Oospore formation in the so-called "White Rust" of the *Conciferæ*, *Albugo candidus* (Alb.). Conidia (Con.) of this species are also shown at the right. An early stage of the Oogonium (Oog.) is figured, followed by its fertilization by the Antheridium (An.). The mature Oospore is represented (Oosp.).

other (Fig. 14). The larger, or *egg-cell*, is designated as the *oogonium*, and the smaller one, or *sperm-cell*, is called the *antheridium*. The sexual spore in this case is called the *oospore*. The spore may have, in case of other groups, a mass of adjacent cells more or less completely enclosing it, developed simultaneously with the fusion of the nuclei or immediately before or after, the resulting structure suggesting a fruit — and hence such spores are called *carpospores*.

THE EVOLUTION AND PURPOSE OF SEXUALITY.—An examination of the probable origin of sexual reproduction in the vegetable kingdom may possibly indicate its purpose or advantages. Reference has already been made to swarm-spores — protoplasmic bodies destitute of a cell wall and furnished with a cilium, or two or more cilia, that serve the purpose of locomotion through water. When these zoöspores escape from the parent cell they swarm vigorously for an hour or more and then come to rest. Now it might happen occasionally in such apparently aimless motions that two of the cells would collide, perhaps fuse, and thenceforth act as a single cell; such has actually been observed to take place. That it merely "happens" so is indicated by the fact that most of the cells do not so collide and fuse, but each nevertheless develops independently into a new plant. If now anything in the way of vigor or other qualities proves valuable in such fortuitous union, the union of energies (that could never be *absolutely identical* in two separate masses!) might be a great

advantage, its results would be a positive gain to the race; it would therefore likely be perpetuated and the process become (by "selection") fixed and common. The fact that in some plants fusion of "swarm spores" is the rule, and that in the higher plants the gametes are brought together by aid of highly specialized structures suggests the correctness of this interpretation of the origin, and at the same time is probable proof of the advantages of sexual union.

VIEW POINTS IN SCIENCE.—The countless multitudes of plants and the endless variety in form and structure baffles an adequate comprehension of the Vegetable Kingdom. To understand, even in a general way, our common herbs, shrubs, and trees, we need to know their gross and minute structure, the relation and derivation of the organs and other specialized structures, their mode of living or physical and chemical energies displayed in growth, their relation to the environment in which they live, their reaction when untoward exigencies arise, their individual and their race development. Any one of these several *View Points* may for a time be made prominent; and a mass of knowledge—often more or less crude and quite insufficient—has already accumulated relative to each, and for which a technical designation is employed. Naturally the first phase to engage attention is the mere external form, and examination of the parts or organs presented—hence the term *Gross Anatomy*. With the aid of a microscope the minute anatomy can be determined satisfactorily so far as this instrument is able to reveal it. The masses of various kinds of material of which the organism is composed are called tissues; therefore the word *Histology* is used—the Greek word *histos* meaning tissue. But the various kinds of tissue in the plant-body and the organs presented may be studied with reference to their origin and mode of differentiation, and especially as to their fundamental relationship,—such a study is called *Morphology*. It includes an examination of the tissues and organs in *the act of development and differentiation*. It should therefore give us a correct interpretation of the parts of a plant and a clue to its meaning as a whole. When this developmental history is traced from the egg and carried through the remarkable changes in the early stages it is called *Embryology*. Structures that in the adult or mature form may be quite different in appearance or function may have been derived from the same, *i. e.* fundamentally corresponding, parts of the organism; they would then be said to be *homologous*. Thus the floral leaf—*e. g.* the stamen—is homologous with the foliage leaf; the panicle—*e. g.* the head of oats—is homologous with the Sunflower; the Fern leaves with their sporangia ("fruit") are homologous with the stamen and pistil in the Rose; the spore in the Lower plants is homologous with the cell from which the embryo in the seed of the higher plants develops. *Homology*—as this phase of

science is called — suggests a fruitful field of study in interpreting the apparently chaotic multitude of forms and structures.

PHYSIOLOGY.—The Point of View may not be primarily in relation to structure, but rather to the display of energy in the organism — in other words — its *Physiology*. This branch of science is therefore immediately concerned with such problems as — how the organism secures materials for food, the manner of breaking up chemical compounds into their elements and the recombination of these to form organic material, the various changes indicated by such terms as digestion, assimilation, respiration, as well as the protoplasmic reactions of all kinds displayed by the organism and the work it performs. Physiology has primarily to do with function rather than structure. But an organism may be studied as a whole or as a unit of energy, rather than in reference to the several phases of more or less intricate action displayed within the individual; its reaction to the medium in which it lives, its adaptation possibly to a slowly changing, or perhaps a more or less unfavorable environment, its behavior when untoward exigencies arise, or when other individuals or other objects or any external phenomena directly affect it;—these and other related topics are included under the head of *Ecology*. Ecological relations of plants are most intimately connected with their physiology — in fact Ecology might be considered one of the subdivisions of Physiology.

PHYTOPATHOLOGY.—Yet another relation should be mentioned, namely, that under which the untoward circumstances injuriously affect the individual. For example, a parasitic fungus may attack a leaf, or fruit, or stem or root, and interfere with its normal functions — ultimately, it may be, destroy the part or even the whole plant; a soil too rich in plant food or with deficient amount of one or more of the necessary food elements, or with insoluble compounds, may prove disastrous to the plant; or, again, mechanical influences may injuriously interfere with growth or cripple the organism; in all such cases pathological, or so-called diseased, conditions ensue. A study of the plant with special reference to such phases has developed a subdivision of Botany to which the name of *Phytopathology* has been appropriately given. When it is recalled that there is an enormous number of parasitic organisms — Rusts, Smuts, Leaf Mildews, Fruit-rots, Blights — that attack the cultivated plants, decreasing sometimes annihilating the crops, the practical importance of this branch of botany may be realized. The parasitic fungus may be microscopic in size and its presence known only by its disastrous effects; it may be wholly concealed within the tissue of the host — not always breaking through the epidermis even to liberate its spores; it may grow on the superficial cells though sending suckers into the epidermis of the host-plant for nourishment; it may be very simple in structure, even unincellular, or it may display consid-

erable differentiation; it may be polymorphic — that is, produce different kinds of spores in the different stages presented in the course of its life-cycle; the vast quantity of any one host-plant cultivated, as Wheat, Maize, the Potato, the Apple, the Grape, may afford practically unlimited food for the attendant parasite and so the destruction wrought would be almost incalculable. These facts not only indicate the importance of Vegetable Pathology, or Phyto-pathology, but suggest the very intimate relation of this subject with that of *Mycology*. The two can in fact be advantageously kept in mind in the future paragraphs of this elementary treatise.

INDEX TO NORTH AMERICAN MYCOLOGY.

Alphabetical List of Articles, Authors, Subjects, New Species and Hosts, New Names and Synonyms.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

(Continued from page 143.)

- POLYPORACEAE of North America — VI. The Genus *Polyporus*. William Alphonso Murrill. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:29-44. Jan. 1904.
- POLYPORELLUS Karst., *syn. of Polyporus Mich. q. v.*
- POLYPORELLUS polyporus Murrill, *syn. of Polyporus polyporus q. v.*
- POLYPORUS Mich. [established by Micheli 1729; synonyms: *Polypurellus* Karst., *Caloporus* Quelet, *Leucoporus* Quelet, *Cerioporus* Quelet. Murrill.]. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:29. Jan. 1904.
- POLYPORUS arculariellus Murrill n. n. [*Favolus curtisii* Berk.] Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:36. Jan. 1904.
- POLYPORUS brumalis Fr., *syn. of Polyporus Polyporus q. v.*
- POLYPORUS catalpae von Schrenk n. sp. and *P. versicolor* [as diseases of Catapa]. U. S. Bureau Forestry Bull. 37:58. 1902.
- POLYPORUS cowellii Murrill n. sp., growing on decayed wood. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:39. Jan. 1904.
- POLYPORUS, Key to the North American Species. [Murrill.] Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:30-2. Jan. 1904.
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- TRICHOLOMA, The Masked. [*T. personatum*. Popular.] Elizabeth Willis Woodworth. *Birds and Nature*, 14:191. Pl. 608. Nov. 1903.
- TRICHOLOMA radicum Peck n. sp., under coniferous trees. *N. Y. State Mus. Bull.* 67:22. 1903.
- TSUGA canadensis, decaying trunks, host to *Clavaria tsugina* Peck n. sp. *N. Y. State Mus. Bull.* 67:28. 1903.
- TUBERCLES, Root, of Bar Clover (*Medicago denticulata* Willd.) and Some other Leguminous Plants. G. J. Pierce. *Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci.* 1902, Ser. 3, 10:295-328. 1902..

- TYLODON *friesii* Banker n. n. [*Radulum pendulum* Fr.] Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 29:441. July 1902.
- ULMUS, *see Elm* . . .
- UNPUBLISHED work, *see Fungi, An interesting* . . .
- URNULA *terrestris* (Niessl.) Sacc. [identical with *Melachroia xanthomela* and following Schroeter must be called *Podophacidium xanthomelan.* Kupfer.] Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 29:143. March 1903.
- Discard "*Uredineae, Cultures of, in 1903. J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:10-23. Jan. 1903*"; and substitute the following:
- UREDINEÆ, Cultures of, in 1902. J. C. Arthur. Bot. Gaz. 35:10-23. Jan. 1903.
- UREDINEÆ, Cultures of in 1903. J. C. Arthur. Jour. Mycol. 10:8-21. Jan. 1904.
- UREDINEÆ, New Species, — III. J. C. Arthur. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:1-8. Jan. 1904.
- UREDINEOUS Culture Experiments, Index to, *see Index* . . .
- UREDINEOUS Infection Experiments in 1903. W. A. Kellerman. Jour. Mycol. 9:225-238. Dec. 1903.
- UREDINOPSIS *copelandi* Syd. n. sp., in frondibus vivis *Athyrii cyclosori.* Ann. Mycolog. 2:30. Jan. 1904.
- UREDO *copelandi* Syd. n. sp., in foliis vivis *Arctosaphyli patulæ.* Ann. Mycolog. 2:31. Jan. 1904.
- UREDO *pasadenæ* Syd. n. sp., in frondibus vivis *Gymnogrammis triangularis.* Ann. Mycolog. 2:31. Jan. 1904.
- UREDO *superior* Arthur n. sp., on *Fimbristylis spadicea* Vahl. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:5. Jan. 1904.
- UROMYCES *hellerianus* Arthur n. sp., on *Cayaponia racemosa.* (Sw.) Cogn. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:2. Jan. 1904.
- UROMYCES *lespedezæ-procumbentis* (Schw.) Curt. [Successful cultures — *Aecidium leucospermum* B. & C. obtained—with teleutospores from *Lespedeza capitata* Mx. applied to same host. Arthur.] Jour. Mycol. 10:14. Jan. 1904.
- UROMYCES *pavoniæ* Arthur n. sp. on *Pavonia racemosa* L. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:1. Jan. 1904.
- UROMYCES *phaseoli* (Pers.) Wint. [Successful cultures — *spermogonia* and *æcidia* obtained—with teleutospores from *Strophostyles helvola* (L.) Britt. (*Phaseolus diversifolius* Pers.) applied to same host. Arthur.] Jour. Mycol. 10:16. Jan. 1904.
- UROMYCES *solidagini-caricis* Arthur n. n. [*Uromyces perigynius* Halst. (?)] Jour. Mycol. 10:16. Jan. 1904.

- UROMYCES solidagini-caricis Arth. n. n. [Successful cultures — spermogonia and æcidia obtained — with teleutospores from *Carex varia* applied to *Solidago canadensis* L., *S. serotina* Ait., *S. flexicaulis* L., *S. cæsia* L. Arthur.] Jour. Mycol. 10:16. Jan. 1904.
- USTILAGO calcara Griffiths n. sp., on *Bouteloua breviseta* Vasey. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 1:85. Feb. 1904.
- USTILAGO lycuroides Griffiths n. sp., on *Lycurus phleoides* H. B. K. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:84. Feb. 1904.
- USTILAGO scolochloæ Griffiths n. sp., on *Scholochloa festucacea* (Willd.) L. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:86. Feb. 1904.
- USTILAGO strangulans Tssat. [Abundant on *Eragrostis neo-mexicana* in Arizona, Griffiths.] Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:87. Feb. 1904.
- VALSA (?), old, host to *Helotium parasiticum* E. & E. n. sp. Jour. Mycol. 9:165. Octo. 1903.
- VALSELLA minima Niessl. [Description from specimen on *Sambucus canadensis*; Ellis & Everhart.] Jour. Mycol. 9:167. Oct. 1903.
- VERRUCARIA fulva Cummings n. sp., on rocks and on moss. Alaska, Har. Exped. 5:71. Pl. VII. 1904.
- VIOLA langsдорffii Fisch., see *Puccinia fergussoni* B. & Br. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:2. Jan. 1904.
- VIOLA orbiculata Geyer, host to *Puccinia canadensis* Arthur n. sp. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:2. Jan. 1904.
- WEST American Smuts, see *Smuts, Concerning some* . . .
- WESTERN Yellow Pine, see *Pinus ponderosus* . . .
- WHETZEL, Herbert H. A New Method of Mounting superficial Fungi. Jour. Mycol. 9:218-9. Dec. 1903.
- WILCOX, E. Mead. A leaf-curl Disease of Oaks. [Taphrina coerulescens.] Ala. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 126:171-187. Oct. 1903.
- WILLIAMS, T. A. Lichens. [List of 10 species.] Pl. Bakerianæ, 2:30-1. 25 March 1901.
- WILT Disease, see *Disease, Wilt* . . .
- WILT, see *Tobacco Wilt, The Granville* . . .
- WITHERTIP and other Diseases of Citrus trees and fruits, see *Diseases, Withertip and* . . .
- WOOD, decaying, host to *Polyporus cowellii* Murrill n. sp. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:40. Jan. 1904.
- WOOD, host to *Polyporus maculosus* Murrill n. sp. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 31:41. Jan. 1904.
- WOODS, A. F. Bacterial Spot, a new disease of Carnations. Science, N. S. 18:537-8. 23 Oct. 1903.

- WOODWORTH, Elizabeth Willis. The Chantarelle. [*Cantharellus cibarius*. Popular.] *Birds and Nature*, 14:143. Pl. 600. Oct. 1903.
- WOODWORTH, Elizabeth Willis. The Glistening Coprinus. [Popular. *C. micaceus*.] *Birds and Nature*, 14:235. Pl. 616. Dec. 1903.
- WOODWORTH, Elizabeth Willis. The Masked Tricholoma. [*T. personatum*. Popular.] *Birds and Nature*, 14:191. Pl. 608. Nov. 1903.
- ZYGADENUS elegans, host to *Puccinia grumosa* Syd. et Holw. n. sp. *Monogr. Uredin.* 1:641. 1 Nov. 1903.

NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. XI.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

THE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ MYCOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE, tome XX, 1^{er} Fascicule, are as follows: Boudier, Sur un nouveau genre et une nouvelle espèce de Myrangiées le *Guilliermondia saccoboloides*, Note sur une forme stérile du *Dryodon erinaceum*; Vuillemin, Le *Spinalia radians*, g. et n. sp. et la Série des Dispirées; Prillieux, sur la déhiscence des périthèces du *Rosellinia necatrix* (R. Hart.) Berlese; Souché, Sur la *Cantharellus cibarius* Fr., forme *C. neglectus*, et Enquête sur les cas d'empoisonnements par des champignons.

CHARLES THOM DESCRIBES A NEW SPECIES OF THELEPHORACEAE. — *Craterellus taxophilus* — in the March No. of the Botanical Gazette, 1904. The fruiting body is only 14-18 mm. high and grows on moist rotten leaves and twigs under *Taxus canadensis*; collected in Fall Creek gorge, Ithaca, N. Y., November 1903.

S. KUSANA PUBLISHES NOTES ON THE JAPANESE FUNGI, Uredineæ on *Sophora*, in the Botanical Magazine, 18:1-6, Pl. I, 20 Jan. 1904, calling special attention to two species of *Uromyces* (*U. truncicola*, and *sophorae-japonicae*) on *Sophora japonica*. This host is a native species of Japan, but widely cultivated as an ornamental tree, and should these Rusts attack our trees as vigorously as they do in Japan, their beauty and value would be seriously encroached upon. The first species named causes the canker growth of the tree, but the second attacks only the foliar organs.

FLORA, 92. BAND, JAHRGANG 1903, contained important mycological articles as follows: S. I. Keno, Die Sporenbildung von *Taphrina*-Arten; Const. von Deckenbach, *Coenomyces consuens* nov. gen. nov. spec. Ein Beitrag zur Phylogenie der Pilze; W. Rothert, Die Sporen Entwicklung bei *Aphanomyces*.

F. D. CHESTER AND C. O. SMITH REPORT IN BULLETIN 63, DEL. AGR. EXP. STA. Feb. 1, 1904, under Notes on Fungous Diseases in Delaware, some inoculation experiments with spores from pure cultures of *Colletotrichum lindemuthianum* applied to Cucumber, Pumpkin, Squash, Muskmelon, Watermelon, and Bean, successful on the last host only. Their conclusion is therefore opposed to that of Dr. Halsted (cf. N. J. Exp. Sta. Rep. 1893, 347-353) who seemed to prove that *C. lindemuthianum* and *C. lagenarium* were interchangeable on the fruits of bean and watermelon, these authors regarding the fungi under consideration as two distinct species.

BRUCE FINK HAS FURNISHED DESCRIPTIONS WITH SOME ILLUSTRATIONS, of twelve varieties of *Cladonia fimbriata* which are either rare in North America or of their distribution little is known. See the *Bryologist*, 7:21-7, Pl. III, March 1904. Dr. Wainio examined the abundant material furnished by Professor Fink, and the varieties are presented according to that lichenologist's Monograph of the genus *Cladonia*. By giving figures of our more common forms with the descriptions, says the author, it is hoped that the student of Lichens will not confuse the varieties and assign them to other species so frequently as has been done in the past.

FL. TASSI PUBLISHES SEVERAL NEW GENERA AND MANY NEW NAMES, many of them pertaining to North American Sphæropsi-deae, in *Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena*, Anno Quinto, Fascicolo I-III, 1902, under the title, I generi *Phyllosticta* Pers., *Phoma*, Fr., *Macrophoma* (Sacc.) Berl. et Vogl. e i loro generi analoghi, giusta la legge d'analogia. The new genera proposed are as follows: *Phyllostictella*, *Ascochyella*, *Microdiplodia*, *Diplodinula*, *Stagonosporella*, *Stagonosporina*, *Phyllohendersonia*, *Hendersonulina*, *Camarosporellum*, *Hyalothyridium*, and *Gymnosphaera*.

ANOTHER DISEASE OF TOBACCO IS REPORTED BY F. L. STEVENS AND W. G. SACKETT, under the name of the Granville Tobacco Wilt, in N. C. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bulletin 188 (Sept. 1903) being a preliminary report, describing the case as studied in Granville County, N. C., illustrated by fifteen figures of the affected host and suggesting Bacteria as the cause of the trouble, the disease said to have spread largely through infected soil.

MYCETES SICULI NOVI DAGLI ATTI DELL' ACCADEMIA GIORNIA DI SCIENZE NATURALI IN CATANIA (Ser. 4. vol. XVII), by Dr. G. Scalia, contains descriptions of about a dozen new species. We note among them a new species of *Septoria* on *Solanum nigrum*, namely, *S. solani-nigri* Scalia. To species of *Solanum* heretofore have been referred the following *Septorias*: *S. dulcamarae* Desm.; *S. lycopersici* Speg.; *S. pseudo-quinia* Pat.; *S. solanicola* E. & E.; and *S. solanina* Speg.

A SUMPTUOUS VOLUME AND VERY IMPORTANT PUBLICATION ON ALASKAN CRYPTOGRAMIC BOTANY, being the 5th of the Harri-man Alaska Expedition with coöperation of Washington Academy of Sciences, has just been issued by Doubleday, Page & Company, New York, 1904. It covers 424 pages, contains 44 plates both lithographic and heliotypic, and is devoted to the Fungi (Saccardo, Peck, and Trelease; pp. 11-62); Lichens (Clara E. Cummings; pp. 65-152); Algae (De Alton Saunders; pp. 163-250); Mosses (Cardot and Thériot; pp. 251-328); Sphagnum (Trelease; pp. 329-338); Hepaticae (Evans; pp. 339-372); Pteridophytes (Trelease; pp. 373-398). The introduction occupies pages 1-10, and the Index 399-424. The volume was prepared under the general direction of Professor Trelease. For review of parts pertaining to the Fungi, and the Lichens, see other paragraphs.

C. G. LLOYD'S MYCOLOGICAL NOTES No. 16, issued March 1904, contains an interesting account of his year's travel and study in Europe, with notes relative to several eminent mycologists, as Persoon, Romell, Elias Fries, Patouillard, Hariot, and Boudier. Five pages are devoted to a discussion, langue française, of the genus *Lycoperdon* in Europe; still another emphatic word on Nomenclature is added, and Notes on specimens in Fries' Herbarium.

BIRDS AND NATURE, AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE, has published very good plates in color photography of some of the common Mushrooms. In Vol. 14, 1903, we note *Amanita* the Fly Mushroom, the Chantarelle, Glistening *Coprinus*, The Mushroom, the Green *Russula*, the Masked *Tricholoma*.

A BEAUTIFUL GOLDEN YELLOW *HYDNUM* has been described as *Hydnum earleanum* by D. R. Sumstine in the April No. of *Torrey* (1904). It is a resupinate form, spines 3-6 mm. long, golden yellow, on the under side of a decorticated log (*Ostrya virginiana*?), in Armstrong County, Pa.

ANNALES MYCOLOGICI, VOL. II, März 1904, contains the following articles: Milesi e Traverso, Saggio di una monografia del genere *Triphragmium*; Tranzschal, Ueber auf Grund von irrthümlicher Bestimmung der Nährpflanzen aufgestellte Puccinien-Arten; Sydow, Novae fungorum Species; Rehm, Ascomycetes Americae borealis, I; Diedicke, Fungi imperfecti aus Thüringen; Guilliermond, Sur le noyau de la levure; Sydow, Mycotheca germanica Fasc. III, IV; Saccardo, De diagnostica et nomenclatura mycologia, Admonite quaedam.

NEW SPECIES OF FUNGI, 16 species, are described in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, April 1904, by Charles H. Peck. They are included in the genera *Lepiota*, *Tricholoma*, *Collybia*, *Russula*, *Clitopilus*, *Flammula*, *Agaricus*, *Marasmius*, *Clavaria* and *Helvella*. The type localities include the States of

Missouri, Illinois, California, District of Columbia, Colorado and Michigan. No less than four of these interesting species belong to the genus *Agaricus*.

CAROLYN W. HARRIS OUTLINES AND ILLUSTRATES THE LICHENS COLLEMA AND LEPTOGIUM in the May No. of the *Bryologist*, 1904. The two genera are described; and four species of the first and six of the last are enumerated. They are found in the same localities and common — readily separated by the amateur since the under surface of *Collema* is devoid of rhizoids but in *Leptogium* they are always present in some form.

P. MAGNUS IS THE AUTHOR OF AN INTERESTING PAPER, *Ein Weiterer Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Gattung Uredinopsis*, *Hedwigia*, 43:119-125, Pl. I-II, 24 Mar. 1904. The literary history of the several species is noted, and attention is called to the fact that *Uredinopsis americana* Syd. n. sp. *Ann. Mycolog.* 1:325, 1903, auf *Onoclea sensibilis* is the same thing as listed in Farlow's Host Index as follows:

SEPTORIA MIRABILIS Peck.

UREDO MACROSPERMA Cooke.

GLOEOSPORIUM PHEGOPTERIDIS Pass.

MELAMPSORA SCOLOPENDRII (Fckl.) Farl.

and should be designated as *UREDINOPSIS MIRABILIS* (Peck) P. Mag. (*U. americana* Syd.). A new species on *Aspidium thelypteris*, collected by Geo. F. Atkinson, at Ithaca, N. Y., is named *UREDINOPSIS ATKINSONII* P. Magnus, and still another from same locality and collector on *Osmunda cinnamomea* is given as *UREDINOPSIS OSMUNDAE* P. Magnus. Two lithographic plates illustrate the three species.

THE MYCOLOGICAL ARTICLES IN *HEDWIGIA*, BAND XLIII, HEFT 2, to be mentioned are: P. Hennings, *Zweiter Beitrag zur Pilzflora des Gouvernements Moskau*, *Fungi flaminenses a cl. E. Ule collecti*, and *Einige Pilze aus Japan (Anfang)* [three new genera described in these papers]; P. Magnus, *Ein Weiterer Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Gattung Uredinopsis*; Max Britzelmayr, *Cladonia furcata* Huds. und *squamosa* L. etc.

IN THE *VERHANDLUNGEN DES BOTANISCHEN VEREINS DER PROVINZ BRANDENBURG*, 45 Jahrgang, 1903 (issued 1904), we find the following Mycological articles: Staritz, *Beiträge zur Pilzkunde des Herzogtums Anhalt*; Sandstedt, *Rügen's Flechtenflora*; Lindau, *Beiträge zur Pilzflora des Harzes* [with description of *Holcomyces* Lindau n. g. and *Pycnostysanus* Lindau n. g. and several new species]; Jahn, *Vorläufige Uebersicht über die bisher in der Mark beobachteten Myxomyceten*; Jaap, *Verzeichnis der bei Triglitz in der Prignitz beobachteten Hymenomyceten*; Hennings, *Beitrag zur Pilzflora von Rheinsberg*.

BULLETTINO DEL LABORATORIO ED ORTO BOTANICO della Università di Siena, Anno VI. Fasc. I.-VI., includes: Origine e sviluppo delle Leptostromaceæ e loro rapporti con le famiglie affine, i consei trav. gr. (Fl. Tassi); Nuovi Micromiceti (Fl. Tassi); Micologia della Provincia senese 12a pubblicazione (Fl. Tassi); La Ruggine dei Crisantemi '*Puccinia chrysanthemi* Roze' (Fl. Tassi); Indice generale dei Volumi I.-VI.

FL. TASSI GIVES AN EXHAUSTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE LEPTOSTROMACEÆ, origin and development, in the Bull. del Lab. ed Orto Botan. della Università di Siena, 6:3-124, Pl. I-VI, 1904, the full title of the paper, which is printed in Italian, being Origine e Sviluppo delle Leptostromaceæ e loro rapporti con le famiglie affine. Notes are given of the various genera and species, also listed the material examined, a half dozen new forms or new names proposed, one new genus (*Giulia*), synoptical key to 26 genera, and table of the species with demonstrated or supposed connection with the *Ascomycetes*. The American species in the latter list, are *Crandallia juncicola* Ell. & Sacc. (to *Duplicaria acuminata* E. & E.), *Melasmium quercuum* Atks. (to *Rhytisma tostum* B. & C. (?), *Leptothyrella langloisii* (E. & E.) Sacc. (to *Asterina* sp.).

THE COSMOPOLITAN CHARACTER OF MOST SPECIES OF THE GASTEROMYCETES, many forms of which group have been so long known to botanists, suggests special attention to a list of eight species that were published as new by L. Hollos, in Vol. XIX. of Mathematische und Naturwissenschaftliche Berichte aus Ungarn. Mr. Lloyd has already noted his own opinion as to the *Geaster pseudostriatus* Hollos n. sp.—regarding it as *G. asper* Mich.; and *Geaster pseudolimbatus* Hollos n. sp. he identifies as *G. limbatus* Fr. Hollos' entire list is as follows: (1) *Geaster pseudostriatus*, (2) *G. hungaricus*, (3) *G. pseudolimbatus*, (4) *Calvatia tatrensis*, (5) *C. hungarica*, (6) *Lycoperdon hungaricum*, (7) *L. pseudocephæforme*, (8) *Bovista hungarica*.

THE NUOVI MICROMICETI BY FL. TASSI in the Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanica della R. Università di Siena, 6:125-7, 1904, contains descriptions of eleven species. Of these one is American, namely, *Sphæroopsis hamamelidih* Fl. Tassi, n. sp., *hab.* in cortice *Hamamelidis virginicæ*, Virginia, Amer. bor. 1903.

FREDERICK D. CHESTER TREATS EXHAUSTIVELY THE SUBJECT OF THE BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SOILS in Bulletin 65, Delaware College Agricultural Experiment Station, March 1, 1904. We cite as an example of the species obtained from a sample of soil drawn May 11, 1903, from a grape vineyard, (this being a sandy loam and under good state of cultivation), the following: *B. ellenbachiensis* Caron, *B. tumescens* Zopf., *B. sp. indet.*, *B. alcalescens* Ford. An earlier analysis from experiment

station soil gave *Streptothrix soli* Chester, *B. tumescens* Zopf., *B. alcaligena* var. *pulvinatus* Chester, *B. ellenbachiensis* Caron, *B. mycoides* Flügge, a brown *Streptothrix* sp. "The kinds of Bacteria in the soil seem to be an extremely fortuitous matter Numbers can be increased by the introduction of sufficient humus into the soil to form food for the bacteria, and by stimulating their growth by active tillage.

NEW GENERA OF FUNGI PUBLISHED SINCE THE YEAR 1900, WITH CITATION AND ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIONS.

COMPILED BY W. A. KELLERMAN AND P. L. RICKER.

(Continued from page 155.)

[Phycomycetæ]

PARASITELLA Bainier n. g. Mucoraceæ. Bulletin de la Société de France, 19:153. 30 April 1903.

"Parasitella simplex nov. gen et sp. nov.

"J'ai exposé deux photographies de cette plante à l'Exposition universelle de 1889 sous le nom de *Mucor parasiticus*. Les sporanges du *Parasitella* sont rares et solitaires. Leur petitesse les fait échapper à la vision directe. Il faut les chercher au milieu des filaments du mycélium aérien qui est très développé. Leur forme est ovale, mais leur grand diamètre est perpendiculaire au support. Ils sont aplatis de haut en bas. La membrane qui les entoure est finement grenue et renferme un très grand nombre de petites spores ovales. La columelle est sensiblement ovale. Chaque sporange est porté par un support relativement court qui diminue insensiblement de diamètre à partir de la base. Ce support se sépare d'un filament de mycélium aérien en formant le plus souvent un angle très aigu. On est prévenu de la présence de cette plante par l'apparition de petites masses blanches adhérents aux supports des autres mucors et analogues aux nodosités que forment les *Chaetocladium*.

"La formation de ces tubérosités est fort curieuse. Lorsqu'un filament de *Parasitella* vient au contact d'un filament de *Rhizopus* ou d'un support sporangifère de *Mucor Mucedo* par exemple, il se produit un renflement sur chaque filament en regard l'un de l'autre. Ces deux renflements sont d'abord ovales ou fusiformes et deviennent globuleux. Puis le renflement de la plante qui va être attaquée par le parasite donne naissance à des prolongements allongés, digitiformes, souvent divisés au sommet, qui emprisonnent comme dans une griffe le renflement du *Parasitella*. Ces prolongements augmentent en nombre et en volume en même temps que le renflement du *Parasitella* devient une sphère de plus en plus volumineuse. Celle-ci donne nais-

sance à de nombreux filaments dont quelques-uns portent des sporanges. Quelquefois même le support d'un sporage prend directement naissance sur ce renflement."

[Phycomycetæ]

PRACHTFLORELLA Matruchot n. g. Mucoraceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:56. Jan. 1903.

"Si au contraire on veut, dans les formes à mycélium continu, différencier deux genres, comme dans les formes à mycélium cloisonné on différencie les deux genres *Oedocephalum* et *Gonatobotrys*, il y aura nécessité de créer un nom générique nouveau pour *G. microspora*. Je propose dans ce cas le nom de genre *Prachtflorella*, pour rappeler le nom du remarquable ouvrage (*Prachtflora*) où Corda a décrit et figuré le *Gonatobotrys simplex* type du genre. *Prachtflorella microspora* (Riv.) Matr. sera dès lors la dénomination à appliquer à l'espèce de Rivolta. rangée logiquement, et jusqu'à preuve du contraire, dans la famille des Mucorinées."

[Phycomycetæ]

PROABSIDI Vuillemin n. g. [Type. *Mucor saccardoi* Oudemans.] Compte Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, 136:515. 23 Feb. 1903.

"En dépit de ces altérations du mode de ramification des cystophores qui caractérise le genre *Absidia*, toutes ces espèces de *Tieghemella* concordent avec les *Absidia* par leur apophyse en entonnoir dans laquelle la columelle s'effaïsse après la déhiscence et par la structure des spores. Le sporocyste garde les mêmes caractères chez le *Mucor Saccardoi* Oudemans, dont l'affinité avec les *Absidia* est attestée en outre par les zygosporées entourées de fulcres, bien que les pédicelles soient simples et qu'il n'y ait ni stolons ni rhizoïdes. Nous avons récemment créé pour le *Mucor Saccardoi* le nouveau genre *Proabsidia*."

[Phycomycetæ]

PROTASCUS Dangeard n. g. Saprolegniaceæ. Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences. 137:627. 9 Mar. 1903.

"Le thalle adulte a la forme d'une bouteille placée dans l'axe de l'hôte; le col très allongé se recourbe pour venir perforer la paroi de l'Anguillule; assez rarement, le thalle est composé de plusieurs articles semblables.

"Au début de sa croissance, le parasite est constitué par un cordon de protoplasme ne renfermant qu'un seul noyau; le nombre des éléments nucléaires augmente rapidement par téléomitose et le sporange contient finalement 8, souvent 16, parfois 32 noyaux Le sporange, au lieu de donner naissance à des zoospores, comme on serait en droit de s'y attendre, fournit, en même nombre que les noyaux, de très longues spores immobiles; elles ont la forme de petites massues et leur orientation dans

le sporange est constante; l'extrémité renflée est toujours placée du côté du col.

"La sortie de ces pores a lieu par projection brusque: elles . . . arrivées au contact d'autres Anguillules se fixent à la paroi par leur extrémité amincie; une vacuole se montre à l'autre extrémité renflée; . . . elle y forme ce cordon uninucléé qui est le début du thalle ainsi que nous l'avons vu."

"Uar sa forme et sa structure, ce champignon est voisin des *Lagenidium* et des *Myzocyttium*."

[Phycomycetæ]

PSEUDO-ABSIDIA Bainier n. g. Mucoraceæ. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 19:155. 30 April 1903.

"Pseudo-Absidia vulgaris nov. gen., sp. nov.

"*Absidia* dubia (Thèse sur les Mucorinées).

"Le *Pseudo-Absidia* se trouve en été sur le crottin de cheval presque sec. C'est sur la racine de réglisse qu'on le cultive le plus aisément. Le sporange a la forme d'une sphère coupée un peu au-dessous de son centre et est revêtue d'une membrane lisse ou très finement grenue non déliquescente. La columelle, largement assise sur l'extrémité dilatée du support, a la forme hémisphérique ou bien encore d'un ovale coupé un peu au-dessous de la partie médiane; enfin, elle est sensiblement conique dans les petits sporanges.

"Suivant les variétés, les spores sont rondes ou ovales. Le support du sporange, largement dilaté en tronc de cône renversé, présente une coloration bleuâtre-violacé, d'abord faible, puis très nette à l'endroit où commence la dilation pour remonter jusqu'au sponge; cette coloration se manifeste également sur la columelle, mais avec moins d'intensité. Ce support est droit ou recourbé suivant les variétés, mais ne présente jamais de cloisons. Les ramifications se composent quelques fois tout simplement de branches secondaires isolées nées de distance en faisant un peu moins qu'un angle droit et terminées assez brusquement par un sporange. Mais, le plus souvent, au lieu d'une seule branche, du même point au-dessous du sporange terminal, naissent de trois à cinq branches secondaires terminées chacune par un sporange et formant un verticille. Ces branches peuvent, à leur tour, former autant de verticilles secondaires.

"La plante est stolonifère, mais les stolons s'obtiennent difficilement. On ne les rencontre que dans les cultures sur crottin de cheval presque sec. Ils se forment sur les bords de la soucoupe en terre poreuse qui contient le substratum. Un long filament donne des crampons radiciformes à son extrémité et se fixe sur les parois du vase; bientôt les filaments fructifères isolés ou réunis par deux ou trois se dressent comme chez l'*Absidia coerulea* sur le sommet de la courbure en un point très voisin des crampons. Mais chaque support porte toujours un verticille de sporanges.

“Les zygospores se rencontrent parfois dans les cultures sur crottin de cheval, dans la partie inférieure du substratum. Ce sont des sphères jaunes, convertes d'une membrane ayant tendance à s'écailler par plaques enformant des lignes irrégulières. Cette zygospore, portée par deux longs suspenseurs lisses, incolores et dépourvus d'appendices, présente souvent un caractère particulier. La membrane des cellules conjugué qui enveloppe le zygospore continue à s'accroître au point de soudure et fait saillie extérieurement pour former une sorte de méridien.”

[Phycomycetæ]

PSEUDOPERONOSPORA Rostowzew n. g. Peronosporaceæ. Flora oder Allgemeine Botanische Zeitung, 92:422,424. 6 Oct. 1903.

“Der falsche Mehлтаupilz, der auf der Gurke (Melone, Kürbis, Wassermelone u. a. Cucurbitaceæ) parasitiert, stellt eine besondere Gattung *Pseudoperonospora*, dar, die die mittlere Stellung im System zwischen den Gattungen *Peronospora* und *Plasmopara* findet. Die Konidienträger sind bei ihr ebenso gebildet wie die der *Peronospora*, aber die Konidien sind nach dem Typus der *Plasmoparakonidien* geformt.”

[Phycomycetæ]

PYRRHOSORUS Juel n. g. Chytridiaceæ. Bihang til Kongliga Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar. Afd. III. No. 14, Band 26:14. 1901.

“Im vegetativen Zustand zuerst ein Plasmodium, das später in freie, elliptische oder spindelförmige, nackte, einkernige Zellen zerfällt. Sori aus grösseren, gerundeten Sporenmutterzellen mit eingemischten sterilen, spindelförmigen Zellen. Sporenmutterzellen nackt, von orangefarbenen Körperchen gesprenkelt, durch drei successive Zellteilungen in nackte Haufen von acht gerundeten Zellen geteilt, welche zu Zoosporen werden. Zoosporen birnförmig, einen orangefarbenen Pigment fleck enthaltend und mit zwei lateral befestigten, nach vorn und hinten gerichteten Cilien.”

[Phycomycetæ.]

RESTICULARIA Dangeard, emend. Fritsch. Ancylistaceæ. Annals of Botany, 17:661. Sept. 1903.

“Mycelium in part endophytic, in part ectophytic. Endophytic mycelium moniliform, with or without transverse septa, occasionally forming chlamydospores; ectophytic mycelium with or without septae, generally strongly branched and forming thin- or thick-walled spores. Other portions of the ectophytic mycelium act as infecting-hyphae. Sporangia formed in the endophytic mycelium, the contents of which are protruded to the outside through the wall of the host and there split up into a small number of zoospores, the latter rather large and uniciliate.”

[Phycomycetæ.]

RHABDIUM Dangeard n. g. Chytridiaceæ. Annales Mycologiques, 1:61, 30 Jan. 1903, also in Comptes Rendus de Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, 136:473. 16 Feb. 1903.

"Le thalle consiste en un filament qui est fixé sur la paroi de l'algue par sa base; celle-ci perfore la membrane et se met en contact avec le protoplasma par une sorte de disque. . . . Le thalle tout entier se transforme en un sporange, le nombre des zoospores est en général de seize La zoospore en liberté réniforme, elle possède un flagellum qui est traîné à l'arrière pendant le mouvement La zoospore se fixe sur la paroi de l'algue et presque aussitôt un prolongement perfore la membrane; la partie restée à l'extérieur s'allonge en un tube qui deviendra le sporange."

[Phycomycetæ]

RHIZOCLOSMATUM Peterson n. g. Chytridiaceæ. Journal de Botanique, 17:216. June—July. 1903.

"Rhizoclosmatium globosum n. gen. et nov. sp.; fig. 1, 2. "Les sporanges adultes ont une grandeur très variable, en moyenne environ 17-20 μ en diam. (souvent ils ont un diamètre 3-4 fois plus grand), sphériques; ils sont pourvus d'une membrane médiocrement épaisse, hyaline, lisse. Le mycélium est uni avec le sporange par une partie subsporangiale (un élargissement de la base du mycélium d'une forme variable. Le mycélium se compose de filaments très minces, fort ramifiés et longs, dont il est difficile d'observer les dernières ramifications; souvent ils périssent de bonne heure. Parfois le mycélium n'est si développé que le nom de *Rhizoclosmatium* l'indique. Les filaments et la partie subsporangiale ont un contenu réfringent et des parois très minces. Les zoospores ont 2-3 μ en diam.; elles sont ovoïdes ou sphériques et sortent une à une par une ouverture circulaire du sporange. Elles ont un flagellum très long traîné à l'arrière et un noyau avec un nucléole très distinct. Elles nagent vite pendant quelques minutes, puis elles deviennent immobiles et germent immédiatement en émettant la partie subsporangiale et le mycélium, tandis que la zoospore elle-même devient le sporange.

"Dans les sporanges jeunes, on voit des gouttes réfringentes, des vacuoles, et souvent des granules d'une couleur rubigineuse. Dans les sporanges adultes, les nucléoles seuls sont colorés. Des spores immobiles (fig. 2), provenant de sporanges transformés, se rencontrent rarement. Elles sont sphériques comme les sporanges et ont une membrane brunâtre très épaisse. Elles contiennent en petit nombre de gros granules réfringents."

[Phycomycetæ]

SIPHONARIA Petersen n. g. Chytridiaceæ. Journal de Botanique, 17:220. June-July 1903.

"Siphonaria variabilis n. gen. et n. sp.; fig. 11-17. Le thalle de cette espèce se compose de deux parties: le sporange et les

rhizoïdes; il n'y a aucun élargissement du mycélium à la base du sporange. Les sporanges adultes ont une forme très variable. Tantôt ils sont à peu près sphériques (fig. 11) avec une papille du côté de la base du mycélium, tantôt piriformes (fig. 13, 14,) quand cette papille devient grande, tantôt hémisphériques (fig. 12) ou réniformes avec une petite papille plus ou moins distincte, ou sans papille, près de la base du mycélium. Les sporanges ont par ex.: $17 \times 16 \mu$; $24 \times 21 \mu$; $20 \times 16 \mu$; $12 \times 11 \mu$ en diam. Ils ont des membranes minces, hyalines, lisses. Les parois des rhizoïdes sont relativement épaisses, en particulier à la base, d'où le mycélium prend un aspect très gros; et comme leur protoplasma est mince, elles ont l'air de tubes vides, d'où le nom de *Siphonaria*. Le mycélium est ramifié, mais beaucoup moins que dans les espèces précédents. Les zoospores sont nombreuses, $1-3 \mu$ en diam., uniciliées (?). Leur sortie du sporange se fait comme chez l'*Asterophlyctis*; quand le sporange demeure fermé, elles se comportent comme chez ce dernier. Elles sortent par la papille, latéralement, ou au bout, ou au côté de celle-ci. La zoospore émet en germant les rhizoïdes et devient elle-même le sporange. Les nucléoles des zoospores ont souvent la même couleur rubiginieuse que les zoospores du *Rhizoclostridium*; dans les sporanges jeunes on trouve ici comme là le pigment dans les nombreux petits granules. Les spores immobiles sont presque sphériques (de la grandeur des sporanges), moins souvent, chez les individus, piriformes, de la forme du sporange; elles sont des sporanges transformés. Leurs parois sont épaisses, lisses, brunâtres. Leur contenu est granuleux, incolore. Elles paraissent toujours réunies avec des rhizoïdes. A la phase d'enkystement on trouve ordinairement deux ou trois individus se fusionnant par leurs rhizoïdes (v. fig. 16, 17). Un ou deux de ces individus ont leurs sporanges peu développés et vides; leur contenu est passé dans les spores immobiles. Probablement nous avons affaire ici à un processus sexuel. Pour résoudre cette question, il faut encore des recherches ultérieures."

IV. ASCOMYCETAE.

[Ascomycetæ]

ACKERMANNIA Patouillard n. g. Gymnoascaceæ. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 18:180. 15 Mai 1902.

"Strome superficiel, en forme de croûte ou de coussinet, peu dense, laineux, de couleur claire, composé de filaments larges, rameux et distants.

"Périthèces complètement entourés par la trame stromatique, astomes, les uns des autres, constitués par des hyphes simplement rapprochées, peu serrées, rameuses, entourant les asques.

"Thèques colorées, volumineuses, ovoïdes, stipitées, naissant sur les branches des hyphes centrales des périthèces, et se disposant en une seule zone radiale.

"Spores?"

"La présence d'un strome entourant les organes ascophores caractérise ce genre, qui se rattache aux Gymnoascés par ses périthèces filamenteux. Il est voisin d'*Onygena* et touche de très près à *Endogone* dont il représente peut-être l'état parfait."

[Ascomycetæ]

ALLESCHERINA Berlese n. g. Sphæriaceæ. Malpighia, 16:300. 1902.

"*Allescherina* Berlese, in litteris.

"Stroma plerumque tenue, cortici adnatum, crustaceum, peridermio tectum, rarius ligno serpens; perithecia sparsa, paulo prominentia, globosa, cortici vel ligno immersa, erecta, in collum incrassatum repente producta; ostiola tumescentia, rotundata, plerumque integra, tandem late pertusa. Asci clavati, longe stipitati, polyspori; sporidia allantoidea, pallide viridilutescentia.

"Ab affini genere *Cryptovalsa* Ces. et De Not. (em.) differt præcipue peritheciis sparsis vel subgregaris, sed nunquam in acervulos valsæformes bene definitos collectis."

[Ascomycetæ]

ARACHYNOMYCES Masee et Salmon n. g. Perisporiaceæ. Annals of Botany, 16:68. March 1902.

"Perithecia globosa simplicia astoma membranacea parenchymatica appendicibus fuscis eumorphis instructa, ascis minutis numerosis globosis, sporis primum conglobatis continuis fuscis.

"A *Pleuroasco*, Mass. et Salm., differt subiculi defectione et appendicibus fuscis, a *Magnusia*, Sacc., ascis globosis et sporis conglobatis."

[Ascomycetæ]

ARENAEA Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Pezizaceæ. Malpighia, 15:211. 1902.

"Ascomata minute stipitata, sursum in lobos varios (3-6) poculiformes divisa, ceraceo-membranacea, atra, setosa, contextu excipuli prosenchymatico. Asci elongati, paraphysati, octospori. Sporidia fusoidooblonga, continua, hyalina. Genus pulchellum, ascomate lobato-fisso, v. si mavis, pluri-cupulato insigne. Diceretur *Pirottaea* multiplex."

[Ascomycetæ]

ASCHERSONIOPSIS P. Hennings n. g. Hypocreaceæ. Hedwigia, 41:7. 5 Mar. 1902.

"Stromata cornea, dura, subglobosa, extus atra, intus pallida. perithecia prima subimmersa, globulosa dein erumpenti-superficialia, discoidea, pallida; hypha conidiophora hyalina, filiformes. Conidia subglobosa, hyalina.

"A. globosa P. Henn. n. sp. . . . Dieses Conidienstadium gehört höchst wahrscheinlich zu einer Hypocrella. Von Ascher-sonia ist dasselbe gänzlich verschieden."

[Ascomycetæ]

ASCOPOLYPORUS A. Möller n. g. Hypocreaceæ. Phycomyceten und Ascomyceten, 300. 1901.

“Stroma knollig oder hufförmig, fleischig oder gallartig, mit steriler Ober- und fertiler Unterseite. Fadensporige Schläuche. Conidien in Ketten oder verklebten Köpfchen?”

[Ascomycetæ]

BAUMIELLA P. Hennings n. g. Amphisphæriaceæ. Baum's Kumene-Sambesi Expedition, 165. 1903.

“Perithecia cæspitosa erumpentia dein superficialia, membranacea, sublævia vel regulosa, minute ostiolata dein collabentia; asci clavati octospori; sporæ oblongæ, hyalinæ, subflavidulæ, dein 3-septatæ.

Von Trematostoma Sacc. durch die häutigen Perithechien, ebenso von Winteria Rehm, sowie von Bertia durch das Vorkommen verschieden.”

[Ascomycetæ]

BIATORELLINA P. Hennings n. g. Patellariaceæ. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 42:(307). Dec. 1903.

“Ascomata superficialia sessilia vel stipitata, obconicopatellata, submarginata, cornea, dura, atra, disco plano. Asci clavati, polyspori, paraphysati. Sporæ bacillaræ, hyalinæ, continuæ. . . . Biatorellæ et Comesiæ affin.”

[Ascomycetæ]

BLASDALEA Sacc. et Syd. n. g. Microthyriaceæ. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:634. 1 Feb. 1902.

“Perithecia sessilia, mycelio hyalino insidentia, dimidiata, orbicularia, disciformia, atra, centro demum subpapillata et poro minuto pertusa, membranacea. Asci oblongo-clavati octospori, paraphysati. Sporidia globosa, continua, colorata. — A *Vizella* differt peritheciis mycelio insidentibus sporidiisque globosis.”

[Ascomycetæ]

BRESADOLELLA v. Höhnelt n. g. Nectriaceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:522. 10 Dec. 1903.

“Peritheciis superficialibus, sessilibus, liberis, globosis, carnosus, ex aureo olivascentibus, pilis rigidis ornatis, ostiolo minuto; paraphysibus parvis; ascis clavatis, octosporis; sporidiis hyalinis, e cellulis binis, oblongis, facile jamque ipso in asco se separantibus formatis.

“Bresadolella aurea n. sp. I. Fungus ascophorus. . . . II. Fungus conidiophorus (*Dendryphium Bresadolellae* n. sp.)

“Die Gattung *Bresadolella* steht der Gattung *Neorehmia* äusserst nahe, und war ich ursprünglich geneigt, den Pilz zu letzterer Gattung zu stellen. Da aber *Neorehmia* in der Regel kein deutliches Ostiolum besitzt und daher als Perisporiaceæ zu betrachten ist, während *Bresadolella* stets eine Perithechienöffnung zeigt, an der ich auch das Austreten der Sporenhälften beobach-

ten konnte, auch das Gehäuse des neuen Pilzes weich, Nectriaceen-artig ist, und sich die beiden Gattungen schon habituell durch die verschiedene Behaarung auffallend unterscheiden, schloss ich mich der Ansicht des Herrn Dr. Rehm an, dass die Aufstellung eines neuen Genus unbedingt gerechtfertigt ist.

Durch die schon im Schlauche in 2 Hälften zerfallenden Sporen erinnert *Bresadolella* an *Hypocrea*, die aber in ein Stroma eingesenkte Perithechien besitzt. Unter den Nectriaceen scheint am nächsten *Lasionectria* (Subgenus von *Nectria*) verwandt, hier zerfallen aber die Sporen nicht in ihre Hälften und die Behaarung ist hellfarbig. Unter den Sphæriaceen erscheint am nächsten verwandt die Gattung *Eriosphacteria*.

“Der als Conidienpilz beschriebene Hyphomycet gehört ohne Zweifel in den Entwicklungskreis der *Bresadolella*, die sich stets nur in den Rasen desselben vorfand, und daher auch mit der Lupe nicht zu sehen war. Derselbe ist kein typisches *Dendryphium* und könnte auch als *Helminthosporium* aufgefasst werden.”

[Ascomycetæ]

BULGARIOPSIS P. Hennings n. g. Bulgariaceæ. Hedwigia, 41:21. 5 Mar. 1902.

“Ascomata gelatinosa, primo clausa clavata, stipitata vel sessilia, dein disciformia, intus glutinosa, subelastica. Asci clavati, paraphysati, 8-spori. Sporæ bacillares, continuæ hyalinæ. Genus inter Ombrophilam, Bulgariam Cordieritemque.”

[Ascomycetæ]

CALOSTILBE Sacc. et Syd. n. g. Hypocreaceæ. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:591. 1 Feb. 1902.

“A *Sphaerostilbe* differt præcique sporidiis coloratis et status conidici arthrosporioidei characteribus.”

[Ascomycetæ]

CAPNODIOPSIS P. Hennings n. g. Capnodiaceæ. Hedwigia, 41:298. 15 Dec. 1902.

“Mycelium fuscum, sparsum. Perithecia subcoriacea, varie globulosa, vertice elongato cornuta, atra, apice rotundato aperta. Asci ovoidei vel subglobosi, tunicati, 8-spori. Sporæ subglobosæ, continuæ, hyalinæ vel dilute fusciculæ.”

[Ascomycetæ]

CERION Massee n. g. Stictæ. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information. Nos. 175-177, p. 159. July-September, 1901.

“*Ascophora* erumpentia, cerata, marginata, sessilia, hymenio plano læte colorato. Asci cylindrici, octospori. Sporæ filiformes, hyalinæ, multiseptatæ. Paraphyses filiformes.

“Allied to the genus *Schizoxylon*, distinguished by the prominent free entire margin and the brightly coloured disc. The spores break up into segments through the septa when mature. Entire substance of the fungus waxy.”

[Ascomycetæ]

CHORIOACTIS Kupfer n. g. Pezizaceæ. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:142. March 1902.

"Chorioactis Geaster. (*Urnula Geaster* Peck, Reg. Rep. 46:39. 1903.) Finally we come to the species which was called by Peck *Urnula Geaster*, and which, since it is not an *Urnula*, I propose to call *Chorioactis*. This is a very large leathery fungus from 4-7 cm. in diameter, narrowed to a stem about 3 cm. long and 1-1.5 thick. The apothecium splits into 4-6 rays, giving the plant an appearance very similar to a *Geaster*, so that Peck's specific name is an appropriate one. Both disc and stem are covered on the outside with a dense tomentum of soft brown hairs. The thickness of the apothecium is a striking characteristic; it sometimes reaches 2.5 m. The outer layer of the apothecium is dark brown, the hymenium and flesh yellowish white; the asci are very large, 670 μ long; the spores are 49-60 μ long by 12-16 μ wide. The *Geaster*-like appearance of this fungus, the tough, leathery texture, the thickness of the disc, and the velvety tomentum which clothes the whole surface make of it an exceptionally characteristic and easily distinguishable genus and species. That it is not an *Urnula* seems to me just as evident from its external appearance as from examination of its tissues. A comparison of internal characters shows, however, that there is no possible relation with *Urnula Craterium*. The tissue is made up wholly of large parenchymatous cells; those of the excipulum averaging 34 μ in diameter, those of the hypothecium 10-14 μ . The relative size of the cross sections of the various forms discussed can be seen from the fact that the sections of *Chorioactis Geaster* are magnified only thirty-five times, while all the others were magnified about two hundred times."

[Ascomycetæ.]

CILIELLA Sacc. et Syd. n. g. Pezizaceæ. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:748. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Ascomata sessilia, orbicularia, subgelatinosa, disco subplano, immarginato, excipulo parenchymatico. Asci ovati, octospori. Sporidia fusiformia, pluriseptata, hyalina, utroque apice 1-ciliata. Paraphyses conglomeratae, epithecium formantes. Jodi ops nulla."

[Ascomycetæ.]

COUTINIA d'Almeida et de Souza da Camara n. g. Sphaeriaceae. Revista Agronomica, 1:392. Dec. 1903.

"*Perithecia carbonacea, plerumque conglomerata, haud stromatica, oestiole pertuso, subtectae; asci octospori, stipitati, paraphysati; sporidia continua, hyalina, plus minus elliptica, districha.*"

"A familia *Dothideacearum* praecipue different stromate nullo."

[Ascomycetæ.]

CRIELLA Saccardo n. n. [ut subg. *Rhytisma*.] Sylloge Fungorum, 16:786. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Sporidia ovoidea, brunnea."

[Ascomycetæ.]

DAVINCELLA (as sub-genus), *see Davincia*.

[Ascomycetæ.]

DAVINCIA Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Pezizaceae. Malpighia, 15:215. 1902.

"Ascomata ceraceo-membranacea, stipitata, v. sessilia (*Davincia*), læticoloria, margine eximie dentato-fimbriata. Asci paraphysati, octo-spori. Sporidia oblonga, 2-pluriseptata, hyalina. Contextus totius fungilli anguste prosenchymaticus, tenacellus. Est *Cyathicula* hyalophragma, et inter Pezizaceas occupabit n. 189. Cfr. Sacc. Tabul. compr. pag. 31."

[Ascomycetæ.]

DELPONTIA Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Stictidaceae. Malpighia, 15:220. 1902.

"Ascomata jugiter immersa, immarginata, disciformia, ceracea læticoloria (omino ut in *Stictide*). Asci elongati paraphysati octospori. Sporidia oblonga, 3-pluriseptato-muriformia, hyalina. — Nonnullis generibus affinis, differt tamen a *Melittosporio* ascomate stictoideo, nec hysteroideo, a *Pleiostrictide* et *Platysticta* ascomate discoideo, læticolori, ascis octosporis, sporidiis minutis etc. Est genus *Stistidi* prorsus parallelum."

[Ascomycetæ.]

DIAGMASCELLA Maire et Saccardo n. g. Phacidiaceae. Bulletin Société botanique de France, 48:ccv. Sept. 1903.

"Apothecia foliicola, diu epidermide tecta, excipulo omnino carentia, paraphysibus filiformibus; asci tetrasporis; ascosporis phaeodidymus, inequaliter septo divisis, mucro obvolutis.—A Didymasco ascosporis phaeodidymis, nec non habitu apothecii paraphysiumque recedit, et certe ad Phacidiaceas accedit."

[Ascomycetæ.]

DIAGYRIUM Sacc. et Syd. n. sub-genus. Agyrium. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:769. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Sporidia 1-septata."

[Ascomycetæ.]

DIDYMASCELLA Maire et Saccardo n. g. Phacidiaceae. Bulletin Société botanique de France, 48:ccv. Sept. 1903.

"Apothecia foliicola, diu epidermide tecta, excipulo omnino carentia, paraphysibus filiformibus; ascis tetrasporis; ascosporis phaeodidymus, inequaliter septo divisis, mucro obvolutis.—A Didymasco ascosporis phaeodidymis, nec non habitu apothecii paraphysiumque recedit, et certe and Phacidiaceas accedit."

[Ascomycetæ.]

DIELSIELLA P. Hennings n. g. Hysteriaceae. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 42:(84). März. 1902.

"Perithecia erumpenti-superficialia carbonaceo-atra, convexo-pulvinata vel scutellata, medio depressa papillata, rima subcirculari dehiscentia. Asci ovoidei vel clavati, 4-8-spori, copiose para-

physati. Sporae ellipsoideae, 1-septatae, atro-fuscae. Tryblidio Lembosiae, Schizocycloni affin.”

[Ascomycetæ.]

DISCOMYCOPSELLA P. Hennings n. g. Leptostromataceae. Hedwigia, 41:146. 5 Aug. 1902.

“Perithecia innato-erumpentia, carbonacea, atra vertice porosorimosa. Conidia conglobata subglobosa vel ovoidea, fusco-brunnea, granulato-verrucosa. Discomycopsi aff.”

[Ascomycetæ.]

EIDAMELLA Matru. et Dassonv. n. g. Gymnoascaceae. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 17:129. 13 May 1901.

“Périthèces buissonneux; péridium formé d’hyphes à paroi épaisse, cutinisée et noire, abandonnement ramifiés, portant de courtes branches latérales à pointe incolore sur laquelle s’insère, dans le jeune âge, un à cinq filaments spirales incolores. Asques nombreux, ovales, courtement pédicelles, renfermant huit ascospores fusiformes, incolores.”

[Ascomycetæ.]

ENTONAEMA A. Möller n. g. Sphæriaceæ (Xylariacæ). Phycomyceten und Ascomyceten, 306. 1901.

“Fruchkörper hohl, weichfleischig, innen gallertig, unregelmässig geformte, oft mehrere cm. grosse Knollen oder Blasen mit verhältnissmässig dünner Wandung darstellend. Perithecien auf der ganzen Oberfläche eingesenkt. Schlauchsporen einzellig, dunkel.”

[Ascomycetæ.]

EOTERFEZIA Atks. n. g. Elaphomycetes. Botanical Gazette, 34:40. July 1902.

“Fruit bodies subglobose, minute, fleshy, with a distinct but very thin, undifferentiated wall, smooth or slightly hairy. Interior of fruit body with sterile avenues radiating from the base and branching until they unite with the wall. Fertile areas lying between containing the asci intermingled with the supporting hyphae. Spores smooth, hyaline, one-celled. Interior not disintegrating into a powdery mass at maturity. At present one species.”

[Ascomycetæ.]

EOTERFEZIACEÆ Atks. n. fam. Elaphomycetes. Botanical Gazette, 34:40. July 1902.

“Fruit bodies with a thin but distinct wall of closely interlaced hyphae. Interior with sterile avenues connected with the wall and separating the fertile areas where the asci are irregularly arranged.”

[Ascomycetæ.]

FLAMINIA Sacc. et Syd. n. g. Stictidaceae. Sylloge Fungorum 16:777. 1 Feb. 1902.

“Ascomata primitus innata, globosa, clausa, dein disco punctoideo-aperto, orbiculari, demum plano. Asci ovoidei, polyspori, parce paraphysati. Sporidia globosa, hyalina, levia. — *Lindauellae* affinis, sed plane differt ascis ovatis polysporis.”

[Ascomycetæ.]

FLEISCHERIA Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Hypocreaceae. *Malpighia*, 15:230. 1902.

"Stroma tuberoso-sphæroideum, biogenum, majusculum, basi applanata sessile, mox sclerotiaceo-corneum, durum. Perithecia omnino immersa, globoso-piriformia, ostiolo papillato vix emergente. Asci tereti-elongati, aparaphysati. Sporidia polysticha, filiformia, hyalina, mox in articulos bacillares utrinque obtusos dilabentia. — Genus insigne, ab *Hypocrella*, *Moelleriella* et *Ascopolyporo* stromate mox indurato, sclerotiaceo-corneo distinguendum."

[Ascomycetæ.]

GLOEOCALYX Massee n. g. Bulgariæ. Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Nos. 175-177, p. 155. July-September, 1901.

"*Ascomata* subgelatinosa, sessilia, cupulata, extus reticulata, glaberrima. *Asci* cylindranei, apice truncati, octospori. *Sporae* 1-seriatæ, hyalinæ, ellipticæ, aseptatæ. *Paraphyses* filiformes.

"Allied to *Bulgariella*, Sacc., from which the present genus differs in having hyaline spores."

[Ascomycetæ.]

GLOMERELLA v. Schrenk & Spaulding n. n. (*Gnomoniopsis* Stoneman.) [Type, *Septoria rufomaculans* (Berk.) 1854.] *Science*, N. S. 17:750-1. 8 May 1903.

[Ascomycetæ.]

GRAPHYLLIUM Clements n. g. Hypodermiaceae. Botanical Survey of Nebraska, 5:6. 30 March 1901.

"*Hysterothecium* innate, then erumpent, linear, simple, membranaceous-plectenchymatous, black; asci ovoid or cylindrical-clavate, 8-spored; spores brown, elliptical to oblong, with transverse and longitudinal septa, but not muriform; paraphyses simple or branched, septate, forming an epithecium."

[Ascomycetæ.]

GUIGNARDIELLA Sacc. et Syd. n. n. [*Vestergrenia* Rehm 1901, nec Sacc. et Syd. subg. 1899.] *Sylloge Fungorum*, 16:465. 1 Feb. 1902.

[Ascomycetæ.]

HASSEA Zahlbruckner n. g. Pyrenidiaceae (Lichenum). *Beihfte zum Botanischen Centralblatt*, 13:150. 1902.

"Thallus crustaceus, uniformis, hyphis medullaribus substrata affixus, rhizinis destitutus, homœomericus, ecorticatus, gonidiis nostocaceis, glomerulosis. Apothecia pyrenocarpica, simplicia, gonidiis hymenialibus nullis, perithecio recto, fulgineo. Paraphyses laxè ramoso-connexæ, parum conspicuæ. Asci 8 spori. *Sporae* bacillares, simplices et hyalinæ. Pycnoconidia ignota."

[Ascomycetæ.]

HENNINGSINIA A. Möller n. g. Sphæriaceæ. Phycomyceten und Ascomyceten, 309. 1901.

"Stromata mit einer urnenartigen Vertiefung, in welcher die lang cylindrischen Perithechien dicht gedrängt stehen. Ueber ihnen liegt eine nicht durchbohrte feste Deckelscheibe, nach deren Verwitterung erst die Sporen frei werden können. Sporen einzellig, dunkel."

[Ascomycetæ.]

HETEROPHLEGMA Clements n. g. Pezizaceæ. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 30:92. Feb. 1903.

"Apothecia superficialia, sessilia, carnosia, hemisphæri-cupulata, fufuraceo-excipulata, magna; epithecium nullum; paraphyses præsentia; hypothecium percrassum, hyalinum, trilaminatum, lamina superiore et inferiore pseudoparenchymaticis, medullari hyphis parallelis intertextisque, tramitiforme; excipulum tenue, filis brevibus tomentosum. Asci octospori, cylindricei, iodo valde cærulescentes. Sporæ continuæ, hyalinæ, ellipticæ. Nomen propter hypothecium laminatum, herteos, dissimilis, plegma, vimineum.

"Est *Plicaria* hypothecio heteromorpha."

[Ascomycetæ.]

HYPODERMOPSIS Earle n. g. Hypodermataceæ. Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden, 2:(345). 25 April 1902.

"Ascoma elongate, black, minute, confluent with the host tissues (as in *Hypoderma*); ascospores elliptic or spindle-shaped, brown, two or more septate.

"This is not to be confounded with *Rhytidhysterium*, although the spore characters are the same. In the latter genus the ascoma is fully erumpent with inrolled lips that expand to discoid when moistened. It should probably be placed in the Cenangiaceæ rather than in the Hypodermataceæ. This family when properly defined forms a natural group in which the elongated ascoma is buried, having its walls more or less completely blended with the host tissue. The structure is comparable to that of *Rhytisma* in the Phacidiaceæ or of *Phyllachora* in the Dothi-deales."

[Ascomycetæ.]

HYPOSCYPHA Bres. n. g. Helotiaceæ. Broteria, Revista de Sci. Nat. Collegio S. Fiel, 2:89. 1903.

"Ascomata ceraceo-carnosula, stipitata, ex urceolato scutellata, textura prosenchymatica, sc. e cellulis cylindaceis, elongatis, extus ex hyphis terminalibus, contextis, prolongato-disjunctis villosa, Asci tereti-fusoidei, 8-spori. Sporæ hyaline, oblongæ vel fusoidæ. Paraphyses filiformes, apice obtusæ plus minusve vel vix incrassatæ.

"A genere *Dasyscypha* differt deficientia pili genuini in ascomate."

[Ascomycetæ.]

LINHARTIA Sacc. et. Syd. n. g. Pezizaceæ. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:744. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Ascomata in mycelio vel bysso tenui sessilia, primitus, globoso-clausa, dein patellaria, disco plano vel convexulo, glabra. Asci clavati, paraphysati, octospori. Sporidia hyalina, 1-septata, ovata.—Est quasi *Trichobelonium* hyalodidymum."

[Ascomycetæ.]

LIZONIELLA P. Henn. n. subg. Lizonia. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 40:(96). Juli, Aug. 1901 (15 Aug. 1901.)

"Die Sporen sind stets hyalin und dadurch besonders von den braunsporigen Arten der Gattung Lizonia Ces. et DeNot. verschieden."

[Ascomycetæ]

MESNIERA Sacc. et Syd. n. g. Sphæriaceæ. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:440. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Perithecia minuta, globosa, rufo-brunnea. Asci fasciculati, cylindranei, paraphysati, 12-16-spori. Sporidia continua, colorata, globosa vel ovato-globosa, verrucosa.—*Anthostomellae* affinis, differt ascis polysporis sporidiisque verrucosis."

[Ascomycetæ]

MIDOTIOPSIS P. Hennings n. g. Dermateaceæ. Hedwigia, 41:17. 5 Mar. 1902.

"Ascomata erumpenti-superficialia, coriacea plus minus stipitata, primo clausa dein subcupulata extus tomentosula. Asci cylindraneo-clavati, 8-spori, paraphysati. Sporæ globosæ, hyalinæ, continuæ."

[Ascomycetæ]

MOELLEROCLOAVUS P. Hennings n. g. Xylariaceæ. Hedwigia, 41:15. 5 Mar. 1902.

"Stroma conidiophorum subcarnosum, elongato-fusiforme, lateraliter, ramosum, ramuli breves apice capitati, capitulum ex hyphis radiantibus fuscidulis compositum. Conidia acrogena ellipsoidea, fuliginea, continua. Stroma ascophorum subcarnosum, atro-corticatum, subclavatum. Perithecia immersa, subglobosa, immatura.

"M. Penicilliopsis P. Henn. n. sp. A. Möll. Phyc. u. Ascom. p. 244. c. fig.

"Die Askenstromata sind von denen einer Xylaria aus der Sect. Xyloglossa kaum verschieden und dürfte die Gattung zweifellos mit Xylaria nahe verwandt, vielleicht die Art gar beschrieben worden sein, was aber vorläufig nicht feststellbar ist."

[Ascomycetæ]

MOELLERODISCUS P. Hennings n. g. Cudoniaceæ. Hedwigia, 41:33. 5 Mar. 1902.

"Ascomata membranaceo-carnosa, subgelatinosa, convexa, longe stipitata, disco levi, margine revoluto. Asci clavati 8-spori,

paraphysati. Sporæ subfusoideæ, hyalinæ, continuæ. *Cudonielliae affinis.*"

[Ascomycetæ]

MORENULA Sacc. et Syd. n. subg. Morenœlla. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:655. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Perithecia molliuscula, subicula carentia paraphysibus instructa."

[Ascomycetæ]

MOUTONIELLA Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Phacidiaceæ. Malphigia, 15:221. 1902.

"Ascomata immersa, disciformia, subceracea, operculo epidermoideo nigricante, facile secedente tecta. Asci elongati, paraphysati (semper?), octospori. Sporidia filiformia, ascum subæquantia, hyalina. Est omnino *Stegia* scolecospora, n. 36 inter Phacidiaceas occupans. Cf. Sacc. *Tab. comp.* p. 33."

[Ascomycetæ]

MYCOCITRUS A. Möller n. g. Hypocreaceæ. Phycomyceten und Ascomyceten, 297. 1901.

"Fruchtkörper festfleischig knollig, ringsum mit halbeingesenkten bis ganz freien Peritheciën besetzt. Peritheciën bisweilen nach Ueberwachsen der älteren in mehrfacher Schicht übereinander. Sporen zweizellig."

[Ascomycetæ]

MYCOMALUS A. Möller n. g. Hypocreaceæ. Phycomyceten und Ascomyceten, 300. 1901.

"Stroma kuglig, knollig, fleischig, mit einer gürtelartig angeordneten scharf begrenzten fertilen Zone, und zwei sterilen Endflächen; die fadenförmigen Sporen zerfallen sehr früh in unzählbare Theilsporen."

[Ascomycetæ]

MYCOSPHERIUM (Johan.) Clements n. n. (Mycosphærella Johan.) Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 30:84. Feb. 1903.

"Pro Mycosphærella Johan., nomine hybrido."

[Ascomycetæ]

MYRIANGIELLA Zimmermann n. g. Myriangiæ. Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten, Zweite Abteilung, 8:183. 10 Feb. 1902.

"Stroma sehr flach scheibenförmig, in dem ganzen centralen Teile in einer Schicht Asci bildend. Asci 8-sporig. Sporen länglich, nur quergeteilt, hyalin."

[Ascomycetæ]

OHLERIELLA Earle n. g. Amphisphæriaceæ. Bulletin of the New York Botanical Garden, 2:(349). 25 April 1902.

"Perithecia as in *Amphisphaeria*, asci large, at first 8-spored, the young spores hyaline and several-celled, at maturity brown

and separating within the ascus at all the septa, the ascus thus becoming many-spored and the spores unicellular.

"This is clearly related to *Ohleria* in which the 4-celled spore divides into two 2-celled parts at maturity, the ascus thus becoming 16-spored, or it may be compared to a *Trematosphaeria* in which the spores fall to pieces in the ascus before maturity."

[Ascomycetæ]

OPHIODICTYON Sacc. et Syd. n. g. Sphæriaceæ. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:555. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Perithecia superficialia, turbinata vel fere clavulato-cylindrica, centraliter papillulata, circa papillulam discum nudum præstantia, ad marginem pilis fasciculatis coronata, carneo-coriacea. Asci clavati, octospori, paraphysati. Sporidia anguste fusoides v. subfiliformia, transverse multiseptata, muriformia, hyalina. — *Actiniopsidi* Starb. inter hyalophragmias affine."

[Ascomycetæ.]

OPHIOGLOEA Clements n. g. Bulgariæ. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 30:86. Feb. 1903.

"Apothecia superficialia, sessilia, gelatinosa, olliformia, extus atro-excipulata, hymenio læticolore; epithecium nullum; hypothecium plectenchymaticum, crassum, hyalinum, iodo cærulescens; excipulum parenchymaticum ad basin præcipue crassum, atro-avellaneum. Asci octospori, lineares, perlongi. Paraphyses simplices, longe clavulatæ, fere hyaline. Sporæ filiformes, parallele congestæ, ætate septulatæ, hyalinæ. Nomen propter formam sporarum textumque apothecii, *ophis*, anguis, *gloia*, gluten.

"A *Holwaya* differt forma cupulæ excipuloque, ab *Agyriopside* excipulo, a *Bactrospora*, *Lahmia* et *Mycobacidia* contextu epithecioque, a *Gorgonicipe* excipulo parenchymatico."

[Ascomycetæ.]

PARODINA Sacc. et Syd. [sub Parodiella aceris Rac. — "Ubi in hac specie et præcedente sporidia sint constanter hyalina, novum genus (*Parodina* Sacc. et Syd.) erit instituendum"]. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:412. 1 Feb. 1902.

[Ascomycetæ.]

PELODISCUS Clements n. g. Pezizaceæ. Botanical Survey of Nebraska, 5:7. 30 March 1901.

"Ascoma minute, superficial, sessile, carnose, cupulate, at length disciform or explanate, pilose without, but not ciliate at the margin; asci cylindrical, 4-8-spored, paraphysate; spores ellipsoid or oblong, hyaline.

"Pelodiscus agrees with *Humaria* and *Scutellinia* in having the ascoma superficial, while in *Sepultaria* and in *Sarcosphaera* it is at first hypogæous. It agrees with *Sepultaria* in being simply tomentose or lanose without, in which it differs from the smooth *Humaria* and the ciliate-tomentose *Scutellinia*."

[Ascomycetæ.]

PELORONECTRIA A. Möller n. g. Hypocreaceæ. Phycomyceten und Ascomyceten, 297. 1901.

"Parallelgattung zu Mycocitrus unter den phragmosporischen Hypocreaceen. Grosses knolliges Stroma, das ringsum mit Peritheciën besetzt ist."

[Ascomycetæ.]

PELTIGEROMYCES A. Möller n. g. Pezizaceæ. Phycomyceten und Ascomyceten, 310. 1901.

"Apothecien knorpelig, dünn, mit grosser mannigfaltig gelappter ausgebreiteter Scheibe. Sporen hyalin einzellig."

PERROTIA Boudier n. g. Discomycètes operculés. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 17:24. 20 Mar. 1901.

"Species minores, sessiles, pilosæ, primo clausæ, dien aut jove pluvio apertæ. Receptaculum sessile, carnosum, extus pilis septatis, coloratis, granulosis vestitum; hymenio thecis clavatis, octosporis, operculatis, ad apicem obtusis, ad basim attenuatis; paraphysibus filiformibus, septatis, intus parcè frangulosis, ad apicem vix crassioribus, non acuminatis; sporis achrois, oblongis, hyalinis, rectis aut leniter curvulis, primo continuis, denique medio uni-septatis."

[Ascomycetæ.]

PHLEBOSCYPHUS Clements n. n. (pro Paxina). Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 30:93. Feb. 1903.

"*Acetabula* Fr. 1823, Fckl. 1869, propter *Acetabulum* L. 1735 concidit. *Phleboscypus* (*phelps*, *phlebos*, vena, *skuphos*, calix, propter venas apothecii) pro *Paxina* O. K., nomine hybrido, præpositum est."

[Ascomycetæ.]

PHYCOASCUS A. Möller n. g. Pezizaceæ. Phycomyceten und Ascomyceten, 309. 1901.

"Hypothallus weit ausgebreitet, aus locker verflochtenen sehr dicken Fäden. Apothecien verstreut auf dem Hypothallus, der in das Hypothecium ohne Grenze übergeht, umberandet, weich. Sporen hyalin einzellig. *Pyronema* verwandt?"

[Ascomycetæ.]

PLEURASCUS Mass. et Salm. n. g. Perisporiaceæ. Annals of Botany, 15:330. June 1901.

"Perithecia subiculo intertexto pannoso distincto vel confluyente insidentia, atra, astoma, membranaceo-carbonacea, fragilia, contextu parenchymatico, appendicibus pruribus hyalinis arcte spiraliter convolutis instructa; ascis globosis minutis numerosissimis mox diffluentibus in hyphis ramosis pleurogenis; sporis minutis fuligineis globosis.

"The present genus appears to be distinct among the Phæosporæ of the Perisporiaceæ in the dense pannose subiculum and the minute globose laterally-borne asci. The asci are pro-

duced in great numbers, and arise in a glomerulate manner on the delicate branched hyphae which fill the perithecium. This latter character suggests affinity with *Cephalotheca*."

[Ascomycetæ.]

POLYAGYRIUM Sacc. et Syd. n. sub-gen. Agyrium. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:769. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Sporidia 2-septata."

[Ascomycetæ.]

PSEUDOHEPPIA Zahlbruckner n. g. Ascolichenes. Annales Mycologici, 1:356. 10 Aug. 1903.

"Thallus squamosus, rhizinis destitutus, hyphis medullaribus substrato affluxus, homœomericus, non gelatinosus, nec corticatus, nec pseudo-parenchymaticus, hyphis thalli dense contextis, gonidiis scytonemeis, cellulis cœruleo-virescentibus, glomeruloso-concatenatis. Apothecia thallo innata, immersa permanentia, parithecio proprio indistincto, hypothallo pallido; sporæ 8-næ, simplices decoloresque. Pycnoconidia ignota.

"A genere *Heppia* differt thallo nullo loco pseudoparenchymatico."

[Ascomycetæ.]

PSILOTHECIUM Clements n. g. Patellariæ. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 30:85. Feb. 1903.

"Apothecia superficialia, sessilia, ceraceo-coriacea, cupulato-hemisphaerica, nuda, nigra, minuta; epithecium nullum vel obsolescens, paraphyses lineares, simplices, hyalinae; hymenium læticolore; hypothecium plectenchymaticum, crassum, pallide fuscum; excipulum carbonaceum, crassum, glabrum vel tuberculatum, brunneo-nigrum, margine libero incurvo. Asci octospori, clavati, iodo non tincti. Sporæ continuæ, hyalinae ellipticae, leves. Nomen propter epithecium obsoletum, *psilos*, nudus, *thecheion*, hymenium. *Patinellae* affinis, sed differt paraphysibus simplicibus, epithecio nullo hymenioque læticolore."

[Ascomycetæ.]

PSOROTHECIELLA Sacc. et Syd. n. g. Pezizaceæ. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:746. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Ascomata patellaria, in mycelio tenuissimo hyalino-sessilia, excipulo subhyalino gonidiis destituto prædita, ceracea. Asci oblongi, 1-spori. Sporidia magna, 2-septata, hyalina. Paraphyses ramosæ. *Psorotheciopsidi* Rehm valde affinis, sed differt sporidiis 2-septatis."

[Ascomycetæ.]

PUTTEMANSIA P. Hennings n. g. Pezizaceæ. Hedwigia, 41:112. 23 June 1902.

"Ascomata caespitose erumpentia, carnosae, subglobosae deinde cupulata colorata, villosa omino vestita; asci clavati, paraphysati, 8-spori; sporae fusoides, 3-septatae, basi rostratae, hyalinae subflavidulae."

[Ascomycetæ.]

PYRENIDIACEAE Zahlbruckner n. fam. Lichenum. Beihefte zum Botanischen Centralblatt, 13:151. 1902.

“Ihrer systematischen Stellung nach gehört das neue Genus [Hasea] in jene Familie der Reihe der pyrenocarpen *Lichenen*, deren Gattungen durch die *Nostocaceen* oder *Ssytonema-Gonidien* ihres Lagers, ferner durch die einfachen und geraden Apothecien charakterisiert sind. Diese Familie umfasst ausser der Gattung *Hasea* noch die Genera *Eolichen* Zuk. *Placothelium* Müll. Arg. mit unberindeten, und *Coriscium* Wainio und *Pyrenidium* Nyl. mit berindetem Lager. Diese Familie, für welche ich den Namen *Pyrenidiaceae* in Vorschlag bringe, ist demnach weiter gefasst als Nylander's Tribus der *Pyrenidei*, welche nur auf die berindete Gattung *Pyrenidium* begründet ist. Eine Gruppierung der berindeten und unberindeten Gattungen zu je einer Familie halte ich nicht für nötig. Ein solcher Vorgang ist gewiss berechtigt bei einer Reihe thallodisch höher entwickelter Flechten, hier erscheint er mir nicht angemessen und zwar hauptsächlich in Anbetracht der thallodischen Verhältnisse der *Collemaceen*. Bei diesen, welche ebenfalls *Nostocaceen* als Algencomponenten besitzen, wechselt die Berindung des Lagers ungemein und es ist schwer, die Gattungen nach diesem Merkmale auseinander zu halten. Das Gesagte beweist die von Nylander creirte Gattung *Collemodium* und Wainio's Sektion *Collemodiopsis* der Gattung *Collema*, welche direkte Unbergänge von *Collema* zur Gattung *Lepetogium* aufweisen. Das anatomische Merkmal der Berindung des Lagers, welches bei anderen Flechtengruppen sich nicht nur vorteilhaft zur Begrenzung der Gattungen, sondern auch zur Charakterisierung der Familien verwenden lässt und mit Recht dazu benutzt wird, versagt bei den *Collemaceen*. Aus diesem Grunde wollte ich auch die kleine, nur wenige Gattungen umschliessende Familie der *Pyrenidiaceen* nicht weiter zergliedern.”

[Ascomycetæ.]

REHMIOMYCES Sacc. et Syd. n. subg. Bertia. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:489. 1 Feb. 1902.

“Rehmiomyces Sacc. et Syd. Perithecia mollia.”

[Ascomycetæ.]

RINIA Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Sphaeriaceae. Malpighia, 15:224. 1902.

“Perithecia biophila, phyllogena, membranacea, nigricantia, fasciis mycelicis, innato-prominulis, repentibus, anastomatico-reticulatis semimmersa, globulosa, ostiolo albido, appdicibus verruciformibus, majusculis, nigris, carbonoreis stellatim cincto, Asci oblongo-fusoidei, paraphysati, octospori. Sporidia ellipsoidea, continua, hyalina. Genus ostiolo maximo stellato praedistinctum, qua nota faciem sumit *Delpinoellae*, etsi fabricâ omnino diversum et nulli nec affine nec parallelum.”

[Ascomycetæ.]

RUHLANDIELLA P. Hennings n. g. Rhizinaceae. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 42:(24). Jan.-Feb. 1903.

"Ascomata superficialia, globosa, laevia, glabra, intus gelatinoso-carnosa, pseudoparenchymatica, hyalina, basi myceliofera. Asci cylindraceo-clavati, octospori, paraphyasti. Sporae globosae, brunneae, reticulato-verrucosae."

[Ascomycetæ.]

SACCHAROMYCOPSIS Schiønning n. g. Saccharomycetes. Comptes-Rendus des Travaux du Laboratoire de Carlsberg, 62: 124. 1903.

"Levures bourgeonnantes et donnant des endospores. La spore est munie de deux membranes et germe par bourgeonnement."

[Ascomycetæ.]

SCYTOPEZIS Clements n. g. Dermateae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 30:87. Feb. 1903.

"Apothecia superficialia, sessilia, ceraceo-coriacea, hemisphaerico-cupulata, atra, pilosa, margine stellatim fisso; ephithecium nullum; paraphyses praesentes; excipulum crassum, nigro-brunneum, pseudoparenchymaticum, pilis longis, atris dense obsitum; hypothecium crassum hyalinum, prosenchymaticum. Asci octospori, cylindracei, inoperculati, iodo tincti. Sporae continuae, hyalinae, ellipticae, leves. Nomen propter texturam apothecii, *skutos*, *corium*, *pezis*, fungus sessilis."

"Est Urnula estipitata, excipulo parenchymatico."

[Ascomycetæ.]

SOLENOPLEA Starback n. g. Xylariaceae. Bihang till Kongl. Handlingar, Stockholm, 27⁹:13. 1901.

"Stroma marginatum, fere totum, peritheciis cylindricis, altissimis plenum. Asci numerosissimi, e parietibus perithecii ubique oriundi. Sporidia continua fuliginea."

[Ascomycetæ.]

SPHAERODOTHIS Saac. et Syd. n. subg. Auerswaldia. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:625. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Sporidia globosa."

[Ascomycetæ.]

SPHAEROSTILBE Tulasne emend. A. Möller. Xylariaceae. Phycomyceten und Ascomyceten, 296. 1901.

"Die Gattungsdiagnose auf Seite 99-100 Band III der Carpologie ist dahin zu erweitern, dass die Perthecien, welche dort als 'nuda' bezeichnet sind, auch fein behaart, und die Ascen, welche 'quasi sessiles' genannt sind, auch lang gestielt sein können. Endlich müsste man zu dem Charakter 'sporae pallide' noch 'aut olivascentes' hinzusetzen."

[Ascomycetæ.]

SPHAEROSTILBELLA P. Hennings n. subg. Sphaerostilbe. Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher, 30:41. 12 Mar. 1901.

"Es wurden nur unseptierte Sporen beobachtet und gründet sich hierauf das Sub-genus *Spaerostilbella*."

[Ascomycetæ.]

SPIROGRAPHA Zahlbruckner n. g. Ascholichenes. Die Natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien, Lichenes (Flechten) I. Teil, 1. Abt.:96. 1903.

"Lager wie bei *Opegrapha*, Apothezien wie bei *Opegrapha* sect. *Euopegrapha*, die Schläuche jedoch vielsporig und die Sporen farblos, 2 zellig, nadelförmig, spiralig in einander gewunden."

[Ascomycetæ.]

SPOROCOTOMORPHA Almeida et S. Cam. n. g. Sphaeriaceae. Revista Argonomica, 1:90. March 1903.

"Uerithecia sparsa, simplicia, subsuperficialia, glabra; contextu molliusculo hyalino; sporidia muco destituta, hyalina, tri-septata, ad septum medianum valde constricta, subfusoida."

[Ascomycetæ.]

SPUMATORIA Mass. et Salm. n. g. Sphæriceæ. Annals of Botany, 15:350. June 1901.

"Perithecia subglobosa, semi-immersa, demum superficialia, membranacea, in rostrum longum cylindraceum apice fimbriatum plus minus dilatatum attenuata, ascis tenuibus, evanescentibus, octosporis, sporis, didymis, hyalinis, demum in spuma mucilaginosa ex ore rostri ejectis; paraphysibus indistinctis."

[Ascomycetæ.]

SQUAMOTUBERA P. Hennings n. g. Xylariaceæ. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 42:(308). Dec. 1903.

"Stromata subterranea?, tuberiformia, rotundata-depressa, intus subcarnosa pallida, extus membranas, subpapyraceas, squamosas vestita. Hyphæ fertiles, septatæ, ramosæ; conidia catenulata, subglobosa vel ovoidea, hyalina. Perithecia stromate atro ubique immersa, ostiolis subhemisphæricis, punctiformibus, atris. Asci octospori, cylindracei. Sporæ oblonge fusoidæ, fuscæ. Penzigia et Engleromycete affinis."

[Ascomycetæ.]

STARBÆCKIELLA Sacc. et Syd. n. subg. Clypeospæria. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:519. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Perithecia majuscula; sporidia muco tenui obvoluta."

[Ascomycetæ.]

STILBOHYPOXYLON P. Hennings n. g. Xylariaceæ. Hedwigia, 41:16. 5 Mar. 1902.

"Stroma subcarbonaceum, atrum, hypoxyloideum, subglobosum. Perithecia pauca, immersa, membranacea, pallida. Asci cylindracei immaturi. Stroma conidioferum liberum vel stromate ascofero insertum, subulatum apice mucoso-capitatum. Conidia acrogena, subglobosa, fuscidula."

[Ascomycetæ.]

TAPHRIDIUM Lagerheim et Juel n. g. Protomycetaceæ. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 17:271. 15 Dec. 1901.

"*Taphridium* Lagerheim et Juel est un genre nouveau que nous créons en lui attribuant deux espèces: *Taphrina umbelliferarum* Lagerheim et *Taphridium algeriense* Juel. Elles n'appartiennent pas à la famille des Exoascacées, mais à celle des Protomycétacées; elles sont, en effet, très voisines des *Protomyces* dont elles se distinguent pourtant par leur port qui est celui d'un *Exoascus*. Nous comptons publier à bref délai nos recherches sur le développement et la structure de ces espèces."

"*Taphridium* Lagerh. & Juel n. gen.

"Hyphæ fertiles sub epidermide foliorum superiore repentes, stratum sporangiorum demum fere continuum, *Taphrinæ* instar, formantes. Sporangia globosa vel breviter ellipsoidea, membrana plus minusve incrassata, non tamen indurata instructa, non hibernanti, sporas numerisissimas ovoideas satim ejicientia." Bihang till kongl. Svenska Vetenskaps-akademiens Handlingar, 27:Pt. 3, No. 16. p. 7. 1902.

[Ascomycetæ.]

TICHOSPORIUM (Sacc.) Clements n. n. ["est *Teichosporella* Sacc., sectio *Teichosporæ* (*Strickeriæ*)."] *Teichosporella* verbum hydridum est, itaque ad *Tichosporium* corrigenda. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 30:83. Feb. 1903.

"*Perithecia* sparsa vel gregaria, superficialia vel basi immersa, sphaeroidea vel ovata, ostiolo papillari vel inconspicuo, coriacea vel carbonacea, atra, glabra. Asci cylindranei vel clavati, typice 8-spori. Sporidia elliptica vel oblongata, murali-divisa, hyalina. Paraphyses graciles aut parum notabiles."

[Ascomycetæ.]

TRACHYXYLARIA A. Möller n. g. Sphæriaceæ. Phycomyceten und Ascomyceten, 308. 1901.

"Wie *Xylaria* aber mit zweizelligen Sporen."

[Ascomycetæ.]

TRIDENS Massee n. g. Phacidiaceæ. Journal of the Linnean Society, 35:113. 15 July 1901.

"Ascomata immersa, disciformia, immarginata, excipula atro epidermidi concreto et cum illo in lacinia acutas e centro fissa. Asci clavati, octospori; sporæ hyalinæ, oblongæ, muriformes; paraphyses filiformes, clavulatæ.

"Est *Phacidium dictyosporum*."

[Ascomycetæ.]

VESTERGRENIA H. Rehm n. g. Sphæriceæ. Hedwigia, 40:100. 20 April 1901.

"*Perithecia* sessilia, globosa, glabra, haud papillata, poro minutissimo pertusa, membranacea, atra, basi hyphis fuscis conjuncta. Asci ovaes, crasse tunicati, longe tenerime stipitati, 8-

spori. Sporidia elliptica, 1-cellularia, hyalina, 3-sticha. Paraphyses nullæ.

"(Von Coleroa durch 1 zellige Sporen und glattes Gehäuse, sowie durch ganz anders geformte Schläuche, von Trichosphæria durch häutige glatte Perithechien völlig verschieden. Wurde zu Ehren des trefflichen schwedischen Pilzforschers Vestergren benannt. Scortechinia Sacc. ist nahe verwandt, besitzt aber ein 'subiculum ubique spinulis acute dentatis exasperatum.' Pilgeriella Hennings [Hedwegia XXXIX. p. 137] hat krustiges Mycel, perithecia papillato-ostiolata, asci clavati.)" [Sec. Sacc. et Syd. a synonym of Guignardiiella q. v.]

[Ascomycetæ.]

XYLOCERAS Annie L. Smith n. g. Pyrenomycetes. Journal of the Linnean Society, London, 35:16. 1 April 1901.

"Stroma erectum, atrum, intus ex hyphis laxis compositum, cellulis corticis et peritheciis parvulus confertis; peritheciis ostiolatis, superficialibus, confertis; ascis 8-sporis, stipitatis; sporis irregulariter bi-seriatis, 1-septatis, brunneis."

[Ascomycetæ.]

XYLOCREA A. Möllig n. g. Sphæriceæ (Xylarieæ). Phycomyeten und Ascomyceten, 307. 1901.

"Fruchtkörper knollenförmig, fleischig, voll, mit einer auf die Unterseite beschränkten, deutlich begrenzten Perithechien tragenden Hymenialfläche. Sporen einzellig, dunkel."

ZIMMERMANNIELLA P. Hennings n. g. Dothidiaceæ. Hedwigia, 41:142. 23 June 1902.

"Stromata folliicola, innato-superficialia, subglobosa, subcornea, verrucoso-rugosa, atra. Perithecia immersa subglobosa vix ostiolata. Asci subfusoidei paraphysati, 3-spori. Sporæ monostichæ, oblongæ continuæ, hyalinæ. *Kullhemiae* Karst. aff."

V. LABOULBENIINEAE.

[Laboulbeniineæ]

ACALLOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 38:23. June 1902.

"Receptacle consisting of two superposed cells, the lower sometimes apparently obliterated or indistinguishable from the foot, the upper bearing a single perithecium and an antheridial appendage. Appendage consisting of six superposed cells, the basal cell closely associated with the receptacle and the stalk-cell of the perithecium; the terminal-cell bearing a spine-like process and becoming converted into a simple antheridium, the subterminal-cell cutting off a cell laterally which becomes an antheridium, the remaining cells sterile. Perithecium stalked, normal in structure.

"A genus of very simple structure, closely allied to *Acompsomyces*, from which it differs chiefly from the character of its antheridial appendage."

[*Laboulbeniineæ*]

ACOMPSOMYCES Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ*. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:37. June 1901.

Receptacles two-celled, bearing an antheridial branch terminally and a single perithecium laterally. Antheridium consisting of several superposed cells from which single simple antheridia are borne directly. The perithecium borne on a stalk, the lumen of which becomes continuous with that of the ascigerous cavity."

[*Laboulbeniineæ*.]

CAINOMYCES, *See Kainomyces*.

[*Laboulbeniineæ*]

CERAIOMYCES Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ*. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 36:410. March 1901.

"Structure of the perithecium as in *Lauboulbenia*, its stalk-cell united to the free base of the free stalk-cell of the appendage, which bears a well differentiated basal cell terminally, from the end of which are borne antheridial branches, the successive cells of which produce terminally either successive secondary branchlets or antheridia or both, much as in *Laboulbenia*. Receptacle two-celled."

[*Laboulbeniineæ*]

COREOMYCES Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ*. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 38:56. June 1902.

"Mature individual consisting of a single series of superposed cells terminated by a single perithecium. Receptacle attached by a more or less rhizoid-like root and consisting of three superposed cells, the upper of which becomes divided distally by successive transverse septa; these divisions resulting in a series of superposed cells, from each of which arises, on one side, a single branched appendage; the members of the series thus resulting being superposed in a single vertical row. Perithecium consisting of an undifferentiated stalk-cell immediately above the appendiculate cells, which is followed directly by the ascigerous cavity, the septa which separate the basal and wall-cells being obliterated in mature individuals.

"The antheridia of this anomalous genus have not been definitely distinguished, but appear to be similar to those of *Ceratomyces*, to which it otherwise does not appear to be related. The development of the perithecium, in so far as it is shown by the material available, seems distinctly unlike that of any other genus."

(*To be Continued.*)

JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY

A Periodical Devoted to North American Mycology. Issued Bi-monthly; January, March, May, July, September and November Price, \$2.00 per Year. To Foreign Subscribers \$2.25. Edited and Published by W. A. KELLERMAN, PH. D., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

NOTES.

Mycologists will, it is hoped, find the compilation of New Genera of Fungi very useful — even this first installment which represents the list for the period of three years since 1900. It is intended by the compilers to furnish Supplements from time to time; presently these exact reprints of the author's diagnoses will doubtless be found convenient for workers.

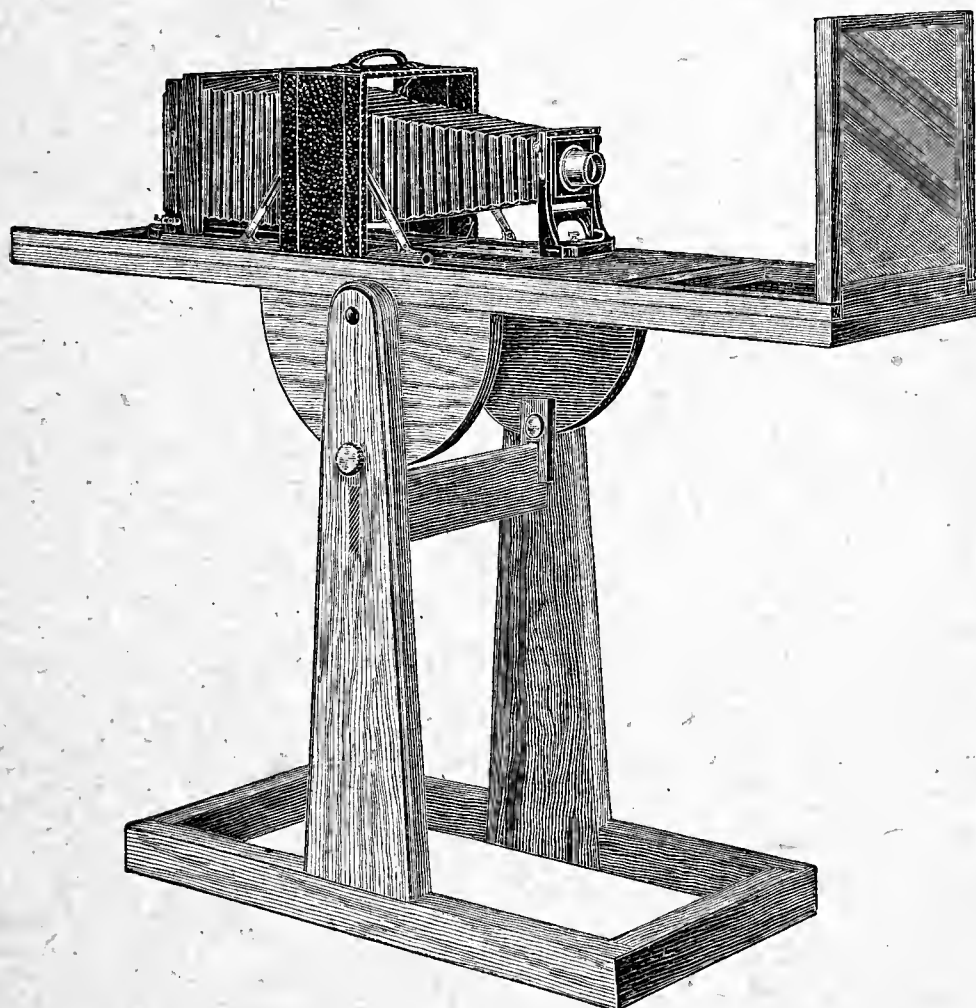
Attention may be called to the *Separate* or Reprint of the New Genera of Fungi, *printed on alternate pages*. The blank page can be used to insert notes, or for a time to receive other reprinted descriptions in their proper order. But the main *purpose* of this arrangement is to allow cutting up for pasting on library cards. The card system in general is indispensable on the part of the working mycologist. The expense of reprinting requires in this case that the price of the *Separate* be fixed at 75 cents.

The concluding portion of the first installment of New Genera will appear in the September JOURNAL.

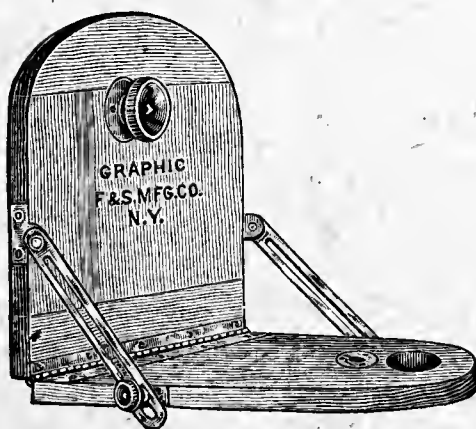
Comments by mycologists are invited relative to the various points made by Saccardo in his timely and excellent *De Diagnostica et Nomenclatura Mycologica*, the translation of which was published in the last number of the JOURNAL. Here I will suggest the infeasibility — I may add the non-necessity — of using the character, " \sphericalangle ," in giving dimensions in length and breadth of microscopic organs. In the first place, "spores $6 \times 5 \mu$ " could scarcely be misinterpreted even by the beginner — and it is to be doubted whether the assertion is justified, namely, that this character between the two numbers is "made use of by mathematicians in another sense." It certainly is as plain as its synonym, or translation in English, *i. e.*, "by," and readily understood without explanation — scarcely the case if the new character is used. In the second place, printing offices do not possess the aforesaid character — the engraver being visited to secure the same for use last month, this justifying and emphasizing the contention I am making.

The next number of the JOURNAL will not post-date nor antedate its appearance, but be received by the subscribers the latter part of September.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

BENJAMIN MATLACK EVERHART—Obituary.....	225
MORGAN—Pyrenomycetes Scarcely Known in North America ..	226
HOLWAY—Notes on Uredineæ, III.....	228
FAIRMAN—Some New Fungi from Western New York.....	229
ELLIS AND KELLERMAN—A New Phyllachora from Mexico.	231
KELLERMAN AND RICKER—New Genera Published Since 1900.....	232
KELLERMAN—Index to North American Mycology.....	251
KELLERMAN—Notes from Mycological Literature. XII.....	283
EDITOR'S NOTES.....	288

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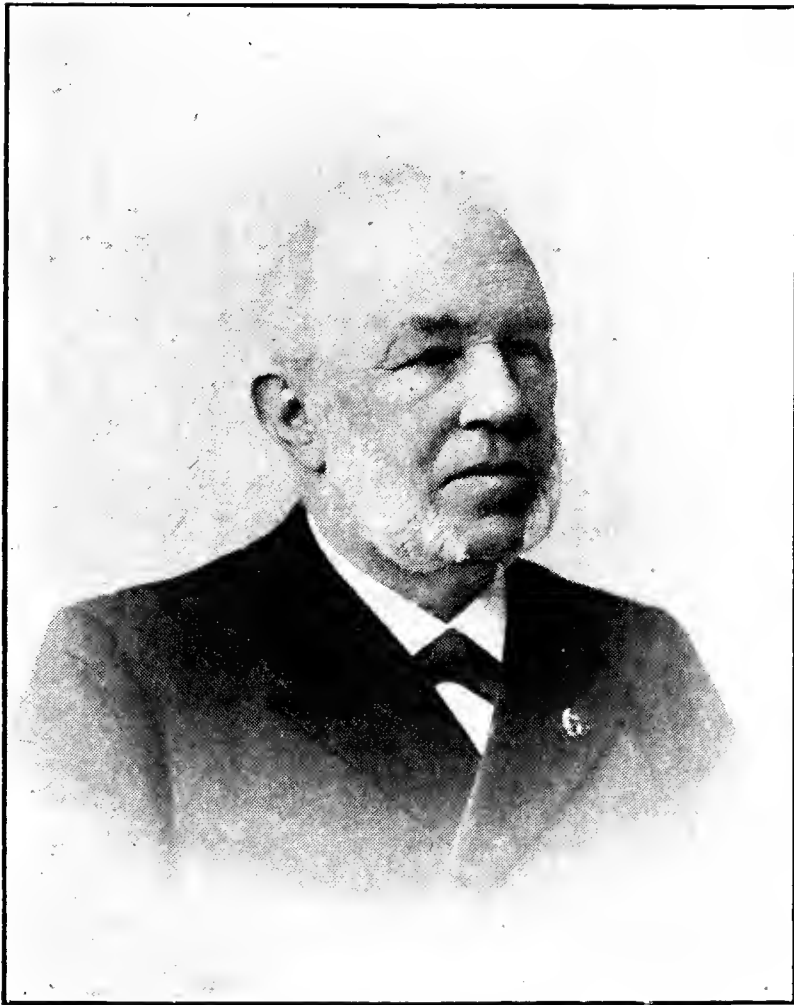
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VOLUME 10 — SEPTEMBER 1904

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BENJAMIN MATLACK EVERHART — Obituary.....	225
MORGAN — Pyrenomycetes Scarcely Known in North America ..	226
HOLWAY — Notes on Uredineæ, III.....	228
FAIRMAN — Some New Fungi from Western New York.....	229
ELLIS AND KELLERMAN — A New Phyllachora from Mexico.....	231
KELLERMAN AND RICKER — New Genera Published Since 1900.....	232
KELLERMAN — Index to North American Mycology.....	251
KELLERMAN — Notes from Mycological Literature. XII.....	283
EDITOR'S NOTES.....	288

BENJAMIN MATLACK EVERHART.

We regret to announce the death of B. M. Everhart, one of the former editors of the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, which occurred at his home in West Chester, Pa., Sept. 22, 1904.

He was born March 24th, 1818; was educated in the local schools and West Chester Academy. He early assisted his father in mercantile business and later was the successor in the same — amassing a comfortable fortune. He was interested in the various natural sciences, and formed collections in Botany, Ornithology, Entomology, etc. Botany was his favorite study, but in this he had no special instruction. He had as his companions in this avocation, Dr. Darlington, Ezra Michener, David Townsend, Addison May and Wm. H. Haines, Esq.

The scores and hundreds of “Ell. & Ev.” or “E. & E.” new species of fungi indicate his interest in Mycology and his co-operation with Mr. J. B. Ellis in developing this branch of Systematic Botany in North America. His name is found on the title page, with that of Mr. Ellis and the present editor, of the *first four volumes* of the JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY.

The genus and the several species commemorative of his name are as follows:

EVERHARTIA Saccardo et Ellis.	<i>Sorosporium Everhartii</i> Ell. & Gal.
<i>Everhartia hymenuloides</i> Sacc. et Ell.	<i>Dothiorella Everhartii</i> Sacc. & Syd.
<i>Melanconis Everhartii</i> Ell.	<i>Gloeosporium Everhartii</i> Sacc. & Syd.
<i>Myriococcum Everhartii</i> Ell. & Sac.	<i>Myxosporium Everhartii</i> Sacc. & Syd.
<i>Ophionectria Everhartii</i> Ell. & Gal.	<i>Phyllosticta Everhartii</i> Sacc. & Syd.
<i>Mucronoporus Everhartii</i> Ell. & Gal.	<i>Physalospora Everhartii</i> Sacc. & Syd.
<i>Pestalozzia Everhartii</i> Sacc. & Syd.	<i>Septoria Everhartii</i> Sacc. & Syd.

PYRENOMYCETES SCARCELY KNOWN IN NORTH AMERICA.

A. P. MORGAN.

CHAETOMIUM ROSTRATUM Speg.

Saccardo, Sylloge XVI, 429.

On dung of Rabbit (*Lepus*). Preston, O. 1902.

TEICHOSPORA PATELLARIOIDES Sacc.

Saccardo, Sylloge II, 300.

On old wood of *Ulmus*, Preston, O. Dec. 1903. Perithecia 0.25-0.30 mm. Asci 90-100 x 12-15 mic. Spores 5-7-septate and muriform, 18-20 x 8-10 mic.

BERTIA FRUCTICOLA P. Henn.

Saccardo, Sylloge XI, 305.

Growing on old nut of *Juglans nigra*, Preston, O. Oct. 1903. Perithecia 0.5-0.6 mm. in diameter. Asci cylindric, with a short stalk, 130-140 x 11-13 mic.; spores fusiform, 1-septate, strongly constricted at the septum, hyaline, each cell 2-guttulate, 20-30 x 5-7 mic.

CUCURBITARIA DELITESCENS Sacc.

Saccardo, Sylloge II, 311.

On corticate branches of *Persica vulgaris*, Preston, O. March 1904. Asci well matured, 140-150 x 15-20 mic.; spores oblong-obovoid, 5-7-septate and muriform, constricted at the middle septum.

EUTYPELLA MICROSPERMA Kalch & Malbr.

Saccardo, Sylloge XI, 275.

On dead branches of *Prunus americana*, Preston, O. March 1904. The spores 5-6 x 1 mic., smaller than in *Eu. prunastri* Pers.

OHLERIA ULMI H. Fab.

Saccardo, Sylloge II, 97.

On *Ulmus americana*, Preston, O. April 1904. Perithecia semi-immersed, a thin white byssus overspreading the wood; in exposed places the byssus soon disappears. Spores fusiform, 20-24 x 4-5 mic.

ZIGNOELLA EBULI Malbr. & Brun.

Saccardo, Sylloge IX, 861.

Growing on *Sambucus canadensis*. Berlese says it is *Lophiostoma praemorsum* Lasch. Superficially it looks like a *Lophiostoma*, but the perithecium opens by a pore every time. The old genus *Lophiostoma* does not work well as a distinct family.

LASIOSPHAERIA ULIGINOSA (Fries).

Starbäck, Bot. Not. 1893.

(*Lasiosphaeria hirsuta* (Fries) var. *terrestris* Sacc.)

Saccardo, Sylloge II, 191.

I occasionally find this species growing on smooth sandy soil along a stream. The perithecia are gregarious; there is no subiculum, but each perithecium is attached to the soil by hyphae radiating from the base. Asci 140-160 x 18-20 mic.; spores, cylindric, curved, continuous, hyaline, 50-60 x 5-7 mic.

RHYNCHOSTOMA AMERICANUM (E. & E.)

(*Rhynchostoma cornigerum* Karst. var. *americana* E. & E.)

N. A. Pyrenomycetes, p. 196.

The first specimens sent to Ellis were old and broken; specimens found since enable me to furnish the following diagnosis. It will be seen that the species is nearer to *Rhynchostoma exasperans* Karsten than to *Rhynchostoma cornigerum*.

Perithecia large, globose-ovoid, black, superficial, closely crowded together and sometimes connate, seated on a thin, brown subiculum of densely interwoven hyphae; the thick conic rostra usually shorter, scarcely longer than the diameter of the perithecia. Asci cylindric, 8-sporous, paraphysate, 90-120 x 5-6 mic. with the slender stalk; spores elliptic-oblong, inaequilateral, brown, uniseptate, 10-12 x 4-5 mic.

ERIOSPHAERIA INAEQUALIS Grove.

Saccardo, Sylloge IX, 697. (Add. 1886.)

The peculiarity of this species is that the two cells of the spore separate at maturity as in species of *Hypocrea*. I do not consider the accompanying *Hyphomyces* to be *Gonytrichum caesium*, though it is something not far away. This species is certainly very closely related to *Sphaeria pulchriseta* Peck and two or three other forms. The way the species of the simple *Sphaerias* having septate spores are assembled into genera in the Sylloge is an extremely artificial construction.

HYPOXYLON ARGILLACEUM (Pers.)

This species seems to be rare in North America, at least the species as described by Nitschke. I find it on the bark of *Fraxinus americana*. My note upon the fruit differs somewhat from Nitschke's description; it is as follows: Asci cylindric, with a long slender pedicel, paraphysate, 8-sporous, the spores obliquely uniseriate, the sporiferous part 100-125 x 10-12 mic.; the spores simple, elliptic-oblong, inaequilateral, brown, 17-20 x 9-10 mic.

NOTES ON UREDINEAE, III.

E. W. D. HOLWAY.

PUCCINIA ATRO-FUSCA (Dudley & Thompson) Holway n. n. This species was described in this Journal (10:55. March 1904) as *Uromyces atro-fuscus*, and though I have been unable to examine the type specimens I have the same plant on *Carex douglasii* collected by J. S. Colton near Ellensburg, Yakima region, Wash., Aug. 25, 1902. It is a very interesting rust. The supposed teleutospores are typical amphispores, closely resembling those of *Puccinia vexans*. The teleutospores in my specimens are few, intermixed with the amphispores, oblong, the two cells rounded, nearly equal in size, dark brown, smooth, apex rounded, only a little thickened, slightly constricted, 36-40 x 16-22 μ , pedicel hyaline, about the length of the spore.

I find no uredospores, and believe that those described are not uredospores. Their description of the II reads: "Spores scattered among the teleutospores, not abundant, elliptical, 16-17.5 x 26-26 μ , rather thick-walled, echinulate, germ-pores conspicuous, equatorial."

This applies exactly to the amphispores, which are frequently found of this shape and size. An examination of them in lactic acid shows that all the amphispores possess two equatorial germ-pores. Their description mentions a I stage which is evidently an error and was no doubt intended to describe the sori of their supposed II and III stages. Further collections will no doubt enable illustrations and fuller descriptions to be made.

SOME NEW FUNGI FROM WESTERN NEW YORK.

CHARLES E. FAIRMAN.

SPHÆROPSIS THALICTRI Ellis & Fairman n. sp.—Perithecia scattered, covered (permanently ?) by the epidermis which is black and shining over them, minute, $\frac{1}{3}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. Sporules oblong-elliptical, $24 \times 10\mu$.

On dead stems of *Thalictrum* sp. Yates, Orleans County, N. Y., Sept. 1900.

BOTRYODIPLODIA AMALANCHIERIS Ellis & Fairman n. sp.—Stroma cortical, round or oblong, sometimes confluent. Perithecia small, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. or less. Ostiola erumpent. Sporules elliptical, brown, uniseptate, constricted at the septum, 18×10 – 12μ .

On dead twigs of *Amelanchier*, Lyndonville, N. Y., 1904.

KARSCHIA CRASSA Fairman n. sp.—Cups sparse, sessile, black, minute (not over $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in diameter), applanate with a thick, upturned, concolorous rim; asci cylindrical or clavate-cylindrical, $33 \times 13\mu$; paraphyses slender, broader but not septate at the apex; sporidia irregularly biserial, brown, uniseptate, not constricted at the septum, with an oil drop in each half, walls thick, $10 \times 7\mu$.

On decaying wood in the woods, Lyndonville, N. Y., July, 1904.

Differs from *K. lignyota* in its thicker sporidia and shorter asci and from *K. patinelloides* in not having the paraphyses septate-capitate, as well as in being broader and having shorter asci.

PYRENOPEZIZA CEPHALANTHI Fairman n. sp.—Cups, scattered, small, sessile, black outside, disc white at first, growing yellowish then black with age, margin occasionally white; asci clavate-cylindrical, 60×6 – 7μ ; sporidia hyaline, cylindrical or oblong-fusoid, 10 – 13×2 – 3μ , and having from two to four nuclei; paraphyses filiform.

On dead limbs of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, lying in ditches, Ridgeway, N. Y., Aug., 1904.

LASIOSPHÆRIA OVINA (Pers.) Fuckel, var. *AURELIANA* Fairman n. var.

Sphæria ovina, Pers., 1801. Peck, 22d Rep. N. Y. State Museum, page 99. *Leptosphæria*, N. A. Pyrenomycetes, E. & E., p. 150. *Leptospora*, Feltgen, no. 991.

Perithecia scattered or gregarious, but not crowded, large, ovate-globose, clothed mostly at the base with long brown, bristle like, septate hairs which are 6μ in diameter, simple, or branched, straight or flexuous at the tips, covered with a persistent grayish

white tomentum, all except the protruding papilliform ostiola, which are bare. Inner substance of the perithecia, when crushed upon the slide, flavovirescent: asci straight or curved, oblong sub-fusoid or arcuate, with an occasional shining oil drop in the hyaline, rounded apex, $100 \times 12\mu$; sporidia imperfectly biseriate or fasciculate, abruptly bent at the lower fourth, at times straighter and flexuous in the middle, continuous, hyaline, $40 \times 5\mu$.

The sporidia are at times furnished with a short (about 6μ) acute hyaline tip, at one end or both ends, which appendage may also be absent or indistinct. The appendages are mostly seen in young sporidia and may become absorbed with age. There are small oblong conidia and larger, ($40 \times 6\mu$) multiseptate fusiform spores, found on the basal threads. The paraphyses are indistinct.

On the surface of wood (*Tilia Americana*, "basswood"?) under moist bark. Lyndonville, N. Y., October, 1900. This is no. 302 in an unpublished paper, Fairman, *Pyrenomycetæ* of Orleans County, N. Y. from which this description is extracted, in advance.

Lasiosphæria sulphurella Sacc. is seated on a sulphur colored subiculum and the appendages of the sporidia are $25-30\mu$ long. *Lasiosphæria viridicoma* (C. & P.) is clothed with a dense greenish tomentum and *Lasiosphæria mutabilis* has a yellowish-green tomentum which finally turns brown.

The flavo-virescent color of the crushed perithecia and the occasional appendages of the sporidia render our species different from the type of *L. ovina* (Pers.) At first we considered it a new species (*Lasiosphæria aureliana* Fairman) but Mr. J. B. Ellis, the veteran American pyrenomycetologist, to whom specimens were submitted, thought that the color of the crushed perithecia did not entitle it to specific rank. It is to be noted, however, that in *Eutypa flavo-virescens* (Hoff.) Tul. and *Lecanidion indigoticum* (C. & P.) Sacc., as well as in *Gibberella pulcaris* (Fr.), the interior color of the fungus is a diagnostic feature. *Hypoxylon Sassafras* has also a dirty or rusty yellow stroma which is characteristic. And Mr. Ellis has recently named a species of *Diatrypella* after the yellow stroma, viz., *Diatrypella xanthostroma* E. & E., in the *Journal of Mycology*, Dec., 1903, page 225, and says (loc cit.) "this comes near *D. Frostii* Pk. but the sporidia are longer and the yellow color of the stroma inside is different."

Some day, therefore, our variety may be raised to the rank of a species.

LOPHIOSTOMA CEPHALANTHI Fairman n. sp.—Perithecia immersed in the wood, forming sub-hemispherical mammilloid elevations of the surface, through the center of which the compressed ostiola protrude: asci clavate-cylindrical, tapering into

a long filiform extremity, $100-130 \times 10\mu$; sporidia oblong-fusoid, straight or curved, 5-7-septate, each cell having a nucleus in young sporidia, narrowed at the ends, very slightly constricted at the septa, brown, $27-30 \times 6-7\mu$; paraphyses filiform, nucleolate.

On decorticated area of branch of *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, Ridgeway, N. Y., Aug., 1904.

The sporidia are for the most part arranged as follows: at the top of the ascus one sporidium, then follow four sporidia irregularly biseriate, and lastly three uniseriate sporidia. Comes near to *Lophiostoma macrostomoides* DeN.

HELOTIUM VITELLINUM Rehm, var. PALLIDO-STRIATUM Fairman n. var.—Cups about 1 mm. wide, pale straw color outside, the external surface of the disc marked in older specimens with one or two fine circumferential concolorous striae (hardly large enough to make the appearance zonate): stipe pale straw color, 2-3 mm. high, dark at the base, at the disc sometimes ribbed, disc orange red, not dentate: asci clavate cylindrical, $80 \times 10\mu$; sporidia hyaline, oblong cuneiform (rounded at one end, pointed at the other) $17-20 \times 3\mu$; paraphyses filiform.

On fallen petioles in the woods, Ridgeway, N. Y., August, 1904.

Externally paler than the description of Rehm's species which is called vitelline, but the disc is the same in color and the asci and sporidia agree exactly, therefore I call it a variety.

8

A NEW PHYLLACHORA FROM MEXICO.

J. B. ELLIS AND W. A. KELLERMAN.

During the summer plants of *Adolphia infesta* attacked by a fungus were sent for our examination by Mr. A. L. Herrera, City of Mexico. It was at once evident that the parasite was not a Rust by which designation it seems to have been known in that country. It proved to be a species of *Phyllachora*, apparently not hitherto recognized and a technical description (with illustrations) is given below.

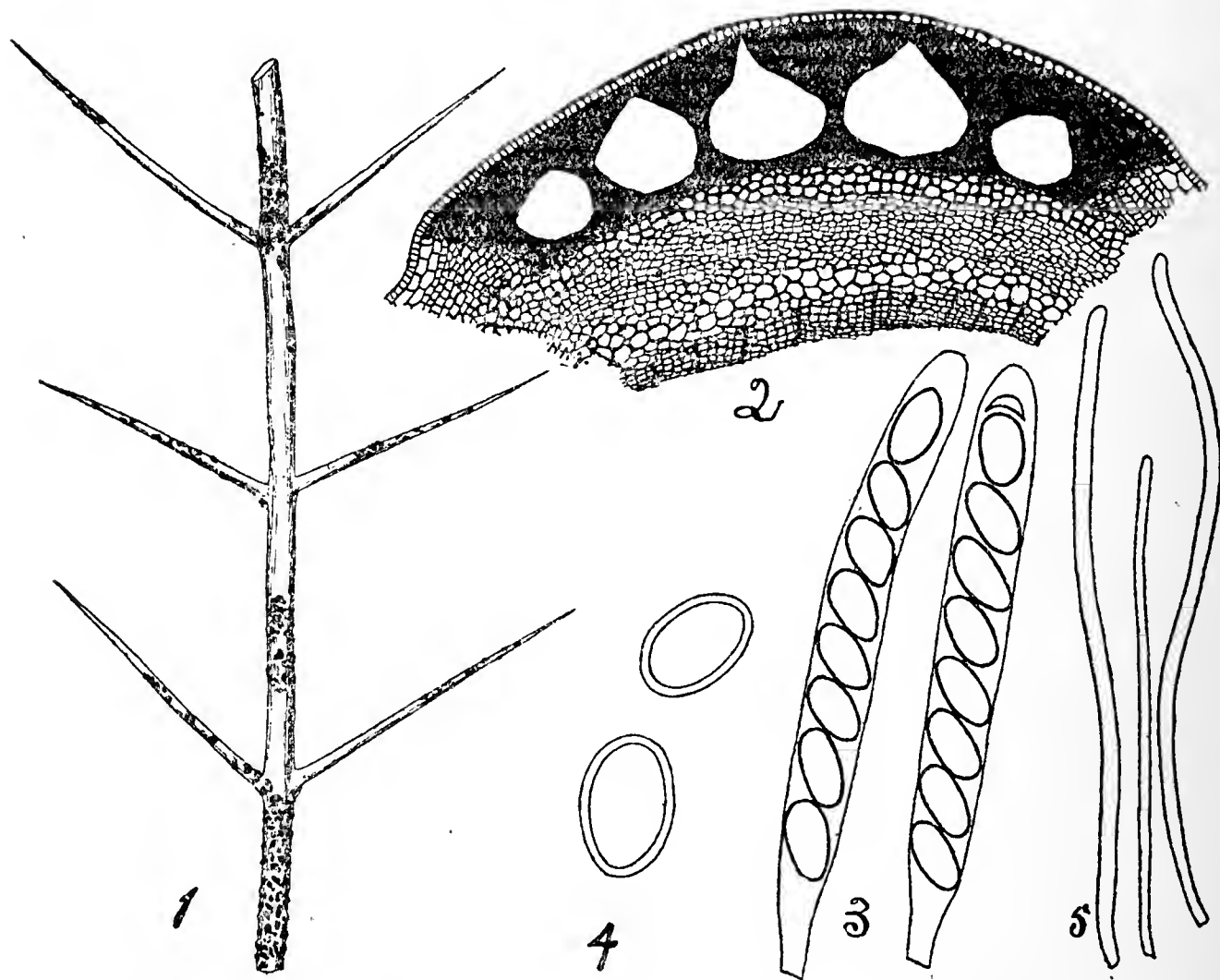
Adolphia infesta is a Mexican member of the family Rhamnaceae, the one other species of the genus occurring in California. It is a striking shrub with opposite spinose branches of olive green color, and leaves small or none.

The stromata of the fungus are scattered or evenly distributed over the stem, here and there more densely clustered, pustuliform or often irregular in shape and elongated, usually less than half a millimeter in diameter, sometimes reaching one

millimeter, black and quite conspicuous. The fungus may be described as follows:

PHYLLACHORA ADOLPHIAE Ell. & Kellerm. n. sp., on *Adolphia infesta* in barley fields at Pachuca, Hidalgo, Mexico, August 3, 1904, A. L. Herrera.

Stromata scattered or more or less definitely grouped in areas on the stems, pustuliform, occasionally elongated and irregular, $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 mm., black. Asci cylindrical, short stipitate, $70-85 \times 10-15 \mu$, accompanied by slender but not abundant paraphyses, $2-3.5 \mu$ in diameter. Sporidia short-elliptical, $12-15 \times 8-10 \mu$, uniseriate, hyaline. Many stromata contain only minute, oblong or allantoid sporidia (spermatia) $4-7 \times 1-1\frac{3}{4} \mu$.



PHYLLACHORA ADOLPHIAE. Fig. 1. A portion of the host plant (*Adolphia infesta*) showing the stromata natural size. Fig. 2. Section through a stroma. Fig. 3. Two asci with ripe spores. Fig. 4. Two spores more highly magnified. Fig. 5. Paraphyses.

NEW GENERA OF FUNGI PUBLISHED SINCE THE YEAR 1900, WITH CITATION AND ORIGINAL DESCRIPTIONS.

COMPILED BY W. A. KELLERMAN AND P. L. RICKER.

(Continued from page 223.)

[Laboulbeniineæ]

DIOICOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:33. June 1901.

"Male individual consisting of four superposed cells, the upper of which is a simple antheridium bearing a subterminal discharge tube.

"Female individual. Receptacle ending distally in a peculiarly modified sterile cell, corresponding to the upper spore-segment: the subbasal cell producing a single perithecium laterally, and separated from the sterile terminal cell by a second small cell. Perithecium free, stalked; the ascogenic cell single, the spores more or less obliquely once-septate, and of two kinds corresponding to the sexes."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

ECTEINOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 38:26. June 1902.

"Receptacle consisting of a single series of superposed cells, becoming variable in a number as a result of intercalary division: bearing distally a single perithecium of normal type and an antheridial appendage. The appendage consisting of a series of superposed cells, several of which above its basal or stalk-cell, bear simple antheridia, which are separated distally by oblique septa on one or both sides, much as in the genus *Compsomyces*."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

EUHAPLOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:25. June 1901.

"Receptacle consisting of two cells, the upper bearing a free stalked antheridium and a stalked perithecium. Antheridium conical, consisting of a single stalk-cell followed by a basal cell from which is separated a group of smaller cells some of which (two or four?) extend upward and inward to form antheridial cells: above these follow three external marginal cells, the lowest of which lies beside the antheridial cells; the uppermost succeeded by a conical chamber terminating in a pore, and extending downward along the inner sides of the marginal cells to form a cavity into which the antheridial cells empty. Perithecium resembling that of *Haplomyces* and having two ascogenic cells."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

EUMONOICOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:21. June 1901.

"Receptacle consisting of a basal and subbasal cell; the latter producing terminally a sterile appendage and laterally a fertile branch (abnormally more than one) the axis of which is coincident with that of the receptacle from which it is not distinguished and consists of a series of superposed cells which may bear a sterile appendage, an antheridium, or an antheridium and a peri-

thecium; the three terminal cells usually bearing these organs in the order mentioned. The antheridia consisting of a single stalk-cell, and a single, often obscure, basal cell; the body of the antheridium consisting of a series of numerous antheridial cells in four (?) vertical rows which extend obliquely inward and upward, emptying into a common cavity, and replace entirely the two tiers of wall-cells and the antheridia of *Monoicomyces*; the terminal cells growing upward directly to form four unequal sterile terminal appendages, similar to those of *Monoicomyces*."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

GUTTULINOPSIS Olive n. g. Sorophoreæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:335. Dec. 1901.

"Myxamoebæ having lobose pseudopodia. Sori sessile or stalked, composed of pseudospores, those of the stalk usually slightly elongated."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

HERPOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 38:11. June 1902.

"Sexual organs normally separated on different individuals. Antheridia simple.

"Male individual consisting of several (four) superposed cells terminated by a characteristically modified spinous or small foot-like process or by both; the basal cell attached by a small normal foot: one or more of the distal cells giving rise to short branches which may bear from one to several antheridia terminally, or become more or less copiously branched; the branchlets terminated by antheridia, or in some cases sterile. Antheridia long, flask-shaped. The subbasal cell of the receptacle sometimes producing a fertile branch as in the female individual from which are produced secondary receptacles which give rise to antheridial branches.

"Female individual consisting primarily, as in the male, of several superposed cells similarly modified at the tip, and attached by a small normal foot; the basal and subbasal cells constituting a "primary receptacle;" the latter giving rise to a variably developed fertile branch (sometimes apparently dividing to several cells each of which may produce a fertile branch) from which is developed a "secondary receptacle," or, as a result of branching, more than one. Secondary receptacles consisting of a partly double series of cells, variable in number, one or more of which may be fertile, the rest sometimes specially differentiated, or unmodified; those in contact with the host perforating the chitinous integument by means of fine haustoria. Trichogynes short filamentous. Perithecium borne on variably developed stalk-cells, the ascigerous portion including three tiers of wall-cells, more or less clearly distinguished from the distal portion, the wall-cells of which are more or less differentiated, four or five in each row.

Spores minute, of the usual type, normally discharged in pairs the members of which produce male and female individuals. Asci apparently eight-spored."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

KAINOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:44. June 1901.

"Receptacle much as in Zodiomyces, broad and flattened; consisting of a single basal cell and typical foot, above which the successive cells become variably divided by longitudinal septa into transverse cell-rows or tiers: the distal portion more or less definitely distinguished and consisting of superposed cells, the lowest of which alone become longitudinally divided, all producing laterally antheridial (?) branches: several of the tiers immediately below this appendiculate portion growing out laterally at right angles to the main axis of the receptacle on one or both sides to form "perithecial branches" consisting of superposed cells and terminated by solitary perithecia. The perithecium of peculiar form, with six wall-cells in each row in addition to the lip-cells; the base of the trichogyne persistent in the form of a peculiarly modified unicellular appendage."

[Laboulbeniineæ]

STICHOMYCES Thaxter n. g. Laboulbeniaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 37:37. June 1901.

"Receptacle consisting of two cells, the upper bearing one or more stalked perithecia laterally, and an antheridial appendage terminally. The appendage consisting of several superposed cells, the lowest sterile, or having one or two opposite lateral perithecia; those above it bearing opposite lateral branchlets distally, the series ending in a terminal sterile branch. Antheridia simple, flask-shaped, free, borne in small groups on short branches."

VI. AECIDIOMYCETAE.

[Aecidiomycetæ]

HAPALOPHRAGMIUM Syd. n. g. Uredinaceæ. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 40:(64). Mai-Juni, 1901 [20 June 1901].

"Aecidia nulla vel adhuc ignota. Uredosporæ solitarie in apicibus sterigmatum evolutæ, an paraphysatæ. Telutosporæ semper radiatim 3-cellulares, leves, cellulis duabus basalibus pedicello instructis, apicali epedicellata, quaque cellula poro germinationis singulo instructa."

[Aecidiomycetæ]

HYALOPSORA Magnus n. g. Uredineæ. Berichte der Deutschen Botanischen Gesellschaft, 19:581. 1901.

"Von der *Melampsorella Kriegeriana* und von der *Melampsorella Caryophyllacearum* (DC) Schroet. unterscheiden sich sehr auffallend die auf *Phegopteris Dryopteris* auftretende Me-

lampsorella Aspidiotus (Peck) P. Magn. und die auf *Cystopteris fragilis* auftretende *Melampsorella Polypodii* (Pers.) P. Magn. durch ihre Uredolager und Uredosporen. Wie ich in diesen Berichten Bd. XIII (1895), S. 287 schon im Gegensatze zur *Uredo Scolopendrii* (Fckl) Schroet. hervorgehoben habe und l. c. auf Taf. 23, Fig. 6 und 7 abgebildet ist, sind die Uredolager der beiden letztgenannten Arten nicht von einer nur am Scheitel geöffneten Peridie umgeben, sondern ihre Sterigmen und Paraphysen liegen frei unter der aufspringenden Epidermis und sind am Rande von einem Walle von Paraphysen umgrenzt. Ferner sind bei ihnen die Uredosporen mit Keimporen versehen, während die Uredosporen von *Melampsorella Kriegeriana*, wie oben dargelegt, keine Keimporen haben. Ich kann daher diese beiden Arten nicht mehr als Glieder der Gattung *Melampsorella* betrachten und muss sie als Repräsentanten einer neuen Gattung ansehen. Ich nenne diese Gattung *Hyalopsora* (hyaliner Krätzpilz), zu der die zwei Arten *Hyalopsora Aspidiotus* (Peck) P. Magn. auf *Phegopteris Dryopteris* und *Hyalopsora Polypodii* (Pers.) P. Magn. auf *Cystopteris fragilis* gehören. Meine Gattung *Hyalopsora* unterscheidet sich von der SCHROETER'SCHEN Gattung *Melampsorella* vielleicht in etwas analoger Weise durch ihre Uredo, wie sich meine Gattung *Schroeteriaster* von der DIETEL'SCHEN Gattung *Phacopsora* unterscheidet. Die beiden letzteren Gattungen stimmen auch in ihren Teleutosporencharakteren nahe mit einander überein, während sie sich durch die Charaktere ihrer Uredolager so sehr von einander unterscheiden, dass ich im Gegensatze zu DIETEL *Schroeteriaster* in die Verwandtschaft von *Uromyces* ziehe, während *Phacopsora* eine echte *Melampsora* ist. So könnte es sich vielleicht auch später herausstellen, dass *Hyalopsora* mit ihrer von vielen *Melampsoreen* so abweichenden Uredo einer anderen Verwandtschaftsreihe angehört."

[Aecidiomycetæ]

JACKYA Bubák n. n. (Type, *Puccinia cirsii-lanceolati* Schroeter). Oesterreichische Botanische Zeitschrift, 52:42. February 1902.

[Aecidiomycetæ]

NEORAVENELIA Long n. g. Uredineæ. Botanical Gazette, 35: 131. Feb. 1903.

"Spermogonia breaking forth between the cuticle and the epidermal cells, hemispherical. Aecidia without a pseudoperidium, borne caëma-wise. Uredospores borne singly on short stalks; germ pores few or many; paraphyses usually present in the uredosori. Teleutospores united into cushion-like heads, formed of several or many spores; all the spores of the entire head one-celled; under surface of teleutospore heads with several or many hyaline cells or cysts; pedicel of the head of several

hyphæ, which are either separate or united into a compound stipe."

[Aecidiomycetæ]

PLEORAVENELIA Long n. g. Uredineæ. Botanical Gazette, 35:131. Feb. 1903.

"Spermogonia formed between the cuticle and the epidermal cells, hemispherical. Aecidia with a well developed pseudo-peridium. Uredospores borne singly on short stalks; germ pores few or many; paraphyses usually present in the uredosori. Teleutospores united into cushion-like heads formed of several or many cells; inner teleutospores two-celled by transverse or more or less oblique septa; outer spores one-celled; under side of teleutospore heads with several or many hyaline cells or cysts; pedicel of the head of several hyphæ, which are either separate or united into a compound stipe."

[Aecidiomycetæ]

TRACYA Syd. n. n. (Cornuella Setch.) Ustilaginaceæ. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 40:(2). Jan.-Feb. 1901.

[Aecidiomycetæ]

ZAGHOUANIA Patouillard n. g. Melampsoraceæ. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 17:187. 31 Aug. 1901.

"Sori erumpentes, aurantio flavi, subpulverulenti, pseudo peridio nullo. Uredosporæ ad apicem pedicelli solitariae. Teleutosporæ subcylindrææ transverse pluriseptatæ, dorsaliter adfixæ, inferne lœves, superne verruculis ornatae; loculi singuli sporam unicam, sessilem emittentes."

VII. BASIDIOMYCETAE.

[Basidiomycetæ]

BATTAREOPSIS P. Hennings n. g. Secotiaceæ. Beiblatt zur Hedwegia, 41:(212). Nov.-Dec. 1902.

"Receptaculum stipitatum; stipes centralis, subcarnosus, sicco subcorneus, fibrosus; volva coriacea, ampla, laciniato-incisa; peridium pileiformi-hemisphæricum, coriaceum; gleba cellulosa, in locula septis membranaceis sinuosis divisa; capillitium? sparsum; sporæ subglobosæ, subochraceæ."

[Basidiomycetæ]

BORNETINEÆ Mangin et Viala n. div. Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences, 136:1701. 29 June 1903.

"Le *Bornetina Corium*, par ses affinités multiples, constitue donc un groupe spécial, celui des *Bornetinees*, que nous rangerons provisoirement entre les Ustilaginées et les Basidiomycètes."

[Basidiomycetæ]

CRYPTOPORUS Shear. n. n. [Cryptoporus Peck ut sec. Polyporus] (Type, Polyporus volvatus Peck). Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:450. July 1902.

[Basidiomycetæ]

DENDROGASTER Bucholtz n. g. Hysteriangiaceæ. Hedwigia, 40:316. 30 Dec. 1901.

“Fruchtkörper unterirdisch, rundlich, etwa haselnussgross, bräunlich gefärbt. Peridie dünn aber deutlich unterscheidbar, aus lose verflochtenen, (beim Verticalschnitt durch den Fruchtkörper) langgestreckten Hyphen bestehend, ziemlich fest an die Gleba angewachsen. Gleba gelblich, von einem aus der polsterartigen Basis entspringenden, baumartig verzweigten (inde nomen) Stranggewebe durchsetzt, welches mit seinen unregelmässigen Aesten bis an die Peridie heranreicht und mit derselben verwachsen ist. Die labyrinthisch gewundenen Tramaplatten sind centrifugal angelegt; diesselben verwachsen ebenfalls an vielen Stellen mit der Peridie und an den Berührungsstellen seitwärts fortwachsend oft auch mit den benachbarten Tramaästen, so dass rings vom Hymenium bekleidete periphere Hohlräume entstehen. Auch sonst scheinen die Tramaplatten mit einander an Berührungsstellen zu verwachsen. In dem Bau der Gleba gleicht also der Pilz bis auf das gallertartig ausgebildete axile Stranggewebe völlig dem Hysterangium. An Stelle des letzteren findet man ein ausgestreckten Hyphen bestehendes Stranggewebe, welches sich in alle Aeste hinein erstreckt. In diesem Gewebe liegen häufig (nur bei sehr dünnen Schnitten sichtbar) stark lichtbrechende, etwas unregelmässige Hyphen, welche scheinbar in Hymenium ihren Abschluss finden. Die Tramaplatten und das Hymenium sind ganz wie bei Hymenogaster gebaut. Die Sporen sind typische Hymenogaster-sporen (etwa *H. decorus* Tul. oder *H. Rehsteineri* mihi). Die Basidien, welche nicht oder nur wenig über das Hymenium hervorragen, sind meist 2-sporig. Sporen gelbbraun, auf Sterigmen, länglich ellipsoidisch mit einer unregelmässigen runzlig-faltigen Membransculptur versehen. Sporengrösse (mit kurzem Stielrest und kurzer Papille) im Durchschnitt 20μ lang und 10.7μ breit. Hiervon entfallen auf die Membransculptur beiderseits c. je 1.5μ .

“Wir hätten also eine Pilzform vor uns, welche noch besser als Hysterangium das Anfangsglied der Reihe: — Dendrogaster — Phallogaster — Clathrella — etc. darstellt, ausserdem aber noch verwandtschaftliche Beziehungen zu Hymenogaster durch den Hymeniumaufbau aufweist. Gewiss stehen auch dem Dendrogaster die wenig bekannten Formen wie *Gautieria*, *Gymnoglossum*, *Protoglossum*, *Gymnomyces*, *Chamonixia* u. *Clathrogaster Petri* nahe.”

[Basidiomycetæ]

DICTYBOLE Atkinson n. g. Phallaceæ. Botanical Gazette, 34:42. July, 1902.

“Receptacle a hollow stalk with a chambered wall bearing at the apex a weakly developed pileus covered by the gleba.

Gleba dimorphic, the apical portion traversed by numerous sterile, short, radiating plates; the lower portion with convoluted folds in the form of irregular rings giving a latticed appearance to this portion of the gleba. At maturity the folds of the latticed portion of the gleba uncoil more or less and form long, irregular, loose, netlike folds. Spores single-celled, smooth.—One species, Denton, Texas.”

[Basidiomycetæ]

DICTYOCEPHALOS Underwood n. g. Tylostomaceæ. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 28:441. Aug. 1901.

“Plants with the irregularly rupturing peridium closely attached to the solid stem. Volva cup-like, persistent at the base of the stem. Gleba composed of a mesh-like irregular tissue, in which the capillitium threads are imbedded.”

[Basidiomycetæ]

ENDOBASIDIUM Speschenew n. g. Tomentelleæ Bref. (Translation:—) Contributions from the Tiflis Botanical Garden, 5:170. 1901.

“Hymenophora endophyta, numquam epidermidam erumpentibus. Hyphæ steriles valde crassæ et vacuolosæ, septatæ, ad septam sine fusionis. Hymenium leve, interdum leviter undulatum, chlorino-brunneum, dentissime granulatum. Basidia apice truncato-rotundata, 2-sterigmata. Sporæ globosæ, hyalinae posteaquam olivaceo-brunneæ. Conidia minutæ, globosæ, hyalinae, continuæ.”

[Basidiomycetæ]

EOCRONARTIUM Atkinson n. g. Auriculariaceæ. Journal of Mycology, 8:107. Oct. 1902.

“Plants standing out from the substratum, more or less erect, filiform, or columnar, tough, subgelatinous when fresh. Hymenium covering all sides, and exposed. Basidia curved or flexuous, slender, transversely divided, sterigmata about four (vary 3-5, etc.). Spores continuous, white, hyaline, germinating without division and forming one or several threads. One species at present known.”

[Basidiomycetæ]

EOMYCENELLA Atkinson n. g. Hymenomycetes. Botanical Gazette, 34:37, 38. July 1902.

“Plants stipitate. Pileus campanulate to expanded, consisting of a layer of radiating branched threads forming a more or less lattice-like or trabecular, expanded, thin structure; trama wanting or very rudimentary, the subhymenium arising directly from the trabeculæ of the pileus. Hymenium plane, or in larger forms with a few short, narrow, distant lamellæ not reaching the stipe; lamellæ with rudimentary trama. Basidia clavate, 4-spored. Spores smooth, 1-celled, hyaline. Stipe fleshy, delicate. At maturity hymenium dissolving, leaving many of the spores lying on

an amorphous layer against the trabeculæ. — One species, on decaying leaves of *Rhododendron maximum*, Blowing Rock, N. C.

"Eomycenella is related to *Discocyphella* P. Hennings, but differs in the dissolving hymenium and the fact that the pileus is not gelatinous nor the stem horny. From *Cymatella* Patouillard (placed with Agaricaceæ) it differs in the trabecular pileus and the dissolving hymenium; and from *Gloecephala* (Clavariaceæ) Masee, which has one-spored basidia. The latter should be placed in the Thelephoraceæ."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

ETHEIRODON Banker n. n. (*Odontia* Fr.) Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:441. July 1902.

"Fries' name of *Odontia* is preoccupied by *Odontia* Pers., which evidently stands for a very different group. I, therefore, propose the name ETHEIRODON based on *E. FIMBRIATUM* (= *Odontia fimbriata* Fries, *Epicrisis*, 528.)"

[Basidiomycetæ.]

FISTULINELLA P. Hennings n. g. Polyporaceæ. Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher, 30:43. 12 Mar. 1901.

"Pileus carnosus, stipitatus, margine velato-membranaceo involuto. Hymenium porosum, tubuli cylindracei inter se subliberi et separati."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

GEASTEROPSIS Hollos n. g. Gastromycetes. Növénytani Közlemények, 1903, p. 92.

"Exoperidio crasso, rigido in lacinias irregulares dehiscente, in centro stylum sublignosum gerit, qui turbinatè dilatatur, columnellam subrotundam formans. Endoperidio dehiscente.

"Similis Geasteri, at endoperidio dehiscente distincta."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

LACTARIOOPSIS P. Hennings n. g. Agaricacæ. Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher, 30:51. 12 Mar. 1901.

"Pileus carnosus, depressus, margine involuto cum stipite velum membranaceum conjunctus. Hymenophorum cum stipite contiguum; lamellæ adnato-decurrentes inæquales, ceraceæ-rigidulæ, lactescentes. Sporæ globosæ subhyalinae asperulæ."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

LLOYDELLA Bresadola n. g. Thelephoraceæ. Lloyd, Myc. Notes, (121), No. 6:51. May 1901.

"Est *Stereum* hymenio cystidiis prædita. *Prouti* Hymenochaete est *Stereum setulis* prædita)."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

NIDULA White n. g. Nidulariaceæ. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:270. May 1902.

"Peridium composed of a single homogeneous, but layered membrane which is at first continuous over the mouth much as in *Crucibulum*; sporangioles very numerous, at first immersed in a glutinous substance, very closely packed, entirely filling the central cavity and in no way attached to the peridium wall; no filaments intermixed with the spores."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

PHAEOHYGROCYBE P. Hennings n. g. Agaricaceae. Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher, 30:50. 12 Mar. 1901.

"Pileus submembranaceo-ceraceus; hymenophorum cum stipite contiguum; lamellae acie acutae, hymenio in massam ceraceam mutando vestitae, nec membranaceae; basidia clavata 4 sterigmatibus; sporæ globosae echinatae, fuscidulae."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

PHAEOSOLENIA Spegazzini n. g. Polyporaceae. Anales del Museo nacional de Buenos Aires, Series III, 8:53. 1902.

"Char. Fabrica et natura Soleniae sporae ochraceae."

[Basidiomycetæ]

PIROGASTER P. Henn. n. g. Gasteromycetes. Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 40:(27). Mar.-Apr. 1901.

"Peridium coriaceum, simplex, pisiforme stipitatum extus pallidum; gleba carnosae, violaceae vel brunneae, venoso-reticulata; basidia? Sporæ globosae, aculeato-asperatae, coloratae."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

PORODISCUS Murrill n. g. Polyporaceae. Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 30:432. Aug. 1903.

"Hymenophore small, annual, tough, epixylous, erumpent from the lenticels of dead branches; stipe attached to the vertex of the pileus, usually curvey at maturity; context white, fibrous, tubes, cylindrical, short, one-layered, mouths constricted; spores globose, smooth, hyaline.

"The type of this genus is *Polyporus pocula* (Schw.) Berk. & Curt., first described by Schweinitz as *Peziza pendula* and later as *Ephaeria pocula*. By Fries it was first assigned to the genus *Cyphella* and later formed the basis of the new Friesian genus *Enslinia*, which name, however, was preoccupied by *Enslinia* Rchb. The fruit body matures slowly and resembles a discomycete in its early stages, hence the confusion in regard to its systematic position. The name I have chosen for the genus refers to this resemblance. There is only one species known."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

POTOROMYCES (Müll.) Hollos n. g. Lycoperdaceae. [Potoromyces loculatus Müll. in herb.; Diploderma glaucum Cooke et Mass.] Növénytani Közlemények, 1902, p. 156.

[Basidiomycetæ.]

RHOPALOGASTER Johnston n. g. Lycoperdaceæ. Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 38:70. 1902.

"Fruiting body clavate, stipitate, traversed by a firm subgelatinous axil columella. Continuous with the stipe. Stipe firm, erect with naked base. Peridium simple, continuous with the stipe below and with the columella at the apex, more or less evanescent-indehiscent. Gleba persistent. Tramal plates extending from the columella toward the peridium. Basidia clavate, in groups, 4-spored, spores simple, borne on well-developed sterigmata."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

RODWAYA Sydow n. n. (Campbellia Cke. & Mass.) Beiblatt zur Hedwigia, 40:(2). Jan.-Feb. 1901.

[Basidiomycetæ.]

TORRENDIA Bresadola n. g. Hymenogastraceæ. Atti dell I. R. Accademia di Scienze Lettere ed Arti degli Agiati in Rovereto. Serie III. Vol. VIII. Fasc. 11. Anno 1902.

"Receptaculum stipitato-volvatum. Peridio pileato, convexo-subhemisphærico, ceraceo-subgelatinosa, intus celluloso, a stipite libero; stipite carnosofibroso a peridio discreto; volvo universali ampla, membranacea, persistenti; sporis hyalinis, basiis 1-4-sporis

"Videter *Amanitopsis* gasterospora. Generi *Batarreae* et *Tylostomatibus* volvatis analogam, sed contextu ceraceo-gelatinosa vel carnosofibroso inter *Hymenogastraceas* locandum."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

TREMELLODENDRON Atkinson n. g. Tremellineæ. Journal of Mycology, 8:106. Oct. 1902.

"In studying the structure of *Thelephora candida* (Schw.) Fr., and *T. pallida* Schw., a little more than a year ago, I was surprised to find that they are not members of the *Thelephoraceae*, but belong to the *Tremellineae*, on account of the globose, cruciately divided basidia. They differ quite markedly from any of the described genera of the Tremellineæ, but approach nearest (especially *T. candida*), perhaps, to *Sebacina* Tul. In *Sebacina* Tul., however, the plants are effuse and incrusting, only rising from the substratum in an irregular manner, or when encrusting erect objects, as grasses, herbs, sticks, etc. *T. candida* (Schw.) normally grow erect from the substratum and have a characteristic, more or less dendroid branching. They represent the type of a new genus for which I propose the name *Tremellodendron* Atkinson n. g., with *Tremellodendron candidum* (*Merisma candida* Schw.) and *Tremellodendron schweinitzii* (*Thelephora schweinitzii* Pk., *T. pallida* Schw., not *T. pallida* Pers.) as representative species, at least in part), for it appears that there are true *Thelephoræ* which are nearly or quite impossi-

ble to separate from *T. pallida* Schw., without an examination of the hymenium."

[Basidiomycetæ.]

TREMELLOPSIS Patouillard n. gen. Series des Clavaires. Enumeration methodique des Champignons recueillis a La Guadeloupe & a La Martinique par Le R.-P.-Duss. Lons-le-Sau-nier. 1903.

"Gélatineux-trémelloïde, dressé, foliacé-lobé. Hyménium amphigène, continu. Basides claviformes, non septées, portant au sommet 2-4 stérigmates subulés. Cystides nulles. Spores ocracées..

"T. ANTILLARUM Pat. n. sp. . . .

"Obs.-Ce groupe est allié à *Sparassis* dont il diffère par la consistance tremelloïde et les spores ocracées, caractères qui le rapprochent de *Seismosarca* Cooke, mais que l'absence de cystides et la forme foliacée de son réceptacle éloignent suffisamment."

[Basidiomycetæ]

TYLODON Banker n. n. [Radulum Fr.] Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, 29:440. July 1902.

"The name *Radulum* is untenable, being excluded by *Radula*, established as a genus of the Jungermaniaceæ, by Dumortier in Comment. Bot. Obs. 112. 1822. I propose, therefore, for the name of this genus TYLODON based on T. FREISII (= *Radulum pendulum* Fries, Elenchus Fungorum, 149. 1828; not *Radulum pendulum* Fries, Syst. Orb. Veg. 81. 1825.)".

VIII. DEUTEROMYCETAE.

[Deuteromycetæ.]

ACONTIUM Morgan n. g. Hyphomycetes. Journal of Mycology, 8:4. May 1902.

"Hyphæ decumbent hyaline, septate, vaguely branched, the sporiferous branches uniform, ascending, each producing at the apex several spores which are conglutinate into a pellucid glomerule. Spores simple, cylindric or fusiform, smooth, hyaline.

"A genus somewhat resembling *Cylindrocephalum*, but the spores are involved in mucus as in *Cephalosporium*."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

AEGERITOPSIS v. Höhnelt n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:532. 10 Dec. 1903.

"Tuberculariæ mucedineæ staurosporæ. Sporodochia subglobosa, sessilia, tenuissima, fariacea, epixyla, superficialia, ex hyphis radiantibus, brevibus, crassiusculis, torulosis, coralloideo-ramosis formata. Conidiis pallidis, valde irregularibus, varie brevique ramosis vel lobatis, e cellulis compluribus uniseriatis formatis.

"*Aegeritopsis* sieht äusserlich ganz einer kleinen *Aegerita* gleich, und gehört zu jenen Formen, bei welchen, wie bei *Strumella*, *Illosporium*, *Aegerita* u. a., die Sporenbildung eine wenig ausgesprochene ist, bei denen Sporen und Traghyphen kaum von einander verschieden sind."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

AGYRIELLOPSIS v. Höhnelt n. g. Excipulaceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:404. 30 Sept. 1903.

"Pycnidia verrucæformia, superficialia, intus trabes complures erectas, basidiis brevibus, ovalibus vel piriformibus dense obtectas gerentia. Tunica infra carbonacea et bene evoluta, supra crasse membranaceo-floccosa, mox evanida. Conidia subhyalina, acrogena, solitaria, minuta, ovata vel bacilliformia, mucidine involuta.

"Est quasi *Agyriella* tunicata."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

ASCHERSONIOPSIS P. Hennings n. g. [Deuteromycetæ? — see in list of Ascomycetes.]

ASCHOCHYTELLA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:27. 1902.

"Perithecia epidermide velata, lenticularia v. subglobosa, poro pertusa, membranacea, areolas decoloratas foliorum, raro ramulorum incolentia; sporulæ ovoideæ v. oblongæ, minutæ, 1-septatæ, coloratæ."

[Deuteromycetæ]

ASTEROCONIUM Syd. n. g. Melanconiaceæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:36. Jan. 1903.

"Acervuli seu nuclei phyllogeni, erumpentes, diffformes, gregatim dispositi et sæpe irregulariter confluentes, læticolores. Conidia 4-radiata, ex processibus conicis constantia, hyalina. Basidia simplicia, hyalina, longuiscula."

[Deuteromycetæ]

ASTEROGLOEUM Saccardo et Sydow n. sub-gen. Glæosporium. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:1004. 1902.

"Acervuli fibrillis radiosus cincti."

[Deuteromycetæ]

BASISPORIUM Molliard n. g. Dematiaceæ. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 18:169. 15 Mai 1902.

"Hyphis sterilibus et fertilibus repentibus, diu hyalinis, demum fuscis; ramulis ultimis pleurogena vel acrogena basidia ampulliformia ferentibus. Conidiis solitariis, subsphæricis, levibus.

"Hoc genus prope *Pachybasium* inter Botrytideas et prope *Rhinocladium* inter Trichosporieas sistit."

[Deuteromycetæ]

BONORDENIELLA Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Malpighia, 15:259. 1902.

"Sporodochia erumpenti-superficialia, hemisphærico-pulvinata, atra, subfragilia, superficie pulverulenta, ex hyphis ramulosis, septulatis, ochraceo-fuligineis contexta. Hyphæ exteriores, seu sporophora, vage ramulosæ, parce septatæ, inæquales. Conidia globoso-angulosa, catenulata, inæqualiter cruciatim vel radiatim septata, fuliginea.—Est omnino generi *Trimmatostromati* parallelum, sed dictyosporum. Occupabit inter Tuberculariaceas dematieas numerum 267. Cfr. Sacc. *Tab. comp.* p. 61."

[Deuteromycetæ]

BUSSELLA P. Hennings n. g. Mucedinaceae. Engler's Botanische Jahrbücher, 33:40. 1902.

"Hyphæ fertilis erectae, simplices, septatae, apice clavatae vel subpalmatae. Conidia acrogena, haud catenulata, ovato-ellipsoidea, colorata, basidia breves. Cephalosporiaceae. Oedocephalo affinis."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CAMAROSPORELLUM Tassi n. g. Sphærospideæ. Bulletino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:62. 1902.

"Perithecia globosa, membranacea, maculicola; sporulae minutæ, ovoideæ v. piriformæ, pluriseptato-muriformes, coloratæ, in *C. Eucalypti* Wint. basidiis brevibus suffultæ."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CAMAROSPORULUM Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphærospideæ. Bulletino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:63. 1902.

"Perithecia subcutaneo-erumpentia, globulosa v. depressa, atra, membranacea v. subcoriacea; sporulae ovoideæ v. oblongæ, minute, 2-pluriseptato-muriformes, coloratæ."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CEPHALIOPHORA Thaxter n. g. Hyphomycetes. Botanical Gazette, 35:157. March 1903.

"Vegetative hyphæ copious, branching, septate, colorless. Sporophores arising as short branches from the hyphæ, which become more or less abruptly enlarged distally to form a variably differentiated head, from the surface of which the spores are produced. Spores once to several times transversely septate, becoming brownish, the sterile basal segment narrowed to form a more or less distinct pedicellate attachment."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CERCOSPORIDIUM Earle n. g. Dematiaceæ. Muhlenbergia, 1:16. July, 1901.

"Biophilus: sporophores elongate, soft, pannose, fasciculate: conidia acrogenous and pleurogenous, oblong, oval or ovate, once or several septate.

"This is related to *Cercospora*, but differs in the long thread like sporophores and in the broader and shorter conidia. As the

type of this genus I take the species published as *Scolecotrichum* (?) *Euphorbiae* Tracy & Earle, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 23:209, also as *Piricularia Euphorbiae* (T. & E.) Atkinson, Bull. Cornell Univ. 3:40."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CILIOSPORA Zimmermann n. g. Nectrioidaceæ. Centralblatt für Bakteriologie, Parasitenkunde und Infektionskrankheiten, Zweite Abteilung, 8:217. 17 Feb. 1902.

"Pykniden oberflächlich, gallertartig. Sporen einzellig, hyalin, an der Oberfläche mit dünnen Fäden, die mit den Cilien von Bakterien eine äusserliche Aehnlichkeit haben."

[Deuteromycetæ]

CIRRHOMYCES v. Höhnelt n. g. Dematiæ. Annales Mycologici, 1:529. 10 Dec. 1903.

"Cæspitulis effusis. Hyphis sterilibus obsoletis; hyphis fertilibus erectis, simplicibus, brunneis, membrana externa in apice dehiscente; sporulis, globosis vel oblongis, hyalinis, continuis, ex membrana interna apicale germinantibus et 5-6 fariam in cirrhum longum, conglutinatum congestis."

[Deuteromycetæ.]

COLLODOCHIUM v. Höhnelt n. g. Tuberculariæ. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Wien, 111:1029. 1902.

"Sporodochiis superficialibus, subsphaeroides vel verruciformibus, gelatinoso-carnosis, e hyphis pallidis, suparallele et irregulariter ramosis, radiatim dispositis et dense stipatis formatis; conidiis continuis, hyalinis, subglobosis vel ellipsoideis, catenulatis, acrogenis, mucidine omnino involutis."

"Differt ab *Dendrodochium* sporis catenulatis mucidine omnino involutis."

[Deuteromycetæ]

DEUTEROMYCETAE Sacc. n. n. [Sphærospideæ (Lev.) Sacc.] Sylloge Fungorum, 16:825. 1 Feb. 1902.

[Deuteromycetæ]

DIDYMOSTILBE P. Hennings n. g. Stilbaceæ. Hedwigia, 41:148. 5 Aug. 1902.

"Stromata teretiuscula apice capitato-conidiophora, ex hyphis hyalinis coalitis conflata. Conidia acrogena oblonge subfusoides, hyalina, 1-septata."

[Deuteromycetæ]

DIPLODINULA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphærospideæ. Bulletino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:41. 1902.

"Perithecia subcutanea v. erumpentia, globulosa v. depressa, membranacea, rami-caulicola. Sporulæ oblongæ, minutæ, 1-septatæ, hyalinæ."

[Deuteromycetae.]

DIPLORHINOTRICHUM v. Höhnelt n. g. Mucedineae. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Wien, III:1040. 1902.

"Saprophyticum. Hyphis sterilibus septatis, hyalinis, repentibus, fertilibus erectis, subsimplicibus, in apice denticulato sporigeris; conidiis oblongis vel cylindratis, hyalinis vel laete coloratis, didymis.

"Est *Rhinotrichum* conidiis didymis."

[Deuteromycetae.]

GLIOBOTRYS v. Höhnelt n. g. Dematiaceae. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Wien, III:1048. 1902.

"Hyphis sterilibus parvis, repentibus; hyphis fertilibus erectis, hyalinis, apice vix inflatis, coronam compactam e ramulis brevibus, hyalinis, simplicibus, verticillatis gerentibus; conidiis olivaceis, continuis, ellipsoideis, mucedine obvolutis, in capitula globosa congestis.

"Est *Stachybotrys* hyphis hyalinis et conidiis mucedine obvolutis."

[Deuteromycetæ]

GYMNODOCHIUM Mass. et Salm. n. g. Tuberculariaceae. Annals of Botany, 16:89. March 1902.

"Sporodochia subglobosa vel irregularia, superficialia, convexa, nuda, i. e. setis destituta; conidiis catenulatis 1-septatis hyalinis in conidiophoris distinctis acrogenis. — Genus *Endodesmiae* inter *Tuberculariaceas mucedineas* sectionis *Didymosorae* solum comparandum; ab hoc setarum refectu longe recedens."

[Deuteromycetæ]

GYMNOSPHERA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphaeropsidaceae. Bulletino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:78. 1902.

"Perithecia globulosa, papillata, sub-coriacea, superficialia v. basi ligno insculpta; sporulae oblongae pluriseptatae, hyalinae. — Est *Stagonosporina* superficialis et inter Deuteromycetæ Sphaerioidaceae occupabit n. 86. Cfr. Sacc. Tabul. Compar. p. 41."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HAPLARIOPSIS Oudemans n. g. Mucedineae. Ned. Kr. Arch. 3e Ser. II.-4. p. 902. 1903.

"Saprophile. Hyphes fertiles absolument simples, allongées, égales (sans nœuds), portant des conidies sessiles de couleur gaie, solitaires, lisses, arrangées en spirale autour de l'axe."

[Deuteromycetae.]

HELICOSTILBE v. Höhnelt n. g. Phaeostolbeae. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematische-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe Wien, III:1028. 1902.

"Subiculo tenui, e hyphis sterilibus, repentibus, plectenchymatico intricatis formato; fasciculis fertilibus densiuscule stipatis, quasi velutinum formantibus, acutis, erectis, e setis brunneis, rigidis, septatis, crassiuscule tunicatis, cuspidatis atque e hyphis fertilibus, hyalinis, parallele stipatis, extus ramuligeris formatis; sporis in ramulis acrogenis et pleurogenis, filiformibus, spiraliter arcte contortis."

"Die Sporen dieser neuen Formgattung sind genau dieselben wie die von *Helicomycetes* und *Helicosporium*. Die farblosen Fruchthyphen bilden jedoch im Vereine mit braunen, steifen, sterilen Stützyphen zotten- oder stachelartige Fruchtkörper, die auf einer Art dünnen Subiculum, ähnlich den *Odontia*-Arten, aufsitzen; der Pilz ist daher eine *Phaeostilbeae*.

[Deuteromycetæ]

HELOSTROMA Patouillard n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Bulletin de la Société Mycologique de France, 18:52. 25 Jan. 1902.

"Le *Fusisporium album* de Demazières présente une conformation toute spéciale et doit être rapporté à un genre particulier, que nous désignerons sous le nom d'*Helostroma*.

"Ce Champignon croît en parasite dans les feuilles des différents Chênes, nous l'avons reçu récemment d'Algérie sur celles du *Quercus aegilops*.

"Son mycélium forme de petites masses stromatiques arrondies et blanches, logées dans le parenchyme lacuneux des feuilles, principalement en dessous des stomates; ces tubercules à structure filamenteuse, sont larges d'environ 25 μ et émettent une colonne dressée, cylindracée, blanche, haute de 25 à 35 μ , sur 7-10 μ d'épaisseur, tronquée au sommet, qui émerge au dehors par l'ouverture des stomates et porte les frutifications.

"Cette colonne est composée de filaments incolores, cylindriques, parallèles, de 2 à 3 μ d'épaisseur, fortement accolés entre eux, inégalement allongés et qui portent près de leur extrémité un renflement latéral, obus, très-court, sur lequel naissent les conidies. Ces renflements sont groupés en une couronne qui entoure le sommet de la colonne; parfois on observe une deuxième couronne vers le milieu de la hauteur.

"Les conidies naissent par 6-7 sur chaque renflement; elles sont incolores, droites, ellipsoïdes et mesurent 5-6 x 2-3 μ .

"Ce parasite a été rangé successivement dans les genres *Fusisporium*, *Fusidium*, *Torula*, *Coniosporium*, mais ne peut rester dans aucun de ces groupes. Plus récemment M. SACCARDO l'a placé dans le genre *Microstroma*, à côté du *M. Juglandis*, mais l'analyse publiée dans les *Fungi italici* no. 863, ainsi que la description du *Sylloge* (IV, 9) se rapportent évidemment à une espèce entièrement différente, caractérisée par des basides claviformes et *monospores*.

"Nous avons examiné les spécimens publiés dans les exsiccata de DESMAZIERES, MOUGEOT, THUMEN ET RABENHORST et nous avons toujours rencontré l'organisation que nous avons indiquée plus haut.

"*Helostroma* se rattache aux Tuberculariés et n'est pas comparable à *Microstroma*."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HENDERSONULINA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bullettino del Laboratorio de Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:56. 1902.

"Perithecia globosa v. depressa, membranacea v. subcarbonacea, rami-caulicola v. raro fructicola; sporulæ oblongæ, minutæ, 2-pluriseptatæ, coloratæ."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HETEROCEPHALUM Thaxter n. g. Hyphomycetes. Botanical Gazette, 35:157. March 1903.

"Vegetative mycelium consisting of fine, septate branching, colorless hyphæ growing on and in the substratum. Fertile hyphæ abruptly differentiated, erect, stout, swelling distally to form a well-distinguished terminal head, the whole surface of which gives rise to sporophores several times subumbellately branched, the ultimate branchlets adjoining successively continuous hyaline spores. The fertile hypha corticated by sterile hyphæ which grow upward with it, eventually forming a special envelope about the sporiferous portion of the head."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HOEHNELIELLA Bresadola et Saccardo n. g. Phæostilbaceæ. Verhandlungen der k. k. zoologisch-botanischen Gesellschaft in Wien, 52:437. 1902.

"Stroma (stipes teretiusculum, verticale, rigidulum, atrum; hyphæ interiores fasciculatæ, hyalinæ, conidiophoræ, externæ nigricantes, compactæ, in setas rigidas ascendentes, obscuriores relaxatæ. Conidia oblongo-fusoidæ, medio tenuiter uniseptata, apice ciliata, e hyalino chlorina.

"A Didymobotrio Sacc. præcipue conidiis apice ciliatis recedit. Ob stromatis fabricam perithecidideam ad Rhynchophoma quoque nutat."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HYALOTHYRIDIMUM Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:67. 1902.

"Perithecia subcutaneo-erumpentia papillata, subcarbonacea, nigra; sporulæ oblongæ, pluriseptato-muriformes, hyalinæ. Est *Camarosporium* sporulis hyalinis."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HYPHASTER P. Hennings n. g. Phæostilbaceæ. Baum's Kunene-Sambesi Expedition, 169. 1903.

"Stromata annuliformia asteroidea e hyphis fuscis conflata, basi hyphis repentibus circumdata. Conidia ovoidea vel ellipsoidea, 1-septata, fusca, intra annulum apice conidiophori brevi."

[Deuteromycetæ]

HYPOTHYRIUM Sacc. et Syd. n. subg. Leptothyrium. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:989. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Perithecia diu subtectata."

[Deuteromycetæ]

KMETIA Bres. et Sacc. n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Sylloge Fungorum, 16:1158. 1 Feb. 1902.

"Sporodochia minuta, pulvinata v. granuliformia, superficialia, gelatinoso-ceracea, pallida v. læte colorata, glabra, parte inferiore ex hyphis filiformibus, parallele denseque coalitis formata. Conidia ex apice hypharum oriunda, acicularia, continut, hyalina. A gen. *Cylindrocolla* differt defectu basidiorum ramosorum, conidiis non catenulatis, etc. Forte *Cylindrocolla Pini* Lamb. et Fautr. ad hoc genus spectat."

[Deuteromycetæ]

LISTEROMYCES Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Tuberculariaceæ. Malpighia 15:258. 1902.

"Sporodochia verticaliter cylindracea v. clavata, interdum bifida, carnosula, majuscula, extus atra, glabra, intus alba, ex hyphis teretiusculis dense ramoso-intricatis contexta. Sporophora sporodochii superficiem fere totam obtegentia, patula, brevissima, cellulis conico-papillatis fuscescentibus 1-septatis intermixta. Conidia ovoidea, crebre transverse septata, atra. Genus cum nullo noto comparandum, prædistinctum. *Exosporium* obiter visum accedit, sed structura omnino alia."

[Deuteromycetæ]

MICRODIPLODIA Allescher n. g. Sphærioideæ. Rabenhorst's Kryptogamen-Flora, 2 Auf., Die Pilze, VII Abt. 78. 1901. [Date on title page, 1903.]

"Fruchtgehäuse zerstreut oder herdenweise, erst von der Epidermis bedeckt, dann hervorbrechend, hier und da fast oberflächlich, fast kohlig oder häutig, klein, schwarz, meist mit Mündungspapille; Sporen länglich oval, elliptisch, eiförmig, oder verkehrt eiförmig, dunkel gefärbt, bis 15 μ lang."

[Deuteromycetæ]

MICRODIPLODIA Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsideæ. Bullettino del Laboratorio ed Orto Botanico di Siena, 5:29. 1902.

"Perithecia subcutanea, dein erumpentia, membranacea v. subcoriacea, globosa v. depressa, minute ostiolata; sporulæ ovoideæ v. oblongæ, minutæ, 1-septatæ, coloratæ."

(To be Continued.)

INDEX TO NORTH AMERICAN MYCOLOGY.

Alphabetical List of Articles, Authors, Subjects, New Species and Hosts, New Names and Synonyms.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

(Continued from page 194.)

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NOTES FROM MYCOLOGICAL LITERATURE. XII.

W. A. KELLERMAN.

THE BRITISH MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE SEASON 1903, pp. 41-67, three colored plates, has the following contents: Report of the Savernake Forest Foray and complete list of Fungi and Mycetozoa gathered; Mycology as an instrument of recreation (Rev. W. L. W. Eyre); Occurrence of *Echinostelium minutum* (G. & A.) Lister; Diseases of Plants due to Fungi (Miss A. Lorrain Smith); Notes on Fungi recently collected (Miss A. Lorrain Smith); Two Phalloideae new to Europe (Carleton Rea); Fungi new to Britain.

ROLAND THAXTER'S NOTES ON THE MYXOBACTERIACEAE, Contributions from the Cryptogamic Laboratory of Harvard University, LVI, with plates XXVI and XXVII, is a model piece of literature and record of invaluable work on an interesting group of organisms. Dr. Thaxter vigorously controverts the view of Zederbauer, namely, that the Myxobacteriaceae as an independent order of organisms has no real existence; and that the conditions supposed to have been observed merely represent a symbiotic association between ordinary Eubacteria and hyphomycetous molds. Dr. Thaxter regards this as a novel and somewhat hasty view since the figures and descriptions in that author's paper show as yet a non-acquaintance with any member of the order he discusses. Besides the critical and historical part, the article in the *Botanical Gazette* contains descriptions of eight new species — amply illustrated.

IN THE 60TH BULLETIN OF THE BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY, U. S. Department of Agriculture, by C. O. Townsend, issued June 30, 1904, the title of which is A soft Rot of the Calla Lily, we learn that the fomenter of the disease is a hitherto undescribed bacterium, namely, *Bacillus aroideae* Townsend n. sp. It was isolated from rotting Calla corms and is the cause of a soft rot of the corm, petiole, and flower stalk of the Calla. It also causes — says the author — a soft, dark colored rot when inoculated into many raw vegetables, such as carrot, potatoe, turnip, radish, cabbage, and cauliflower. It also causes a soft rot of certain green fruits, such as tomatoe, egg plant, and cucumber. There are text figures by way of illustration in addition to nine full page half tone plates.

E. ROSTRUP gives in a 44-page reprint [Videnskabs-Selskabets Skrifter, I, Math.-naturv. kl. 1904, No. 4] the *Norske Ascomycetes*, with localities and hosts. Nearly two dozen new species are described lingua latina.

TO THE MANY SPECIES OF ASPERGILLUS AFFECTING FRUITS, G. Lindau in Hedwigia, Band 43, Heft 5, p. 306-7, adds yet another, namely, *Aspergillus* (*Sterigmatocystis*) *strychni* Lindau n. sp. Die neue Art unterscheidet sich von den bisher bekannten durch die riesenhaften Dimensionen der Konidientraeger und die Sterigmen.

INVESTIGATIONS OF RUSTS BY MARK ALFRED CARLETON, is an interesting Bulletin (No. 63) of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, issued July 12, 1904. Notes are given on life histories of Euphorbia Rust, Sunflower Rust, Crown Rust of Oats, supplementing and corroborating previous published reports; also experiments with *Puccinia xanthii* Schw. and *P. heterospora*. The other topics are Segregation of host plants, Winter resistance of *Uredo* (of *P. poarum* Niels. and *P. montanensis* Ell.), Emergency adaptations (*P. vexans* Farl.), and Perennial species (*Aecidium tuberculatum* E. & K., and the rust on *Peucedanum foeniculatum*). Colored plates are given of *Aecidium tuberculatum* and of the Euphorbia Rust and *Puccinia vexans*.

THE EFFECT OF CHEMICAL IRRITATION ON THE RESPIRATION has been experimentally investigated by Ada Watterson, whose report is found in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club for May 1904, pp. 291-303. She outlines the work of previous investigators and summarizes the results quoted: we find that small quantities of certain poisonous substances act as stimulants, increasing the growth of certain plants; they also increase respiration, but what relation the latter increase bears to the former is not determined. In case of fungi stimulation

allows the plant to make use of the sugar to form a greater amount of dry substance in a given time; hence the important question of the amount of CO_2 which is produced at the same time — the objective point of the work here reported.

THE ARTICLES IN THE BULLETIN DE LA SOCIÉTÉ MYCOLOGIQUE DE FRANCE, XX 2e fascicule are as follows: N. Patouillard, Champignons algero-tunisiens; M. Molliard, Forme conidienne du *Daldinia concentrica*; Hariot et Patouillard, Champignons nouveaux de l'Herbier du Museum; A. Vast, A propos de la culture d'*Oospora destructor*; Maublanc, Espèces nouvelles de champignons inférieurs; E. Boulanger, La culture artificielle de la truffe.

JAMES VANHOOK IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION BULLETIN 219, gives an account, with numerous illustrations, of some of the diseases of Ginseng. The "Wilt" is caused by *Acrostalagmus albus* Pr., and Damping off by *Rhizoctonia*. Other diseases are discussed, as Nematode Root Gall, Black Rot, Soft Rot, and *Alternaria* or Leaf-spot.

A BRIEF POPULAR ACCOUNT OF THE BLACK FUNGI, PYRENO-MYCETES, is given by C. L. Shear in the July No. of the Plant World, pp. 172-4. Of the ten thousand or more species which have been described, the complete life history of perhaps less than one hundred is known, and so the author states that those who are looking for a fertile field for research can here find problems in abundance, either biologic or taxonomic.

THE REPORT OF THE BOTANICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE EXPERIMENT STATION FOR 1903, by Byron D. Halsted and James A. Kelsey contained seven mycological items — the most extensive being that pertaining to the Powdery Mildews, pp. 517-536, illustrated by two plates. The treatment is popular and concludes with a preliminary list of the species (22) of powdery mildews of cultivated plants, with the leading hosts under each.

ONION BLIGHT (*PERONOSPORA SCHLEIDENIANA*) by H. H. Whetzel is Bulletin No. 218, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, and treats in extenso a serious outbreak of Onion Blight in 1903 — the first part being a popular account of the disease with remedies; part second is a more technical account of the Onion Blight and other diseases, illustrated by several text figures.

A REMARKABLE LICHEN was described by Briosi et Farneti in Atti del Ist. bot. dell Università di Pavia, VIII, 1902, under the title *Intorno ad un nuovo tipo di Licheni a talle conidifere che vivono sulla Vite, finora ritenuti per Funghi*. The plant,

heretofore grouped with fungi, produces conidia as well as ascospores. The conidiophores are branches, each extremity bearing 2-4 conidia; these are fusiform slightly curved, hyaline, 3-5-septate and $50 \times 4\mu$. Hence the plant was called by Corda a *Fusarium* (*F. biasolettianum*); it was placed by Fries in the genus *Pionnotes* (type, *Fusarium capitatum* Schw.), and in the *Sylloge* included in the *Tuberculariaceae*. The authors create a new genus of Lichens, namely, *Chrysogluken*, which includes two of four recorded species of *Pionnotes*, namely, *C. biasolettianum* (Corda) and *C. casatii* (Thüm.) — placed in a new family, *Chrysoglukenaceae*.

BACTERIA, YEASTS AND MOLDS IN THE HOME, by H. W. Conn has been recently published (1903) by Ginn & Company of Boston. This is a useful book of 293 pages suitable for general readers and for classes in educational institutions. Bacteria are treated on pages 100-125.

THE AECIDIUM OF MAIZE RUST, J. C. Arthur, Botanical Gazette, July 1904 (pp. 64-7), is an interesting account of a clue to the connection of *Aecidium* on *Oxalis* with *Puccinia sorghi* Schw., and the culture experiments verifying the same. It is remarkable that the *Aecidium oxalidis* Thüm. should have been so rarely collected since the Maize Rust is both common and often abundant. Can it be that this stage in the life cycle is generally suppressed?

AN EXTENDED AND ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT OF THE WATER-RELATION OF PUCCINIA ASPARAGI, is given by Ralph E. Stone in the July No. of the Botanical Gazette, 1904, (pp. 19-43), as "a contribution to the Biology of a parasitic fungus." The study was made in California; it is shown that dew is of absolute necessity in infection by the rust and of more importance than the rain; without such moisture no infection can take place. Dry atmosphere checks aecidial development; uredo development is similarly checked, and changes to a production of teleutospores. An abundance of soil moisture during the summer has a marked effect in retarding the development of this fungus by giving the host greater vitality and resistance.

BRUCE FINK gives Further Notes on *Cladonias*, III, *Cl. furcata* and *Cl. crispata*, in the July No. of the Bryologist. Many varieties are enumerated in the light of Wainio. *Cladonia furcata* and five varieties, also one variety of *Cl. crispata*, are figured. Professor Fink says "regarding the illustrations, we are fortunate enough this time to be able to give them all from material that has been examined by Dr. Wainio."

UNDER THE TITLE OF MYCOLOGICAL NOTES in the Journal of Botany, p. 182, Ernest S. Salmon gives an account of the

formation of ascospores in *Erysiphe graminis*. He developed the fact of some interest that *E. graminis* is able, under favorable circumstances, to produce, as soon as the perithecium is formed, ascospores which are capable of at once infecting the host plant.

ERNEST S. SALMON'S PAPER ON SPECIALIZATION OF PARASITISM IN THE ERYSIPTACEAE, II, is printed in the *New Phytologist*, 3:109-121, May 1904. It gives the results of further inoculation experiments, carried out the preceding summer, in which conidia were used of the following species, *Erysiphe graminis* DC. on four hosts; *Sphaerotheca humuli* (DC.) Burr. on one host; *S. humuli fuliginea* (Schl.) Salm. on two hosts; *E. cichoriacearum* DC. on one host and *E. galeopsidis* DC. on one host. The results obtained seemed to show that in every case the form of the fungus used has become specialized into a "biologic form."

THE REPORT OF THE STATE BOTANIST 1903, NEW YORK MUSEUM, by Charles H. Peck, forms Bulletin 75 (Botany 7), 1904. This is a pamphlet of 84 pages and four double page colored plates. The mycological part consists of descriptions of thirteen new species of the higher fungi, also two new varieties besides others listed as new to the State; under the head of Edible Fungi seven mushrooms are fully and popularly described and illustrated. This Bulletin can be obtained from the Director of the Museum (Albany, N. Y.) for 40 cents.

THE INTRODUCTORY PART OF THE ARTICLE BY ERNEST S. SALMON, On *Erysiphe Graminis* DC. and its adaptive parasitism within the genus *Bromus*, *Annales Mycologici*, 2:255-266, Mai 1904, presents general considerations on the subject of the interrelations of 'biologic forms' and host-species. He says: Now the facts show not only the high degree of specialization reached by the fungus in its adaptive parasitism to the various species of *Bromus*; but also that *each species of Bromus possesses distinctive physiological (constitutional) characters existing concomitantly with the specific morphological characters*. These physiological characters are constant, and render the species susceptible or immune in a definite manner, so that the various species of *Bromus* according to their constitution — if one may use the term — behave differently to the attack of the 'biologic forms' of the fungus.

THE JANUARY NO. OF THE JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY (1904) gave the following: Morgan — A New Sirothecium; Hedgcock — Proof of the Identity of *Phoma* and *Phyllosticta* on the Sugar Beet; Atkinson — Notes on the Genus *Harpochytrium*; Arthur — Cultures of Uredineae in 1903; Kellerman — Notes from Mycological Literature, VIII; Index to Uredineous Infection Experiments; American Mycological Society.

JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY

A Periodical Devoted to North American Mycology. Issued Bimonthly; January, March, May, July, September and November Price, \$2.00 per Year. To Foreign Subscribers \$2.25. Edited and Published by

W. A. KELLERMAN, PH. D., COLUMBUS, OHIO.

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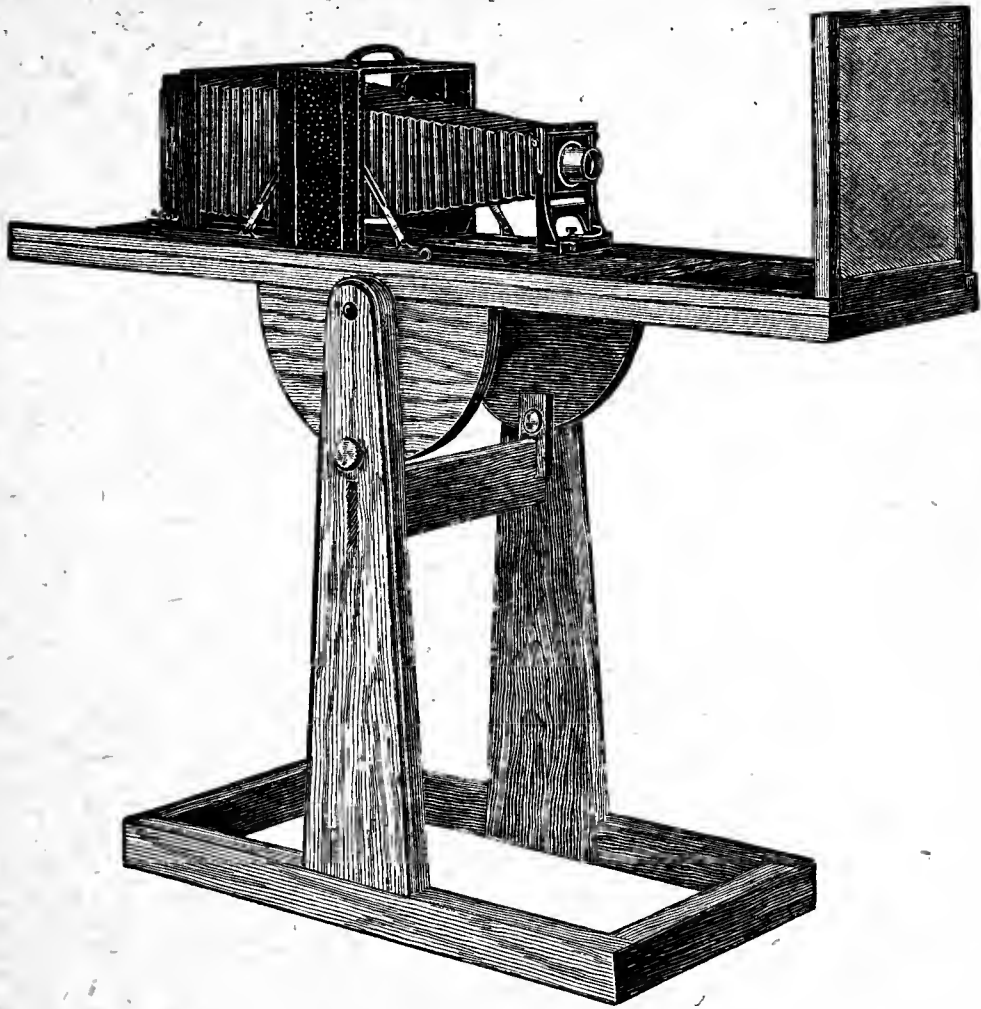
In Mycological Notes, No. 18, C. G. Lloyd comments as follows: Dr. Hollos writes by the column when he thinks he sees an opportunity to juggle up a new combination. . . . But he takes the strange stand, for one who uses "priority" as his chief excuse to juggle names, that *Secotium erythrocephalum*, which he claims is the same plant and an earlier name, cannot be used because it was based on young specimens of the plant. There is logic! Any kind of an old vague picture serves him as an excuse to change names, if he can write "Hollos" after the "new combination," but he holds that he must not use Tulasne's earlier name, because Tulasne had young specimens. So he conjures up a *subsequent* name, and devises a new combination, to which. . . .

We owe much to Mr. Lloyd who has never failed to wield his pen trenchantly when vagaries and inconsistencies are practiced in the zeal to establish a stable nomenclature. We do not believe that the principle of "priority" can be dethroned, but we do commend the view taken above, namely, that it is absurd to attempt to overthrow a name because "*based on young specimens!*"

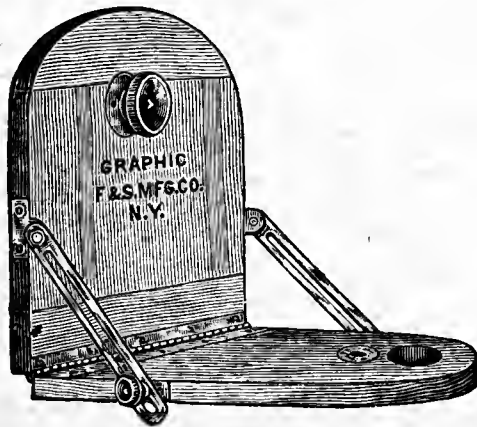
Again, Saccardo says: The proper name of one of the *Uredinaceae* is that applied to the teleutosporic stage, the secondary name is that given to one of the earlier stages (*Uredo*, *Epitea*, *Caeoma*, *Aecidium*, *Aecidiolum*). Moreover, when the name of an earlier stage of any species is found to have been published before the name of the correlated perfect stage, it is not permissible to transfer the name of the imperfect stage to the perfect one upon the plea of priority, unless the former is found to comprise the perfect stage also, as often happens in *Uredo*, with respect to species of *Uromyces*, *Puccinia*, *Coleosporium*, etc.

What is the difference? In one case the specimens were "young" — hence throw away the name! In the second case the specimens were "*imperfect forms*" (YOUNG?) — but then throw away the name! That kind of "priority" precludes stability in nomenclature.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Index to Volumes 1-10

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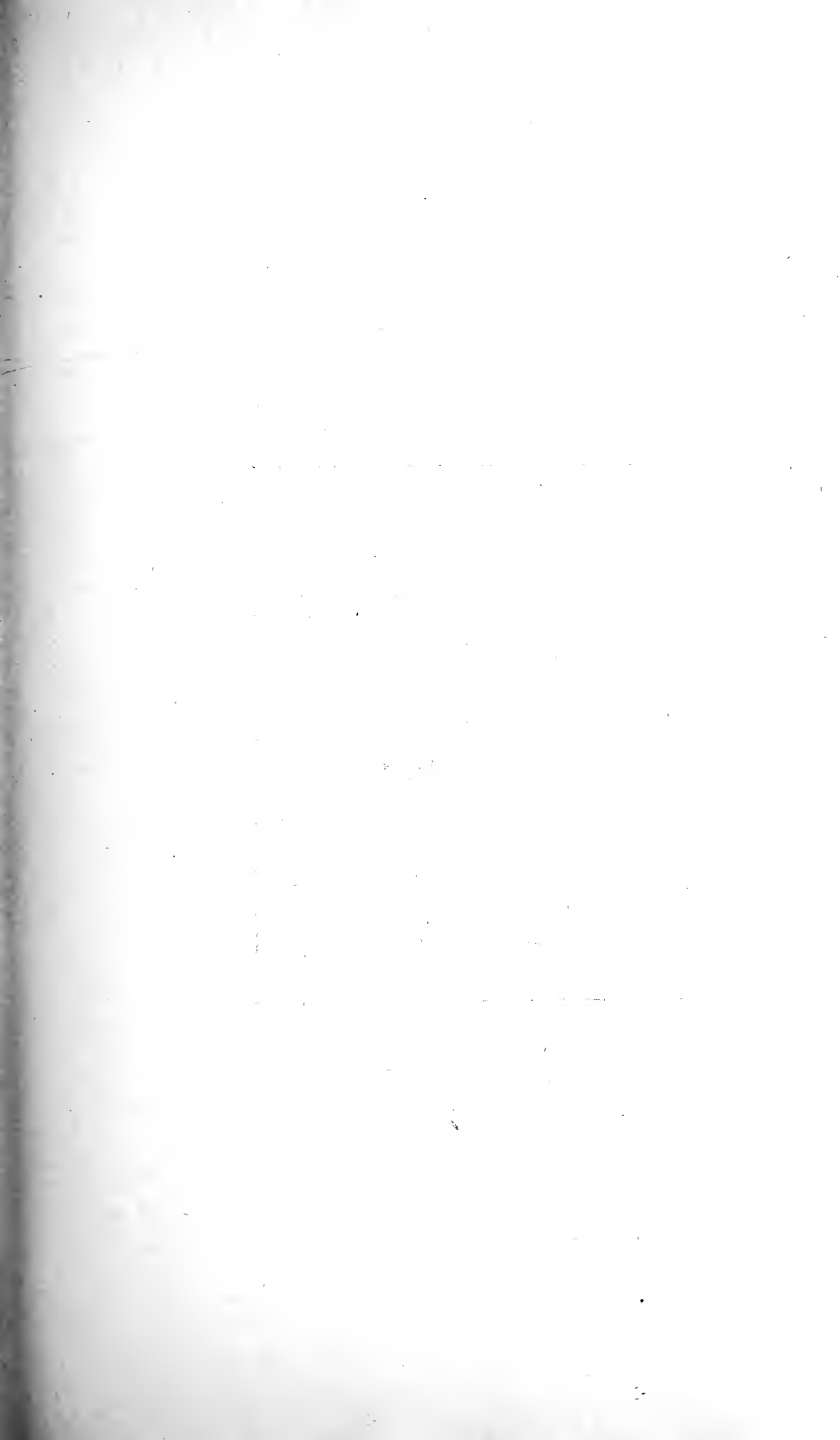
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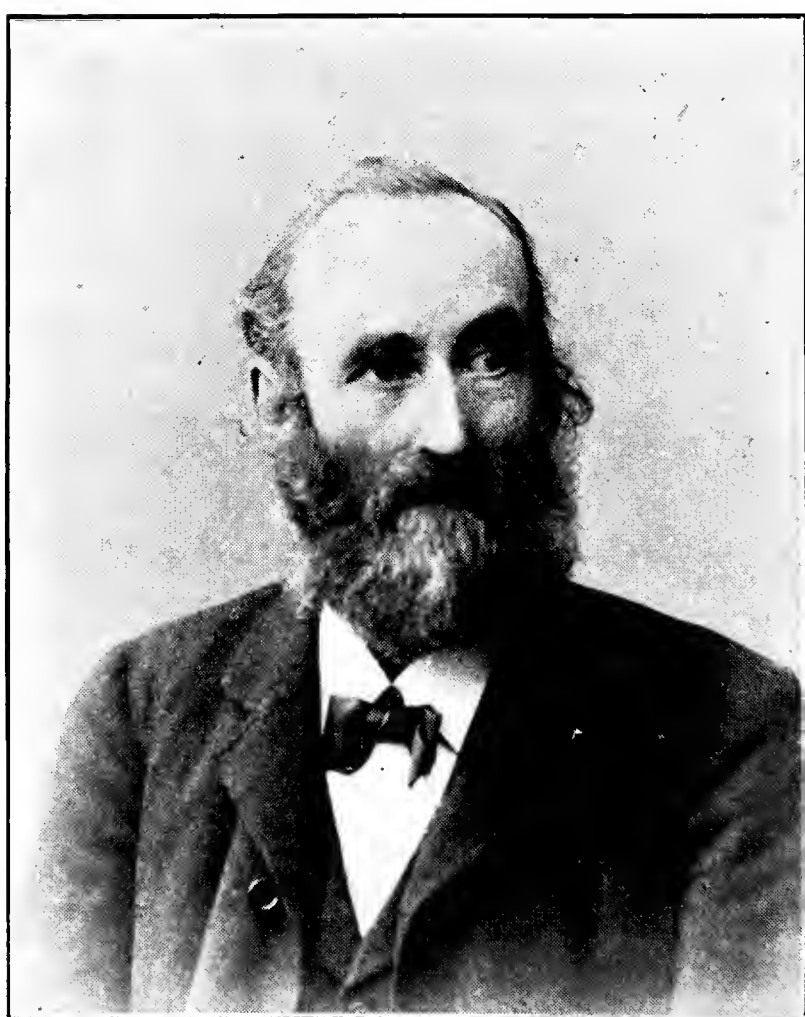
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INDEX TO VOLUMES 1-10

[References are to volume and page.]

- Abies balsamea* [host], *Ceuthospora abietina* E. & E. n. sp., 10:168.
Abies balsamea [host], *Nectria balsamea* C. & P., 2:122.
Abies balsamea [host], *Nectria cucurbitula* Tode, 2:109.
Abies balsamea [host], *Nectria cucurbitula* Curr., 2:77.
Abies balsamea [host], *Steganosporium cenangioides* E. & E. n. sp., 1:93.
Abies (?) [host], *Asterina nuda* Pk., 1:134.
Abies [host], *Lophiostoma excipuliforme abietis* E. & E. n. var., 4:64.
Abnormal Structures Induced by *Ustilago zeae mays*, A Study of, Etta L. Knowles, 5:14.
Absideæ Vuillemin n. ser. *Mucoraceæ* [descr.], 10:151.
Acacia [host], *Nectria ditissima* Tul., 2:79.
Acallomyces Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ* [descr.], 10:222.
Acalypha virginica [host], *Cercospora acalyphæ* Pk., 1:20.
Acanthostigma dispar Morg. n. sp., on wood (rotten), 10:162.
Acanthostigma fraxini Ellis n. sp., on *Fraxinus americana*, 7:276.
Accentuation of Compound Names, Ivy Kellerman, 9:162.
Acer, old bark, [host], *Acontium album* Morgan n. sp., 8:4.
Acer [host], *Enchnosphaeria hispida* Morg. n. sp., 10:162.
Acer dasycarpum [host], *Glœosporium acerinum* Pass., 3:21.
Acer [host], *Hypoxylon regale* Morg. n. sp., 10:162.
Acer dasycarpum [host], *Melanconis dasycarpa* E. & K., 2:3.
Acer dasycarpum [host], *Septoria acerina* Pk., 3:37.
Acer negundo, bark, [host], *Dendrodochium nigrescens* E. & E. n. sp., 5:72.
Acer pennsylvanicum [host], *Septoria acerina* Pk., 3:37.
Acer [host], *Phleospora aceris* (Lib.) Sacc., 3:87.
Acer rubrum [host], *Glœosporium aceris* Cke., 1:110.
Acer rubrum [host], *Glœosporium decolorans* E. & E. n. sp., 7:133.
Acer rubrum [host], *Gonomia emarginata* Fckl. [descr.], 4:81 [cor.]
Acer rubrum [host], *Gonomia tenella* E. & E. n. sp., 4:80 [cor.]
Acer rubrum [host], *Helminthosporium subolivaceum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:44.
Acer rubrum [host], *Hypocrea ravenelii* B., 2:66.
Acer rubrum [host], *Hypocrea scutellæformis* B. & Rav., 2:61.
Acer saccharinum [host], *Calospora allantospora* E. & E. n. sp., 9:223.
Acer saccharinum [host], *Cylindrosporium saccharinum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:156.
Acer saccharinum [host], *Hypoxylon suborbiculare* Pk. [descr.], 4:67.
Acer saccharinum [host], *Næmospora microsperma* E. & E. n. sp., 5:156.
Acer saccharinum [host], *Septoria saccharina* E. & E. n. sp., 7:132.
Acer saccharinum [host], *Septoria sallix* Gerard, 3:73.
Acer [host], *Sirothecium nigrum* Morgan n. sp., 9:82.
Ackermannia Patouillard n. g. *Gymnoascaceæ* [descr.], 10:204.
Acompsomyces Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ* [descr.], 10:223.
Acontium Morgan genus nov., 8:4, 10:243.
Acontium album Morgan n. sp., on old bark of *Acer*, 8:4.
Acontium minus Morgan n. sp., on old pod of *Gleditsia*, 8:5.
Acontium velatum Morgan n. sp., on black walnut stump, 8:5.
Actæa alba [host], *Ramularia actææ* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:78.
Actæa rubra [host], *Melanopsamma utahensis* E. & E. n. sp., 9:168.
Actinomeris squarrosa [host], *Cercospora anomala* Ell. & Hals., 4:8.
Acrasieæ or *Dictyosteliaceæ* [Review], A. P. Morgan, 9:84.

- AcrospERMum* Tode [descr. and monograph], 3:4.
AcrospERMum compressum Tode [descr.], on dried stems, 3:4.
AcrospERMum corruptum Ell. [descr.], on wood and leaves, 3:5.
AcrospERMum foliiculum B. & C. [descr.], on leaves, 3:4.
AcrospERMum ravenelii B. & C. [descr.], on leaves, 3:5, 116.
AcrospERMum viridulum B. & C. [descr.], on stems, etc., 3:4.
 Additional Notes on Peach Rosette, Erwin F. Smith, 7:226.
Aecidium amphigenum E. & K. [descr.], on *Baptisia leucophæa*, 2:4.
Aecidium callirrhœs E. & K. [descr.], on *Callirrhœ involucrata*, 2:4.
Aecidium caulicolum Kellerm., on *Salvia lanceolata*, 9:225.
Aecidium cerastii Winter n. sp., on *Cerastium nutans* Reff., 1:126.
Aecidium cimicifugatum Schw. [original description], 8:57.
Aecidium crepidicolum Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Crepis acuminata*, 6:31.
Aecidium daleæ Kell. & Sw. n. sp., on *Ralea laxiflora*, 5:13.
Aecidium dicentrae Trel. [descr.], on *Dicentra cucullaria* DC., 1:15.
Aecidium delphinii Barthol. n. sp., on *Delphinium scopulorum*, 8:173.
Aecidium drabæ Tr. & Gal. n. sp., on *Draba aurea*, 4:21.
Aecidium ellisii Tr. & Gal. n. sp., on *Chenopodium album*, 4:21.
Aecidium eurotiæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Eurotia lanata*, 6:119.
Aecidium fumariacearum Kell. & Swingle n. sp., on *Corydalis aurea*, 4:95.
Aecidium grossulariæ (Pers.) Schum. [original description], 8:120.
Aecidium heliotropi Tr. & Gal. n. sp., on *Heliotropium curassavicum*, 4:21.
Aecidium hibisci, the Alternate Form, W. A. Kellerman, 8:120; 9:109.
Aecidium jacquemontiae E. & E. n. sp., on *Jacquemontia pentantha*, 8:11.
Aecidium lepidii Tr. & Gal., n. sp., on *Lepidium montanum*, 4:21.
Aecidium malvastri E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Malvastrum munroanum*, 7:43.
Aecidium micropunctum E. & E. n. sp., on *Castilleia*, 6:119.
Aecidium oldenlandianum E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Houstonia cœrulea*, 7:43.
Aecidium palmeri Anders. n. sp., on *Pentstemon virgatus*, 6:122.
Aecidium pammelii Trel. [descr.], on *Euphorbia corollata* L., 1:15.
Aecidium phrymæ Halst. n. sp., on *Phryma leptostycha*, 2:52.
Aecidium ranunculi Schw. [original description], 8:57.
Aecidium rœstelioides E. & E. n. sp., on *Sidalcea*, 1:93.
Aecidium tuberculatum E. & E. n. sp., on *Callirrhœ involucrata*, 4:26.
Aecidium williamsi Ricker n. sp., on *Lithospermum angustifolium*, 10:165.
Aegeritopsis v. Höhnelt n. g. *Tuberculariaceæ* [descr.], 10:243.
Aesculus arguta [host], *Macrosporium baccatum* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 5:144.
Aesculus bark [host], *Berlesiella hispida* Morgan n. sp., 9:217.
Aesculus californica [host], *Glœosporium carpogenum* Cke., 1:112.
Aesculus glabra [host], *Phyllosticta æsculi* E. & M. n. sp., 2:130.
Aesculus octandra [host], *Cercospora æsculina* Ell. & Kellerm. n. sp., 9:105.
 Agaricini, On the Study of the, A. P. Morgan, 1:41.
Agaricus [descr. and monograph], 3:25.
Agaricus adnatus Smith [descr.], 3:31.
Agaricus agglutinatus B. & C. [descr.], 3:31.
Agaricus alutaceus [host], *Hypomyces viridis* (A. & S.), 2:69.
Agaricus alveolatus Gräfin [descr.], 1:28.
Agaricus asper Fries [descr.], 3:30.
Agaricus cæsareus Scop. [descr.], 3:26.
Agaricus cretaceus Atks. n. sp., growing in leaf mold, 8:110.
Agaricus [host], *Dialonectria perforata* Ell. & Holw., 4:57.
Agaricus excelsus Fries [descr.], 3:28.
Agaricus farinosus Schw. [descr.], 3:32.
Agaricus forstianus Peck [descr.], 3:28.
Agaricus [host], *Hypomyces ochraceus* Pers., 2:75.
Agaricus [host], *Hypomyces tomentosus* Fr., 2:75.
Agaricus lenticularis Lasch. [descr.], 3:30.
Agaricus mappa Fries [descr.], 3:27.
Agaricus monticulosus B. & C. [descr.], 3:30.
Agaricus muscarius L. [descr.], 3:28.

- Agarics [Russula], North American, Robert K. Macadam, 5:58, 135.
Agaricus nitidus Fries [descr.], 3:30.
Agaricus nivalis Peck [descr.], 3:32.
Agaricus (Hypholoma) olivæsporus E. & E. n. sp., among moss, 5:27.
Agaricus onustus Howe [descr.], 3:32.
Agaricus pantherinus DC. [descr.], 3:28.
Agaricus phalloides Fries [descr.], 3:27.
Agaricus pubescens Schw. [descr.], 3:33.
Agaricus ravenelii B. & C. [descr.], 3:27.
Agaricus recutitus Fries [descr.], 3:27.
Agaricus rubescens Pers. [descr.], 3:29.
Agaricus russuloides Peck [descr.], 3:28.
Agaricus solitarius Bull. [descr.], 3:29.
Agaricus spretus Pk. [descr.], 3:26.
Agaricus strangulatus Fries [descr.], 3:32.
Agaricus strobiliformis Vill. [descr.], 3:29.
Agarics of the United States — Panus [monograph], Edw. J. Forster, 4:21.
Agaricus vaginatus Bull. [descr.], 3:31.
Agaricus virosus Fries [descr.], 3:26.
Agaricus volvatus Peck [descr.], 3:31.
Agyriellopsis v. Höhnelt n. g. Excipulaceæ [descr.], 10:244.
Agropyrum glaucum [host], Puccinia agropyri E. & E. n. sp., 7:131.
Ailanthus glandulosa [host], Cercospora glandulosa E. & K. n. sp., 1:3.
Ailanthus glandulosa [host], Didymella ricini E. & E., 8:67.
Ailanthus glandulosus [host], Haplosporella ailanthis E. & E. n. sp., 5:147.
Ailographum cæspitosum E. & E. n. sp., on old cypress pickets, 1:51.
Albugo Persoon [synonymy and descr.], 7:109.
Albugo amaranthi (Schw.) Kunze [synonymy and hosts], 7:115.
Albugo candidus (Pers.) Kuntze [synonymy and hosts], 7:110; 8:57.
Albugo ipomoeæ-panduratae (Schw.) Swing. [synonymy and hosts], 7:112.
Albugo platensis (Speg.) Swing. [descr., synonymy and hosts], 7:113.
Albugo portulacæ (DC.) Kuntze [synonymy and hosts], 7:111; 8:120.
Albugo tragopogonis (Pers.) S. F. Gr. [synonymy and hosts], 7:112.
Alder, bark [host], Nectria muscivora Berk., 2:110.
Alder [host], Diatrypella toccinæna subeffusa E. & E. n. var., 4:62.
Alder [host], Hypocrea viridirufa B. & Rav., 2:63.
Aleyrodes citri [host], Aschersonia tahitensis Mont. [note], 7:364.
Alisma plantago [host], Ascochyta alismatis E. & E. n. sp., 5:148.
Alisma plantago [host], Cercospora alismatis E. & H. n. sp., 1:63.
Alisma plantago [host], Doassansia alismatis (Nees) Cornu, 4:14.
Alisma plantago [host], Pleospora alismatis E. & E. n. sp., 8:16.
Alisma plantago [host], Septoria alismatis Oudem., 3:38.
Allescherina Berlese n. g. Sphæriaceæ [descr.], 10:205.
Allium mutabile [host], Puccinia mutabile Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:67.
Allium tricoccum [host], Septoria viride-tingens Curt., 3:78.
Allium vineale [host], Heterosporium allii E. & M. n. sp., 1:100.
Almond disease, Cercospora circumscissa, Remedies, Newt. B. Pierce, 7:232.
Alnus [host], Hypoxylon morsei B. & C., 4:67.
Alnus [host], Rhabdospora maculans (B. & C.) Sacc., 3:90.
Alnus incana [host], Septoria alnicola Cke., 3:80.
Alocasia esculenta [host], Macrophoma subconica E. & E. n. sp., 5:147.
Alopecurus geniculatus [host], Fusicladium alopecuri E. & E. n. sp., 4:53.
Alternanthera achyrantha [host], Cercospora alternantheræ E. & L. n. sp., 6:36.
Alternate form of Aecidium hibisciutum, W. A. Kellerman, 9:109.
Alternaria lancipes E. & E. n. sp., on Argemone platyceras, 4:45.
Althæa rosea [host], Cercospora althæina Sacc., 1:38.
Althæa rosea [host], Cercospora kellermani Bubak n. sp., 9:1.
Althæa rosea [host], Puccinia heterogenea Lagh. n. sp., 7:47.
Althæa rosea [host], Septoria fairmani E. & E. n. sp., 5:151.

- Amaranthus [host], *Cercospora canescens* E. & M., 8:73.
 Amaranthus retroflexus [host], *Cercospora brachiata* E. & E. n. sp., 4:5.
 Amaranthus spinosus [host], *Glœosporium amaranthi* E. & E. n. sp., 8:65.
 Amaranthus retroflexus [host], *Phyllosticta amaranthi* E. & K. n. sp., 1:4.
 Amaranthus retroflexus [host], *Phyllosticta amaranthi* E. & K., 2:19.
 Amanita, the subgenus [monograph], 3:25.
 Amanita flavoconia Atks. n. sp., on ground under Memlock, 8:111.
 Amanitine and its Antidote, Chas. Macilvaine, 2:7, 21.
 Amanitopsis albocreata Atks. n. sp., ground in woods, 8:111.
 Amaryllis (cult.), [host], *Cercospora amaryllidis* E. & E. n. sp., 3:14.
 Ambrosia trifida [host], *Botrytis tephroides* Sacc. & Ell. n. sp., 4:105.
 Ambrosia trifida [host], *Cercospora racemosa* E. & K., 3:21.
 Ambrosia trifida (?) [host], *Diatrypella herbacea* E. & E. n. sp., 3:42.
 Ambrosia trifida [host], *Didymella promineus*, 2:101.
 Ambrosia trifida [host], *Septoria bacilligera* Winter n. sp., 1:122; 3:39.
 Amorpha canescens [host], *Cercospora passaloroides* Wint., 1:50.
 Amelanchier [host], *Dimerosporium collinsii* (Schw.) Thuem, 1:146.
 American Mycological Society [by the secretary], 10:146.
 Amerosporium ilicinum E. & E. n. sp., on *Ilex verticellata decidua*, 4:50.
 Amerisporium macrochæta E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhyncospora macrostachya*, 4:50.
 Amerosporium œconomicum Ell. & Tracy n. sp., on "Cow-pea", 4:102.
 Amerosporium sabalinum E. & E. n. sp., on *Sabal palmetto*, 4:50.
 Amerosporium subclausum Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Gymnocladus canadensis*, 5:143.
 Ammophila longifolia [host], *Peziza clavigera* E. & E. n. sp., 4:100.
 Amorpha fruticosa [host], *Uredo fruticosa* Kell. & Sw. n. sp., 5:78.
 Ampelopsis quinquefolia [host], *Cercospora ampelopsidis* Pk., 1:55.
 Ampelopsis quinquefolia [host], *Glœosporium* (*Septoglœum*) *ampelopsidis* E. & E. n. sp., 5:155.
 Ampelopsis quinquefolia [host], *Phyllosticta ampelopsidis* E. & M., 2:14.
 Amepolpsis quinquefolia [host], *Septoria ampelopsidis* Ellis n. sp., 7:276.
 Amphicarpæa monoica [host], *Cercospora monoica* E. & Hol., 1:49.
 Amphisphæria deformis Ell. & Lang n. sp., on Cedar post, 4:123.
 Amphisphæria granulosa E. & E. n. sp., on Oak wood, 10:169.
 Amphisphæria hypoxylon E. & E. n. sp., on *Hypoxylon*, 2:41.
 Amphisphæria oroncensis E. & E. n. sp., on rotten wood, 3:117.
 Amphisphæria subiculosa E. & E. n. sp., on decorticated Poplar, 2:103.
 Amygdalus persica [host], *Sphæropsis persicæ* E. & B. n. sp., 8:175.
 Anderson, W. A., Brief Notes on a Few Common Fungi of Montana, 5:30.
 Anderson, F. W., List of Montana Erysiphaceæ, 5:188.
 Anderson, F. W., Notes on Certain Uredineæ and Ustilagineæ, 6:121.
 Anderson, F. W., Supplementary Notes. Fungi of Helena, Mont., 5:82.
 Anderson, F. W. and Kelsey, F. D., Erysiphææ upon *Phytoptus* Distortions, 5:209.
 Andromeda acuminata [host], *Asterina diplodioides* B. & C., 1:137.
 Andromeda ferruginea [host], *Asterina lepidigena* E. & M., 1:136.
 Andromeda [host], *Dimerosporium clvauligera* (Cke.), 1:145.
 Andromeda [host], *Dimerosporium ellisii* Sacc., 1:146.
 Andromeda racemosa [host], *Ramularia andromedæ* E. & M., 1:77.
 Andromeda ferruginea [host], *Septoria pulchella* B. & C., 3:69.
 Andropogon [host], *Helotium rhizogenum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:100.
 Andropogon [host], *Hypocrea atramentosa* B. & C., 2:68.
 Andropogon [host], *Patellaria leucochætæ* E. & E. n. sp., 1:152.
 Andropogon [host], *Peziza dinemasporioides* E. & E. n. sp., 1:42.
 Andropogon annulatus [host], *Schrœteria annulata* E. & E. n. sp., 6:118.
 Andropogon argenteus [host], *Ustilago* (*Sorosporium* ?) *brunkii* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 6:31.
 Andropogon halli [host], *Ustilago andropogonis* Kell & Sw. n. sp., 5:12.
 Andropogon muricatus [host], *Haplosporella tingens* E. & L. n. sp., 6:37.

- Andropogon muricatus* [host], *Langloisia spinosa* E. & E. n. sp., 5:68.
Andropogon provincialis [host], *Soroporium ellisii provincialis* Ell. & Gall. n. var., 6:31.
Andropogon provincialis [host], *Ustilago andropogonis* Kell. & Sw. n. sp., 5:12.
Andropogon scoparius Mx. [host], *puccinia pustulata* (Curt.) Arth. n. n., 10:17.
Andropogon virginicus [host], *Sorosporium everhartii* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 6:32.
Andropogon virginicus [host], *Uromyces andropogonis* Tracy n. sp., 7:281.
Anemone [host], *Phleospora anemones* E. & K. n. sp., 3:105.
Anemone [host], *Phleospora anemones* E. & K., 3:88.
Anemone virginiana [host], *Ramularia didyma* Ung., 1:82.
Angelina, the Genus [descr. and synonymy], Elias J. Durand, 8:108.
Announcement [as to Index to Literature], 7:65.
Announcement — Section of Vegetable Pathology — U. S. Dept. Agr., 6:45.
Another Much-named Fungus, W. A. Kellerman, 9:106.
Antennaria plantaginifolia [host], *Phyllosticta anthennariæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:9.
Anthostoma saprophilum E. & E. n. sp., on Maple wood, 3:43.
Anthostomella leucobasis E. & M. [descr.], 1:99.
Anthostomella magnoliæ E. & E. n. sp., on Magnolia, 4:122.
Anthostomella melanostica E. & E. n. sp., on Sabal palmetto, 3:43.
Anthostomella minor E. & E. n. sp., on Sabal serrulata, 3:43.
Anthostomella thyridioides E. & E. n. sp., on *Populus deltoides*, 9:167.
Anthracnose of Cotton, George F. Atkinson, 6:173.
Anthracnose on Cotton, E. A. Southworth, 6:100.
Apios tuberosa [host], *Cercospora tuberosa* E. & K., 1:38.
Apocynum androsæmifolium [host], *Cylindrosporium apocyni* E. & E. n. sp., 3:22.
Apocynum [host], *Cerospora apocyni* E. & K., 1:62.
Apocynum cannabinum [host], *Glœosporium apocyni* Pk., 1:118.
Apocynum cannabinum L. [host], *Phyllosticta apocyni* Trel., 1:14: 2:20.
Apocynum cannabinum [host], *Septoria littorea* Sacc., 3:86.
Aposphæria turmalis E. & E. n. sp., on *Diospyros virginiana*, 8:63.
Apple, rotten wood [host], *Dialonectria vulpina* Cke., 2:124.
Apple Scab, see *Fusicladium dendriticum*, 7:26.
Apple Scab, Treatment of, B. T. Galloway and E. A. Southworth, 5:210.
Apple Scab, Treatment of, E. S. Goff, 6:19.
Apple [host], *Stagonospora biformis* E. & B. n. sp., 8:176.
Apple tree [host], *Pestalozzia mali* E. & E. n. sp., 8:13.
Aquilegia canadensis [host], *Cercospora aquilegiæ* Kell. & Sw. n. sp., 5:74.
Aquilegia jonesii [host], *Sphærella aquilegiæ* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:66.
Aquilegia vulgaris [host], *Septoria aquilegiæ* E. & K. n. sp., 3:38.
Arabis holbœllii [host], *Phlyctæna andersoni* Ellis n. sp., 7:277.
Arabis [host], *Puccinia arabicola* E. & E. n. sp., 6:119.
Arachis hypogæa [host], *Cercospora personata* (B. & C.), 1:64.
Arachnomyces Massee et Salmon n. g. *Perisporiaceæ* [descr.], 10:205.
Aralia nudicaulis [host], *Cercospora leptosperma* Pk., 1:38.
Aralia spinosa [host], *Cercospora atromaculans* E. & E. n. sp., 3:17.
Arbutus uva-ursi [host], *Asterina conglobata* B. & C., 1:137.
Archangelica atropurpurea [host], *Septoria dearnessii* E. & E. n. sp., 5:151.
Archangelica [host], *Glœosporium angelicæ* Cke., 1:117.
Arenæa Penzig et Saccardo n. g. *Pezizaceæ* [descr.], 10:205.
Arenaria sp. [host], *Puccinia modica* Hlw. n. sp., 10:164.
Arenaria peyritshii [host], *Puccinia modica* Hlw. n. sp., 10:164.
Arenaria pungens [host], *Puccinia fragilis* Tr. & Gal. n. sp., 4:20.
Arenaria reptans [host], *Puccinia modica* Hlw. n. sp., 10:164.
Argemone platyceras [host], *Alternaria lancipes* E. & E. n. sp., 4:45.
Argemone platyceras [host], *Glœosporium argemonis* E. & E. n. sp., 3:129.

- Aristida pungens* [host], *Puccinia aristidæ* Tracy n. sp., 7:281.
Aristida rusbyi [host], *Sorosporium consanguineum* E. & E. n. sp., 3:56.
Aristida [host], *Uromyces aristida* E. & E. n. sp., 3:56.
Aristolochia macrophylla [host], *Cercospora guttulata* Ell. & Kellerm. n. sp., 9:105.
Aristolochia serpentaria [host], *Cercospora serpentaria* E. & E. n. sp., 3:13.
Arnica foliosa [host], *Puccinia nuda* E. & E. n. sp., 3:57.
Artemisia californica [host], *Sphæria tumefaciens* E. & Hark. n. sp., 2:41.
Artemisia heterophylla [host], *Glœosporium heterophyllum* E. & E. n. sp., 10, 69.
Artemisia ludoviciana [host], *Chætomella* (?) *perforata* E. & E. n. sp., 1:153.
Artemisia tridentata [host], *Sporidesmium macrosporoides* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:67.
Artemisia tridentata [host], *Trematosphæria clavispora* E. & E. n. sp., 9:166.
 Arthur, J. C., Cultures of Uredineæ in 1900 and 1901, 8:51.
 Arthur, J. C., Cultures of Uredineæ in 1903, 10:8.
Arum arifolium [host], *Læstadia ari* E. & E. n. sp., 8:67.
Arundinaria [host], *Caryospora langloisii* E. & E. n. sp., 4:79 [cor.]
Arundinaria [host], *Coniosporium gramineum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:106.
Arundinaria [host], *Diatrype pustulans* E. & E. n. sp., 4:80 [cor.]
Arundinaria [host], *Gymnosporium gramineum* E. & E. n. sp., 1:44.
Arundinaria [host], *Hypocrea tuberiformis* B. & Rav., 2:68.
Arundinaria [host], *Hypoxylon culmorum* Cke., 4:70.
Arundinaria [host], *Meliola tenuis* B. & C., 1:148.
Ascarcia grayii [host], *Cucurbitaria arizonica* E. & E. n. sp., 8:16.
Aschersonia tahitensis Mont., on *Aleyrodes citri* R. & H. [note], 7:363.
Aschersoniopsis P. Hennings n. g. *Hypocreaceæ* [descr.], 10:205, 244.
Aschochyta Fl. Tassi n. g. *Sphæropsidææ* [descr.], 10:244.
Aesculus hippocastaneum [host], *Phyllisticta sphæropsoidea* E. & E., 2:18.
Asclepiadaceæ [host], *Puccinia subcollapsa* Ellis n. sp., 7:275.
Asclepias cornuti [host], *Cercospora asclepiadis* Ell., 1:20.
Asclepias cornuti [host], *Dimerosporium capnoides* (Ell.), 1:145.
Asclepias cornuti [host], *Glœosporium fusarioides* E. & K. n. sp., 1:3, 113.
Asclepias cornuti [host], *Phyllosticta cornuti* E. & K., 2:20.
Asclepias incarnata [host], *Cercospora clavata* (Gerard), 1:55.
Asclepias obtusifolia [host], *Cercospora clavata* (Gerard), 1:55.
Asclepias rubra [host], *Septoria asclepiadicola* E. & E., 5:150.
Asclepias tuberosa [host], *Nectaria apocyni* Pk., 2:110.
Asclepias or *Apocynum* [host], *Pestalozzia andersoni* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:65.
Asclepias tuberosa [host], *Phyllosticta tuberosa* E. & M., 2:26.
Asclepiodora viridis [host], *Cercospora asclepiadoræ* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 4:6.
Ascochyta alismatis E. & E. n. sp., on *Alisma plantago*, 5:148.
Ascochyta atriplicis effusa E. & K. n. var., on *Atriplex*, 1:3.
Ascochyta confusa E. & E. n. sp., on *Smilax hispida*, 10:168.
Ascochyta cornicola Sacc. [descr.], on *Cornus sericea*, 5:148.
Ascochyta (?) *infuscans* E. & E. n. sp., on *Ranunculus* (*abortivus* ?), 5:148.
Ascochyta lycopersici Brun., on *Solanum melongena*, 10:98.
Ascochyta oxybaphi Trel. [descr.] on *Oxybaphus nyctagineus* Sweet, 1:14.
Ascochyta salicifoliæ Trel. [descr.], on *Spiræa salicifolia* L., 1:14.
Ascochyta silenes E. & E. n. sp., on *Silene antirrhina*, 5:148.
Ascochyta sisymbrii Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Sisymbrium canescens*, 5:142.
Ascochyta smilacis E. & E. n. sp., on *Smilax hispida*, 8:12.
Ascochyta spartinæ Trel. [descr.], on *Spartina cynosuroides* Willd., 1:14.
Ascochyta thaspium E. & E. n. sp., on *Thaspium barbinode*, 5:148.
Ascomycetella aurantiaca E. & M., n. sp., on *Quercus laurifolia*, 1:97.
Ascopolyporus A. Möller n. g. *Hypocreaceæ* [descr.], 10:206.
Ascyrum crux andræ [host], *Fusicladium ascyrinum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:53.
Ash [host], *Cercospora fraxinea* E. & E. n. sp., 4:4.

- Ash [host], *Sphæronemella carnea* E. & E. n. sp., 5:152.
Asimina triloba [host], *Cercospora asiminæ* E. & K. n. sp., 3:103.
Asimina triloba [host], *Phleospora asiminæ* Ell. & Morg., 3:88.
Asimina triloba [host], *Phyllosticta asiminæ* E. & K., 2:14.
Asparagus officinalis L. [host], *Cerospora caulicola* Winter n. sp., 1:125.
Asparagus [host], *Phoma media* E. & E. n. sp., 5:147.
Asprella hystrix [host], *Puccinia apocrypta* E. & Tr. n. sp., 6:76.
Asprella hystrix [host], *Septoria microspora* Ellis n. sp., 7:276.
Aster cordifolius L. [host], *Puccinia caricis-asteris* Arth. n. sp., 8:54.
Aster cordifolius [host], *Septoria atropurpurea* Pk., 3:39.
Aster cordifolius [host], *Septoria astericola* E. & E. n. sp., 5:150.
Aster macrophyllus [host], *Septoria atropurpurea* Pk., 3:39.
Aster multiflora [host], *Leptosphæria astericola* E. & E. n. sp., 8:17.
Aster multiflorus [host], *Camarosporium astericolum* E. & B. n. sp., 8:176.
Aster novæ anglizæ [host], *Ramularia macrospora senecionis* Sacc., 1:102.
Aster paniculatus L. [host], *Puccinia caricis-asteris* Arth. n. sp., 8:54.
Aster puniceus [host], *Ramularia filaris* Fres., 1:80.
Aster puniceus [host], *Septoria punicei* Pk., 3:81.
Asterina Lev. [descr. and monograph], 1:133.
Asterina anomala Cke. & Hark. [descr.], on living laurel leaves, 1:134.
Asterina carnea Ell. & Mart. [descr.], on *Persea palustris*, 1:134.
Asterina celastri E. & K. n. sp., on *C. scandens*, 1:3, 34.
Asterina comata B. & Rav. [descr.], on *Magnolia glauca* and *M. grandiflora*, 1:137.
Asterina conglobata B. & C. [descr.], on *Arbutus uva-ursi*, 1:137.
Asterina cupressinea (Rehm) Cke. [descr.], on *Cupressus thyoides*, 1:138.
Asterina cuticulosa Cke. [descr.], on *Ilex opaca*, 1:137.
Asterina decolorans B. & C. [descr.], on unknown leaf, 1:137.
Asterina delitescens E. & M. [descr.], on *Persea palustris*, 1:134.
Asterina diploides B. & C. [descr.], on *Andromeda acuminata*, 1:137.
Asterina discoidea E. & M. [descr.], on *Olea americana*, 1:101.
Asterina discoidea E. & M. [descr.], on *Quercus laurifolia* and *Olea americana*, 1:135.
Asterina gaultheriæ Curtis [descr.], on *Gaultheria procumbens*, 1:134.
Asterina ilicis Ellis [descr.], on *Ilex glabra*, 1:135.
Asterina inquinans E. & E. n. sp., on *Sabal palmetto*, 3:41.
Asterina intricata E. & M. n. sp., on *Quercus arenaria*, 1:136.
Asterina lepidigena E. & M. [descr.], on *Andromeda ferruginea*, 1:136.
Asterina lepidigenoides E. & E. n. sp., on *Capparis jamaicensis*, 4:121.
Asterina minor E. & E. n. sp., on dead twigs, 2:42.
Asterina nigerrima Ellis [descr.], on *Erigeron*, 1:137.
Asterina nuda Pk. [descr.], on *Abies* (?), 1:134.
Asterina oleina Cke. [descr.], on *Olea americana*, 1:137.
Asterina patelloides E. & M. [descr.], on *Quercus laurifolia*, 1:136.
Asterina paupercula E. & E. n. sp., on *Jacquinia armillaris*, 4:121.
Asterina pearsoni E. & E. n. sp., on blackberry canes, 1:92, 135.
Asterina pelliculosa Berk. [descr.], on *Prinos*, etc., 1:137.
Asterina pinastri Sacc. & Ell. [descr.], on *Pinus rigida*, 1:135.
Asterina plantaginis Ellis [descr.], on *Plantago major*, 1:138.
Asterina purpurea E. & M. n. sp., on *Olea americana*, 2:128.
Asterina pustulata E. & M. [descr.], on *Quercus laurifolia*, 1:136.
Asterina radians Ellis n. sp., on *Capparis cynophallophora*, 7:276.
Asterina ramularis Ellis [descr.], on *Lindera benzoin*, 1:138.
Asterina spurea B. & C. [descr.], on *Hyptis radiata*, 1:138.
Asterina stomatophora E. & M. n. sp., on *Quercus laurifolia*, 1:98.
Asterina stomatophora E. & M. [descr.], on *Quercus laurifolia* and *Gelsemium sempervirens*, 1:136.
Asterina subcyanea E. & M. [descr.], on *Quercus laurifolia*, 1:136.
Asterina, Sybopsis of N. A. Species, Geo. Martin, 1:133.
Asterina tenella Cke. [descr.], on *Persea carolinensis*, 1:135.

- Asterina wrightii* B. & C. [descr.], on some Cucurbit, 1:138.
Asterina xerophylli Ellis [descr.], on *Xerophyllum asphodelioides*, 1:135.
Asterinula n. gen. of *Sphæropsideæ* Fam. *Leptostromaceæ*, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 5:152.
Asterinula langloisii E. & E. n. sp., on *Magnolia grandiflora*, 5:152.
Asteroconium Syd. n. g. *Melanconiaceæ* [descr.], 10:244.
Asteroglœum Saccardo et Sydow n. sub-gen. *Glœosporium* [descr.], 10:244.
Asteroma ribicolum E. & E. n. sp., on *Ribes floridum*, 5:148.
Asterophlyctis Petersen n. g. *Chytridineæ* [descr.], 10:152.
Astragalus canadensis [host], *Ramularia astragali* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:6, 78.
Astragalus saryocarpus [host], *Colletotrichum carpophilum* Kell. & Sw. n. sp., 4:94.
Astragalus chamæleucus [host], *Napicladium astragali* E. & E. n. sp., 4:114.
Astragalus flexuosus [host], *Dendryphium nubilosum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:114.
Astragalus hypoglottis [host], *Fusicladium brevipes* E. & E. n. sp., 5:69.
Astragalus [host], *Phyllosticta astragali* Pk., 2:19.
Astragalus [host], *Ramularia demodii* epiphylla, 1:80.
Astragalus [host], *Septoria astragicola* Pk., 3:39.
Atkinson, George F., Anthranose on Cotton, 6:173.
Atkinson, Geo. F., A New Species of *Calostoma*, 9:13.
Atkinson, Geo. F., Note on the genus *Harpochytrium*, 10:3.
Atkinson, Geo. F., New Species of Fungi, 8:110.
Atriplex [host], *Ascochyta atriplicis effusa* E. & K. n. var., 1:3.
Authority in Nomenclature, J. B. Ellis, 3:33.
Avena elatior [host], *Cintractia avena* E. & Tr. n. sp., 6:77.
Azalea nudiflora [host], *Ramularia angustata* Pk. med., 1:77.
Azalea viscosa [host], *Hypocrea consimilis* Ell., 2:65.

Baccharis halmifolia [host], *Dimerosporium melioloides*, 1:146.
Baccharis [host], *Stagonospora baccharidis* Ellis n. sp., 7:276.
Bambusa [host], *Diploda bambusæ* E. & L. n. sp., 6:37.
Baptisia [host], *Cercospora velutina* E. & K., 1:52.
Baptisia leucophæa [host], *Aecidium amphigenum* E. & K., 2:4.
Baptisia leucophæa [host], *Sphærella leucophæa* E. & K., 2:4.
Baptisia perfoliata [host], *Septoria baptisiæ* Cke., 3:39.
Baptisia tinctoria [host], *Sphærella granulata* E. & E. n. sp., 2:102.
Basidiomycetes, Two New Genera, Atkinson, 8:106.
Basisporium Molliard n. g. *Dematiaceæ* [descr.], 10:244.
Bartholomew, E., *see Ellis, J. B. and Bartholomew, E.*
Batatas edulis [host], *Pestalozzia batatæ* E. & E. n. sp., 8:65.
Batatas [host], *Phyllosticta bataticola* E. & M., 2:20.
Bates, John M., The Finding of *Puccinia phragmitis* in Nebraska, 9:219.
Battareopsis P. Hennings n. g. *Secotiaceæ* [descr.], 10:237.
Baumiella P. Hennings n. g. *Amphisphæriaceæ* [descr.], 10:206.
Beaumont, John F., Sketch of, Thos. M. Peters, 2:81.
Beech [host], *Hypocrea polyporoidea* B. & C., 2:65.
Beech [host], *Hypoxylon cohærens* Pers. [descr.], 4:43.
Beech wood [host], *Hypoxylon turbinulatum* Schw. [descr.], 4:43.
Beet [host], *Cercospora beticola* Sacc., 1:20.
Begonia [host], *Sphæropsis begoniicola* E. & E. n. sp., 8:63.
Belonium bicolor E. & E. n. sp., on *Eupatorium*, 8:69.
Belonium consanguineum E. & E. n. sp., on *Ilex*, 8:70.
Berlesiella Sacc. n. g. *Pyrenomycetæ sphæriaceæ* [descr.], 4:30.
Berlesiella, A New Species of, A. P. Morgan, 9:217.
Berlesiella hispida Morgan n. sp. [*Botryodiplodia*], on *Aesculus*, 9:217.
Bertiella botryosa Morg. n. sp., on *Ulmus*, 10:161.
Betula lenta [host], *Glœosporium betularum* E. & M., 1:111.
Betula lenta [host], *Septoria microsperma* Pk., 3:65.
Betula nigra [host], *Glœosporium betularum* E. & M., 1:111.
Betula [host], *Septoria betulicola* Pk., 3:39.

- Biatorellina P. Hennings n. g. Patellariaceæ [descr.], 10:206.
Bidens bipinnata [host], Septoria bidentis Sacc., 3:40.
Bidens [host], Cercospora umbrata Ell. & Hol. n. sp., 2:2.
Bidens [host], Ramularia concomitans E. & H. n. sp., 4:2.
Bignonia capreolata [host], Cercospora capreolata E. & E. n. sp., 8:70.
Bignonia capreolata [host], Meliola furcata Lev., 1:148.
Birch (?) [host], Exosporium cespitosum E. & B. n. sp., 8:178.
Birch limbs [host], Melanconis decorænsis mapor n. var., 3:42.
Birch [host], Myxosporium subviride E. & E. n. sp., 2:103.
Blackberry canes [host], Asterina pearsoni E. & E. n. sp., 1:92, 135.
Blackberry Rust, Perennial Mycelium of the Fungus of, F. C. Newcombe, 6:106.
Black-rot of the Grape, An Experiment in the Treatment of, B. T. Gallo-way, 5:204.
Black Spot on Asparagus Berries, Charles F. Fairman, 5:157.
Blasdale, W. C., On a Rust of the Cultivated Snapdragon, 9:82.
Blasdalea Sacc. et Syd. n. g. Microthyriaceæ [descr.], 10:206.
Blitum capitatum [host], Septoria atriplicis (Desm.) n. sp., 4:117.
Blitum capitatum [host], Septoria chenopodii West. n. sp., 4:117.
Boehmeria cylindrica [host], Cercospora boehmeriæ Pk., 1:37.
Boehmeria cylindrica [host], Septoria tenuissima Winter n. sp., 1:122; 3:77.
Boleti of the United States, Notes on the, Chas. H. Peck, 3:53.
Boletus chamæleontinus Atks. n. sp., ground in woods, 8:112.
Boletus eximius Pk. n. sp., woods and their boundery, 3:55.
Boletus [host], Hypomyces chlorinus Tul. (?), 3:115.
Boletus umbrosas Atks. n. sp., 8:112.
Bonordeniella Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Tuberculariaceæ [descr.], 10:244.
Book Reviews, *see Reviews of Literature*.
Bordeaux Mixture, Improved Method of Making, W. T. Swingle, 7:365.
Bornetineæ Mangin et Viala n. div. [descr.], 10:237.
Bouteloua oligostachya [host], Ustilago boutelouæ Kell & Sw. n. sp., 5:13.
Bovista plumbea Pers. [original description], 10:56.
Bovista tabacina Sacc. [descr.], 1:87.
Botryodiplodia gossypii E. & B. n. sp., on Gossypium herbaceum, 8:175.
Botryodiplodia meliæ E. & E. n. sp., on Melia azederach, 8:64.
Botryodiplodia pallida E. & E. n. sp., on Glycine hispida, 8:64.
Botryodiplodia varians E. & L. n. sp., on Lagerstroemia, 6:37.
Botryosphæria hysterioides E. & E. n. sp., on Hesperaloe dayi, 8:18.
Botryosphæria minor E. & E. n. sp., on Sesbania, 4:77 [cor.]
Botryosphæria muriculata E. & E. n. sp., on Smilax, 8:68.
Botryosporium pulchrum Corda [synonymy], 9:107.
Botrytis cinerella Sacc. & Wint. [descr.], on Carya alba, 1:106.
Botrytis cinereo-glaucæ Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on decayed wood of Ulmus americana, 5:143.
Botrytis fasciculata E. & E. n. sp., on decaying logs, 4:105.
Botrytis funicola E. & E. n. sp., on old rope, 4:124.
Botrytis griseo-lilacina E. & E. n. sp., on oaks, 4:45.
Botrytis hypophylla Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on Teucrium canadense, 5:143.
Botrytis patula Sacc. & Berl. [descr.], on Rubus strigosus, 1:106.
Botrytis rhinotrichoides Sacc. & Ell. n. sp., on Sphagnum, 4:105.
Botrytis tephroides Sacc. & Ell. n. sp., on Ambrosia trifida, 4:105.
Brachyspermum difforme [host], Cercospora repens E. & E. n. sp., 3:14.
Brachysporium canadense E. & E. n. sp., on Valsa ambiens (?), 7:134.
Brefeld, Oskar, Recent Investigations of Smut Fungi and Smut Diseases, 6:1, 59, 153.
Bremia lactuca Regel [hosts], 7:120.
Bresadoella v. Höhnelt n. g. Nectriaceæ [descr.], 10:206.
Brodiaea capitata [host], Puccinia moreiana Dudl. & Thomp. n. sp., 10:53.
Bromus ciliatus L. [host], Puccinia hydnoidea (B. & C.) Arth. n. n., 10:19.
Bromus ciliatus L. [host], Puccinia tomipara Trel., 1:14.

- Browne, Christopher Edmund, Obituary, 3:10.
 Brunella vulgaris [host], Ramularia brunellæ E. & E. n. sp., 5:69.
 Brunella vulgaris [host], Septoria brunellæ E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:6; 3:40.
 Bubak, Francis, Zwei Neue Pilze aus Ohio, 9:1.
 Buchloë dactyloides [host], Cercospora seminalis E. & E. n. sp., 4:4.
 Buchloë dactyloides [host], Tilletia buchloëana Kell & Sw. n. sp., 5:11.
 Buchloë dactyloides [host], Ustilago buchloës E. & Tr. n. sp., 6:77.
 Bumelia oblongifolia [host], Polystigma (?) bumeliæ Schw., 2:77.
 Bulgaria striata E. & E. n. sp., on rotten wood, 1:90.
 Bulgariopsis P. Hennings n. g. Bulgariaceæ [descr.], 10:207.
 Bünzli, J. H., Combating the Potato Blight, 6:78.
 Burrillia decipiens (Wint.) Clint. n. n., 8:154.
 Burrillia echinodori Clint. n. sp., on Echinodorus rostratus, 8:154.
 Busseella P. Hennings n. g. Mucedinaceæ [descr.], 10:245.
 Butomus umbellatus [host], Doassansia niessellii DeToni, 4:14.
 Byssonectria Karsten [descr. and monograph], 2:123.
 Byssonectria chrysocoma Ck. & Hk. [descr.], on Eucalyptus, 2:123.
 Byssonectria fimeti Cke. [descr.], on Cow dung, 2:123.
 Byssonectria rosella Ck & Hk. [descr.], on dead grass, 2:124.
 Byssophæria barbicincta E. & E. n. sp., on Diatrype tremellophophora, 4:63.
 Byssophæria luteobosis Ell. [descr.], on Quercus coccinea and Quercus rubra, 4:63.

 Cabbage, dead [host], Dialonectria brassicæ (Ell. & Sacc.), 2:134.
 Cacalia atriplicifolia [host], Septoria cacaliæ E. & K., 3:40.
 Cacalia tuberosa [host], Septoria cacaliæ E. & K., 3:40.
 Cainomyces, *see* Kainomyces.
 Calamintha clinopodium [host], Phyllosticta calaminthæ E. & E. n. sp., 5:145.
 Calkins, W. W., Notes on Florida Fungi, 2:6, 23, 42, 53, 70, 80, 89, 104, 126; 3:7, 33, 46, 58, 70, 82.
 Calkins, W. W., Lichens collected in Florida 1885 [list], 2:112.
 Calkins, W. W., Polyporus afficinalis Fries [note], 2:107.
 Calkins, W. W., *see* Eckfeldt, J. W. and Calkins, W. W.
 Calla palustris [host], Cercospora callæ Pk. & Clinton, 1:22.
 Callicarpa americana [host], Meliola cookeana Speg., 1:147.
 Callicarpa [host]), Cercospora callicarpæ Cke., 1:50.
 Callirrhoe involucrata [host], Aecidium callirrhœs E. & K., 2:4.
 Callirrhoe involucrata [host], Aecidium tuberculatum E. & K. n. sp., 4:26.
 Callirrhoe involucrata [host], Cercospora involucrata, 4:29.
 Callirrhoe involucrata [host], Vermicularia sparsipila E. & K. n. sp., 4:26.
 Calonectria [descr. and monograph], 2:135.
 Calonectria fulvida E. & E. n. sp., on Oak bark, 1:40.
 Calosphæria hylodes E. & E. n. sp., on decaying log, 2:40.
 Calospora allantospora E. & E. n. sp., on Cornus alternifolia and Acer saccharinum, 9:223.
 Calostilbe Sacc. et Syd. n. g. Hypocreaceæ [descr.], 10:207.
 Calostoma microsporum Atkinson n. sp., 9:13.
 Calystegia sepium [host], Septoria calystegiæ West, 3:81.
 Calystegia sepium [host], Septoria convolvuli Desm., 5:152.
 Calystigia sepium [host], Septoria flagellaris Ell. & Everht., 3:52.
 Camarosporium Tassi n. g. Sphærospideæ [descr.], 10:245.
 Camarosporium astericolum E. & . n. sp., on Aster multiflorus, 8:176.
 Camarosporium Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphærospideæ, 10:245.
 Campanula americana [host], Septoria campanulæ (Lev.) Ell., 3:40.
 Camposporium Hk. [descr.], 1:29.
 Camposporium antennatum Hk. [descr.], 1:29.
 Canadian Fungi, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 1:83.
 Cannabis sativa [host], Septoria cannabis (Lasch.) Sacc., 3:40.
 Cantarea cayenne [host], Hypocrea phyllogena Mont., 2:67.
 Cantharellus cibarius [host], Hypomyces transformans Pk., 2:73.

- Capnodiopsis* P. Hennings n. g. *Capnodiaceæ* [descr.], 10:207.
Capnodium pelliculosum B. & Rav. n. sp., on *Magnolia glauca*, 1:98.
Capnodium puccinioides E. & E. n. sp., on *Frasera speciosa*, 4:65.
Capparis cynophallophora [host], *Asterina radians* Ellis n. sp., 7:276.
Capparis jamaicensis [host], *Asterina lepidigenoides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:121.
Capsella bursa-pastoris [host], *Cylindrosporium capsellæ* E. & E. n. sp., 3:130.
Carex angustata [host], *Phleospora caricis* E. & E. n. sp., 4:49; 3:88.
Carex caphaloidea [host], *Septoria caricinella* Sacc. & Rowm., 3:79.
Carex, dead leaves of [host], *Peziza yogœnsis* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:65.
Carex douglasii [host], *Uromyces atro-fuscus* Dudl. & Thomp. n. sp., 10:55.
Carex [host], *Epichlœ typhina* (pers.), 2:50.
Carex festucacea Willd. [host], *Puccinia caricis-erigerontis* Arth. n. sp., 8:54.
Carex intumescens [host], *Uromyces perigynius* Halsted, 5:11.
Carex pennsylvanica (?) [host], *Cryptosporium nubilosum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:156.
Carex pœnea Willd. [host], *Puccinia caricis-asteris* Arth. n. sp., 8:54.
Carex pubescens Muhl. [host], *Puccinia albiperidia* Arth. n. sp., 8:53.
Carex riparia [host], *Puccinia riparia* Holw. n. sp., 10:163.
Carex usta [host], *Uromyces atro-fusca* Dudl. & Thomp. n. sp., 10:55.
Carex varia Muhl. [host], *Uromyces solidaginis-caricis* Arth. n. n., 10:17.
Carica papaya [host], *Scolecotrichum caricæ* E. & E. n. sp., 7:133.
Carpinus americana [host], *Dermatella scotinus* Morgan n. sp., 10:98.
Carpinus americana [host], *Melanconium triangulare* E. & E. n. sp., 2:38.
Carpinus americana [host], *Melogramma patens* Morg. n. sp., 10:49.
Carpinus americana [host], *Stictis compressa* E. & E. n. sp., 7:131.
Carya alba [host], *Botrytis cinerella* Sacc. & Wint., 1:106.
Carya alba [host], *Fusicladium effusum* Winter n. sp., 1:101.
Carya alba [host] *Hendersonia davisii* E. & E. n. sp., 5:149.
Carya alba [host], *Nectria missouriensis* E. & E. n. sp., 4:57.
Carya [host], *Dactylaria mucronulata* E. & L. n. sp., 6:35.
Carya olivæformis [host], *Dendrodochium simile* E. & E. n. sp., 4:117.
Carya olivæformis [host], *Fusicladium caryigenum* Ell. & Lang. n. sp., 4:124.
Carya [host], *Phyllosticta caryæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:101.
Carya [host], *Septoria caryæ* E. & E., 3:80.
Carya [host], *Valsa deusta* E. & E. n. sp., 4:74 [cor.].
Caryospora langloisii E. & E. n. sp., on *Arundinaria*, 4:79 [cor.].
Castanea vesca [host], *Glœosporium ochroleucum* B. & C., 1:117.
Castanea vesca [host], *Leptothyrium castanicolum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:103.
Cassia chamaecrista [host], *Cercospora chamaecrista* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 4:7.
Cassia chamaecrista [host], *Pestalozzia lateripes* E. & E. n. sp., 7:133.
Cassia chamaecrista [host], *Septoria cassiæcola* Kell. & Swingle n. sp., 4:94.
Cassia [host], *Leptosphæria cassiæcola* E. & E. n. sp., 2:41.
Cassia marylandica [host], *Cercospora simulata* E. & E. n. sp., 1:64.
Cassia obtusifolia [host], *Cercospora* Cke., 1:52.
Cassia occidentalis [host], *Cercospora occidentalis*, 1:50.
Cassia [host], *Pleospora cassiæ* E. & E. n. sp., 2:41.
Cassia tora [host], *Macrophoma subconica* E. & E., 8:63.
Cassia tora [host], *Metasphæria carveri* E. & E. n. sp., 8:68.
Castilleia [host], *Aecidium micropunctum* E. & E. n. sp., 6:119.
Catalpa bignonioides Walt. [host], *Cercospora catalpa* Winter n. sp., 1:124.
Catalpa bignonioides [host], *Glœosporium catalpæ* E. & E. n. sp., 7:133.
Catalpa bignonioides [host], *Phyllosticta catalpæ* E. & M., 2:14.
Catalpa, dead [host], *Diaporthe catalpæ* E. & E. n. sp., 9:224.
Catalpa [host], *Phyllachora cinerea* E. & E. n. sp., 10:170.
Caulophyllum thalictroides [host], *Cercospora caulophylli* Pk., 1:39.
Ceanothus ovatus [host], *Cercospora ceanothi* Kell. & Swingle n. sp., 4:95.
Cedar [host], *Amphisphæria deformis* Ell. & Lang. n. sp., 4:123.
Cedar [host], *Dendrodochium densipes* Sacc. & Ell. n. sp., 4:117.

- Celastrus* [host], *Nectria celastri* Schw., 2:97.
Celastrus scandens [host], *Asterina celastri* E. & K. n. sp., 1:3; 134.
Celastrus scandens [host], *Diaporthe celastrina* E. & B. n. sp., 8:173.
Celastrus scandens [host], *Remularia celastri* E. & M., 1:74.
Celtis [host], *Hypoxylon notatum* B. & C., 4:41.
Celtis occidentalis [host], *Dinemasporium radiatum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:103.
Celtis occidentalis [host], *Fusarium celtidis* E. & Tr. n. sp., 6:76.
Celtis occidentalis [host], *Hendersonia celtidis* E. & E. n. sp., 4:102.
Celtis occidentalis L. [host], *Peronospora celtidis* Waite n. sp., 7:105.
Celtis occidentalis [host], *Phleospora celtidis* E. & M., 3:87.
Celtis occidentalis [host], *Phyllosticta celtidis* E. & K. n. sp., 4:27.
Celtis occidentalis [host], *Ramularia celtides* E. & K. n. sp., 1:75.
Celtis occidentalis [host], *Septoria celti-galli* Gerard, 3:40.
Celtis occidentalis [host], *Sphærotheca phytoptophila* Kell. & Swingle, n. sp., 4:94.
Cenangium turgidum Schw. [host], *Patellaria cenangiicola* E. & E. n. sp., 4:56.
Cephalanthus occidentalis [host], *Cercospora cephalanthi* E. & K., 1:23.
Cephalanthus [host], *Coniothyrium cephalanthi* E. & E., n. sp., 5:149.
Cephalanthus occidentalis [host], *Septoria cephalanthi* E. & K., 3:41.
Cephalanthus [host], *Rhabdospora verruciformis* (B. & C.) Sacc, 3:91.
Cephalophora Thaxter n. g. *Hyphomycetes* [descr.], 10:245.
Cephalosporium dendroides E. & Kellerm. n. sp., on dead stems, 9:1.
Ceracea Cragin [descr.], 1:58.
Ceraimyces Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ* [descr.], 10:223.
Cerastium nutans Reff. [host], *Aecidium cerastii* Winter n. sp., 1:126.
Cerastium oblongifolium [host], *Septoria cerastii* Rob. & Desm., 3:41.
Cerastium viscosum [host], *Septoria cerastii* Rob. & Desm., 3:41.
Cerastium vulgatum [host], *Septoria cerastii* Rob. & Desm., 3:41.
Cerasus serotina [host], *Phyllosticta serotina* Cke., 2:18.
Ceratocystis fimbriata E. & Hals., Sweet-potato Black Rot, B. D. Halsted and D. G. Fairchild, 7:1.
Ceratophorum ulmicolum E. & K. n. sp., on *Ulmus fulva*, 3:127.
Ceratosphæria microdoma E. & E. n. sp., on (*Sambucus*?), 4:78 [corr.].
Cercis canadensis [host], *Acrosporium ravenelii* B. & C., 3:116.
Cercis canadensis [host], *Cercospora cercidicola* Ell., 1:36.
Cercis canadensis [host], *Cercospora chionea* E. & K., 1:56.
Cercospora [descr. monograph], 1:17.
Cercospora acalyphæ Pk. [descr.], on *Acalypha virginica*, 1:20.
Cercospora acetosella Ell. [descr.], on *Rumex acetosella*, 1:54.
Cercospora, Additions [monograph], J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 3:13.
Cercospora, Additions to *Ramularia* and, J. B. Ellis & B. M. Everhart, 4:1.
Cercospora æruginosa Cke. [descr.], on *Rhamnus*, 1:39.
Cercospora æsculina Ell. & Kellerm. n. sp., on *Aesculus octandra*, 9:105.
Cercospora afflata Winter n. sp., on *Ptelea trifoliata* L., 1:125.
Cercospora ageratoides E. & E. n. sp., on *Eupatorium ageratoides*, 5:71.
Cercospora albidomaculans Winter n. sp., on *Ricinus communis* L., 1:24.
Cercospora alismatis E. & H. n. sp., on *Alisma plantago*, 1:63.
Cercospora alternantheræ E. & L. n. sp., on *Alternanthera achyrantha*, 6:36.
Cercospora althæina Sacc. [descr.], on *Althæa rosea*, 1:38; 8:57.
Cercospora althæina Sacc. [note], on *Callirrhoe involucrata*, 4:29.
Cercospora amaryllidis E. & E. n. sp., on *Amaryllis* (cult.), 3:14.
Cercospora ampelopsidis Pk. [descr.], on *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, 1:55.
Cercospora angulata Winter n. sp., on *Philadelphus caronarius* L., 1:124.
Cercospora anomala Ell. & Hals. n. sp., on *Actinomeris squarrosa*, 4:8.
Cercospora antipus E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Lonicera flava*, 1:5, 20.
Cercospora apii Fres. [descr.], on *Petroselinum* and *Pastinaca*, 1:36.
Cercospora apocyni E. & K. [descr.], on *Apocynum*, 1:62.
Cercospora aquilegiæ Kell. & Sw. n. sp., on *Aquilegia canadensis*, 5:74.
Cercospora asclepiadis Ell. [descr.], on *Asclepias cornuti*, 1:20.

- Cercospora asclepiadoræ* Ell. & Ell. n. sp., on *Asclepiodora viridis*, 4:6.
Cercospora asiminæ E. & K. n. sp., on *Asimina triloba*, 3:103.
Cercospora atra E. & E. n. sp., on *Diospyrus virginiana*, 4:4.
Cercospora atromaculans E. & E. n. sp., on *Aralia spinosa*, 3:17.
Cercospora avicularis Winter n. sp., on *Polygonum aviculare* L., 1:125.
Cercospora bartholomei Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Rhus toxicodendron*, 5:144.
Cercospora beticola Sacc. [descr.], on Beet, 1:20.
Cercospora bœhmeriæ Pk. [descr.], on *Bœhmeria cylindrica*, 1:37.
Cercospora brachiata E. & E. n. sp., on *Amaranthus retroflexus*, 4:5.
Cercospora brachypus E. & E., n. sp., on *Vitis rotundiflora*, 8:71.
Cercospora brunckii E. & Gall., n. sp., on *Geranium* [cult.], 6:33.
Cercospora callæ Pk. & Clinton [descr.] on *Calla palustris*, 1:22.
Cercospora callicarpæ Cke. [descr.], on *Callicarpa*, 1:50.
Cercospora canescens E. & M. [descr.], on *Lycopersicum esculentum*, *Petunia parviflora*, *Ricinus communis* and *Amaranthus*, 8:73.
Cercospora canescens E. & M. [descr.], on *Phaseolus*, 1:21.
Cercospora cana Sacc. [descr.], on *Erigeron*, 1:54.
Cercospora capreolata E. & E. n. sp. on *Bignonia capreolata*, 8:70.
Cercospora catalpæ Winter n. sp., on *Catalpa bignonioides* Walt., 1:124.
Cercospora caulicola Winter n. sp., on *Asparagus officinalis* L., 1:125.
Cercospora cauliophylli Pk. [descr.], on *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, 1:39; 9:171.
Cercospora ceanothi Kell. & Swingle n. sp., on *Ceanothus ovatus*, 4:94.
Cercospora cephalanthi Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 4:5.
Cercospora cephalanthi E. & K. [descr.], on *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, 1:22.
Cercospora cercidicola Ell. [descr.], on *Cercis canadensis*, 1:36.
Cercospora chamæcrista Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Cassia chamæcrista*, 4:7.
Cercospora chenopodii Fres. [descr.], on *C. album*, 1:19.
Cercospora chionea E. & K. [descr.], on *Cercis canadensis*, 1:56.
Cercospora cinchonæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Cinchona* (cult.), 3:17.
Cercospora circumscissa, A Disease of Almond Trees, Newton B. Pierce, 7:66.
Cercospora circumscissa Sacc., Almond disease, Newton B. Pierce, 7:232.
Cercospora circumscissa Sacc. [descr.], on *Prunus serotina*, 1:23.
Cercospora circumscissa, Suggestions in regard to the treatment of, B. T. Galloway, 7:77.
Cercospora citrullina Cke. [descr.], on Watermelon, 1:20.
Cercospora concentrica C. & E. [descr.], on *Yucca filamentosa*, 1:23.
Cercospora clavata (Gerard) [descr.], on *Asclepias incarnata*, *A. obtusifolia* and *Gerardia quercifolia*, 1:54.
Cercospora cleomis E. & H. n. sp., on *Cleome pungens*, 6:34.
Cercospora coffeicola B. & C. n. sp., on Coffee, 4:5.
Cercospora columbiensis E. & E. n. sp., on *Ionodium concolor*, 3:15.
Cercospora comari Pk. [descr.], on *Potentilla palustris*, 1:63.
Cercospora condensata E. & K. n. sp., on *Gleditschia triacanthos*, 1:2; 2:2.
Cercospora consociata Winter [descr.], on *Dipteracanthus ciliatus*, 1:53.
Cercospora consorbrina E. & E. n. sp., on Peach trees, 3:19.
Cercospora crotonicola E. & B. n. sp., on *Croton fruticulosus*, 8:177.
Cercospora crotonifolia Cke. [descr.], on *Croton glandulosum*, 1:21.
Cercospora cruciferarum E. & E. n. sp., on *Raphanus sativus* and *Sisymbrium officinale*, 3:17.
Cercospora cruenta Sacc. [descr.], on *Dolichos* and *Phaseolus*, 2:1.
Cercospora cucurbitæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Cucurbita perennis*, 4:3.
Cercospora cuphorbiæ Kell. & Sw. n. sp., on *Euphorbia corollata*, 5:76.
Cercospora cydoniæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Cydonia japonica*, 8:72.
Cercospora daleæ Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Dalea laxiflora*, 4:6.
Cercospora daturæ Pk. [descr.], on *Datura stramonium*, 1:62.
Cercospora demetroniana Winter [descr.], on *Crotolaria sagittalis*, 1:34.
Cercospora depazeoides (esm.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Sambucus canadensis*, 1:34.

- Cercospora desmanthi* E. & K. n. n., on *Desmanthus brachylobus*, 3:14.
Cercospora desmodii E. & Kell. [descr.], on *Desmodium acuminatum*, 1:50.
Cercospora destructiva Rav. [descr.], on *Euonymus japonica*, 3:13.
Cercospora deutziae E. & E. n. sp., on *Deutzia gracilis*, 4:5.
Cercospora diantheræ E. & K. n. sp., on *Dianthera americana*, 1:2.
Cercospora diantheræ E. & K. [descr.], on *Dianthera americana*, 1:19.
Cercospora diantheræ E. & E. n. sp., on *Physalis lanceolata*, 4:3.
Cercospora diodeæ Cks. [descr.], on *Diodia teres*, 1:35.
Cercospora dioscoreæ E. & M. [descr.], on *Dioscorea villosa*, 1:54.
Cercospora dioscoreæ E. & M. [descr.], on *Diospyrus virginiana*, 1:51.
Cercospora dispersa E. & E. n. sp., 4:115.
Cercospora dolichi E. & E. n. sp., on *Dolichos sinensis*, 5:71.
Cercospora dulcamaræ Pk. [descr.], on *Solanum dulcamara*, 1:55.
Cercospora duplicata E. & E. n. sp., on *Tecoma radicans*, 5:70.
Cercospora echinocystis E. & M. [descr.], on *Schinocystis lobata*, 1:40.
Cercospora effusa (B. & C.) [descr.], on *Lobelia syphilitica*, 1:53.
Cercospora elephantopi E. & E. n. sp., on *Elephantopus carolinensis*, 3:15.
Cercospora elongata Pk. [descr.], on *Pipsacus sylvestris*, 1:38; 8:121.
Cercospora, Enumeration of the North American, J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 1:17, 33.
Cercospora epilobii Schw. [descr.], on *Epilobium alpinum*, 1:51.
Cercospora erythrinæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Erythrina crista-galli*, 3:18.
Cercospora euonymi Ell. [descr.], on *Euonymus americanus* and *E. europæus*, 1:19.
Cercospora eupatorii Pk. [descr.], on *Eupatorium album*, 1:35.
Cercospora ferruginæ Fckl. [descr.], on *Erigeron tomentosum*, 2:1.
Cercospora filispora Pk. [descr.], on *Lupinus perennis*, 1:36.
Cercospora fragellaris E. & M. [descr.], on *Phytolacca decandra*, 1:18.
Cercospora fraxinæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Ash*, 4:4.
Cercospora fraxini E. & K. n. sp., on *Fraxinus*, 1:2.
Cercospora fraxinites E. & E. n. sp., on *Fraxinus*, 3:20.
Cercospora fuliginosa E. & K. n. sp., on *Diospyros virginiana*, 3:103.
Cercospora fusco-virens Sacc. [descr.], on *Passiflora incarnata*, 5:72.
Cercospora fusco-virens Sacc. [descr.], on *Passiflora lutea*, 1:53.
Cercospora galii E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Galium aparine*, 1:5.
Cercospora galii E. & Hol. [descr.], on *Galium aparine*, 1:39.
Cercospora garryæ Hark. [descr.], on *Garrya elliptica*, 1:39.
Cercospora gaultheriæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Gaultheria procumbens*, 2:2.
Cercospora gauræ Kell. & Sw. n. sp., on *Gaura biennis*, 5:75.
Cercospora gentianicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Gentiana crinita*, 4:2.
Cercospora geranii Kell. & Sw. n. sp., on *Geranium carolinianum*, 5:74.
Cercospora glandulosa E. & K. n. sp., on *Ailanthus glandulosa*, 1:3.
Cercospora glomerata Hark. [descr.], on *Garrya elliptica*, 1:106.
Cercospora gnaphaliacea Cke. [descr.], on *Gnaphalium*, 2:1.
Cercospora gnaphalii Hark. [descr.], on *Gnaphalium*, 1:49.
Cercospora gossypina Cke. [descr.], on *Gossypium*, 1:49.
Cercospora gratiolæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Gratiola pilosa*, 8:71.
Cercospora granuliformis E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Viola cucullata*, 1:6.
Cercospora granuliformis E. & Hol. [descr.], on *Viola cucullata*, 1:40.
Cercospora grissella Pk. [descr.], on *Erigeron annuum*, 1:62.
Cercospora grissea C. & E. [descr.], on *Polygala lutea* and *P. cruciata*, 1:53.
Cercospora guttuata Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Aristolochia macrophylla*, 9:105.
Cercospora gymnocladi E. & K. [descr.], on *Gymnocladus canadensis*, 1:23.
Cercospora helanthi E. & E. n. sp., on *Helianthus*, 3:20.
Cercospora helianthi E. & K. [descr., note and new hosts], 4:28; 10:56.
Cercospora heliotropii E. & E. n. sp., on *Heliotropium curassaviacum*, 4:5.
Cercospora hereomeles Hark. [descr.], on *Heleromeles arbutifolia*, 1:24.
Cercospora heucherae E. & M. [descr.], on *Heuchera americana*, 1:34.
Cercospora hieracii E. & E. n. sp., on *Hieracium venosum*, 8:70.
Cercospora hydrangeæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Hydrangea cult.*, 8:71.

- Cercospora hydrocotyles* E. & E. n. sp., on *Hydrocotyle interrupta*, 3:16.
Cercospora hydropiperis (Thuem.) Speg. [original description], 8:58.
Cercospora ilicis Ell. [descr.], on *Ilex glabra*, 1:24.
Cercospora inquinans Cke. [descr.], on *Gymnocarpus*, 1:36.
Cercospora isanothi E. & K. [descr.], on *Isanothus caeruleus*, 1:21.
Cercospora juglandis Kell. & Sw. n. sp., on *Juglans nigra*, 5:77.
Cercospora kaki E. & E. n. sp., *Diospyros kaki*, 3:17.
Cercospora kellermani Bubak n. sp., on *Althæa rosea*, 9:1, 24.
Cercospora latens E. & E. n. sp., on *Psoralea argophylla*, 4:3.
Cercospora lateritia Ell. & Hals. n. sp., on *Sambucus pubens*, 4:7.
Cercospora leonotodis Cke. [descr.], on *Leonotis nepetæfolia*, 3:18.
Cercospora lepidii Pk. [descr.], on *Lepidium campestre*, 1:62.
Cercospora leptosperma Pk. [descr.], on *Aralia nudicaulis*, 1:38.
Cercospora leucosticta E. & E. n. sp., on *Melia azedarach*, 4:53.
Cercospora lini E. & E. n. sp., on *Linum virginianum*, 3:16.
Cercospora lippiae E. & E. n. sp., on *Lippia nodiflora*, 3:20.
Cercospora liriodendri E. & Hark. [descr.], on *Liriodendron tulipifera*, 1:37.
Cercospora lobeliae Kell. & Sw. n. sp., on *Lobelia syphilitica*, 5:75.
Cercospora longispora Pk. [descr.], on *Lupinus perennis*, 1:63.
Cercospora lupini Cke. [descr.], on *Lupinus diffusus*, 1:55.
Cercospora lycii Ell. & Hals. n. sp., on *Lycium vulgare*, 4:7.
Cercospora lycopi E. & E. n. sp., on *Lycopus rubellus*, 3:15.
Cercospora lysimachiae E. & H. n. sp., on *Lysimachia stricta*, 6:34.
Cercospora maianthemi Fckl. [original description], 9:111.
Cercospora maluræ E. & E. n. sp., on *Maclura aurantiaca*, 8:72.
Cercospora magnoliae E. & Hark. [descr.], on *Magnolia glauca*, 1:35.
Cercospora mali E. & E. n. sp., on *Pyrus malus*, 4:116.
Cercospora malloti E. & E. n. sp., on *Mallotus japonicus*, 4:114.
Cercospora malvicola E. & M. [descr.], 1:38.
Cercospora meliae E. & E. n. sp., on *Melia azedarach*, 3:16.
Cercospora menispermi E. & H. n. sp., on *Menispermum canadensis*, 4:6.
Cercospora microsora Sacc. [descr.], on *Tilia americana*, 1:35.
Cercospora mimuli E. & E. n. sp., on *Mimulus alatus*, 3:18.
Cercospora monoica E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Amphicarpoæ monoica*, 1:6.
Cercospora monoica E. & Hol. [descr.], on *Amphicarpæa monoica*, 1:49.
Cercospora moricola Cke. [descr.], on *Morus rubra*, 1:34.
Cercospora murina E. & K. [descr.], on *Viola cucullata*, 1:53.
Cercospora nasturtii Pass. [descr.], on *Sisymbrium officinale*, 3:16.
Cercospora nigricans Cke. [descr.], on *Cassia obtusifolia*, 1:52.
Cercospora noveboracensis E. & E. n. sp., on *Vernonia boracensis*, 3:14.
Cercospora nubilosa E. & E. n. sp., on *Smilax*, 4:115.
Cercospora nymphæcea C. & E. [descr.], on *Nymphæa odorata*, 1:22.
Cercospora obesa E. & E. n. sp., on *Cnicus*, 4:5.
Cercospora occidentalis Cke. [descr.], on *Cassia occidentalis*, 1:50.
Cercospora oculata E. & K. [descr.], on *Vernonia baldwinii*, 1:22.
Cercospora olivacea (B. & Rav.) [descr.], on *Gleditschia triacanthos*, 1:52.
Cercospora omphakodes E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Phlox divaricata* var. *laphami*, 1:5.
Cercospora omphakodes E. & Hol. [descr.], on *Phlox divaricata* var. *laphami*, 1:23.
Cercospora oxydendri E. & E. n. sp., on *Oxydendrum arboreum*, 8:71.
Cercospora oxybaphi Ell. & Hals. n. sp., on *Oxybaphus nyctagineus*, 4:8.
Cercospora pachypus E. & K. n. sp., on *Helianthus pachypus*, 3:104.
Cercospora pachypus E. & E. [descr.], on *Helianthus lenticularis*, 5:7.
Cercospora pacypus E. & K. [note], on *Helianthus petiolaris*, 4:29.
Cercospora pallida E. & E. n. sp., on *Tecoma radicans*, 3:21.
Cercospora pancrati E. & E. n. sp., on *Pancratium coronarium*, 3:15.
Cercospora passaloroides Wint. [descr.], on *Amorpha canescens*, 1:50.
Cercospora penicillus E. & E. n. sp., on *Myrica cerifera*, 4:115.
Cercospora pentstemonis E. & K. [descr.], on *Pentstemon coboea*, 1:24.

- Cercospora perfoliata* E. & E. n. sp., on *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, 5:71.
Cercospora persica Sacc. [descr.], on Peach, 1:56.
Cercospora personata (B. & C.) [descr.], on *Arachis hypogæa*, 1:63.
Cercospora phaseolorum Cke. [descr.], on *Phaseolus*, 1:55.
Cercospora physalidis Ellis [descr.], on *Physalis*, 1:19.
Cercospora platanicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Platanus occidentalis*, 3:17.
Cercospora platanicola E. & E. [emended descr.], 9:168.
Cercospora plantaginis Sacc. [descr.], on *Plantago lanceolata*, 1:19.
Cercospora platyspora Ell. & Holw. n. sp., on *Zizia intergerrima*, 3:16.
Cercospora uolygonacea E. & E. [descr.], on *Polygonum convolvulus*, 1:24.
Cercospora polygonorum Cke. [descr.], 1:52.
Cercospora polytænæ E. & K. n. sp., on *Polytænia nuttalliana*, 3:104.
Cercospora polytricha Cke. [descr.], on *Quercus virens*, 1:56.
Cercospora populina E. & E. n. sp., on *Populus alba* and *P. angulata*, 3:20.
Cercospora prenanthis E. & K. n. sp., on *Parenanthes aspera*, 3:104.
Cercospora prunicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Prunus americanua*, 3:17.
Cercospora pteleæ Winter n. sp., on *Ptelea trifoliata* L., 1:125.
Cercospora pulvinula C. & E. [descr.], on *Ilex opaca*, 1:51.
Cercospora pulvinata Sacc. & Wint. [descr.], on *Morus rubra*, 1:106.
Cercospora purpurea Cke. [descr.], on *Persea palustris*, 1:34.
Cercospora pyri Farlow [descr.], on *Pyrus arbutifolia*, 1:54.
Cercospora racemosa E. & M. [descr.], on *Teucrium canadense*, 1:55.
Cercospora rafinesquiæ Hark. [descr.], on *R. californica*, 1:51.
Cercospora ranunculi E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Ranunculus repens*, 1:5.
Cercospora ranunculi E. & Hol. [descr.] on *Ranunculus repens*, 1:50.
Cercospora ratibidæ E. & B. n. sp., on *Ratibida columnaris*, 8:177.
Cercospora repens E. & E. n. sp., on *Brachylopermum difforme*, 3:14.
Cercospora resedæ Fuckl. [descr.], on *Reseda odorata*, 1:21.
Cercospora reticulata Pk. [descr.], on *Solidago altissima*, 1:61.
Cercospora rhuina C. & E. [descr.], on *Rhus copallina* and *R. glabra*, 1:33.
Cercospora richardsoniæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Richardsonia scabra*, 8:72.
Cercospora rosæcola Pass. [descr.], on Rose, 1:35.
Cercospora rubella Cke. [descr.], on *Eriogonum tomentosum*, 1:22.
Cercospora rubigo Cke. & Hark. [descr.], on *Clematis*, 1:40.
Cercospora rubrotincta E. & E. n. sp., on *Persica vulgaris*, 3:20.
Cercospora sabbatiæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Sabbatia angularis*, 4:3.
Cercospora sagittariæ E. & K. n. sp., on *Sagittaria variabilis*, 2:1.
Cercospora salicina E. & E. n. sp., on *Salix nigra*, 3:19.
Cercospora sanguinariæ Pk. [descr.], on *Sanguinaria canadensis*, 1:50.
Cercospora saururi E. & E. n. sp., on *Saururus cernuus*, 3:14.
Cercospora sparsa Cke. [descr.], on *Kalmia latifolia*, 1:51.
Cercospora sedi E. & E. n. sp., on *Sedum* sp., 8:72.
Cercospora sedoides E. & E. n. sp., on *Penthorum sedoies*, 4:4.
Cercospora seminalis E. & E. n. sp., on *Buchloe dactyloides*, 4:4.
Cercospora sequoiæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Sequoia gigantea* n. sp., 3:13.
Cercospora sequoiæ juniperi n. var., on *Juniperus virginiana*, 3:14.
Cercospora serpentaria E. & E. n. sp., on *Aristolochia serpentaria*, 3:13.
Cercospora sessilis E. & E. n. sp., on *Ppulus monolifera*, 8:71.
Cercospora scutellariæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Scutellaria versicolor* Nutt., 4:54.
Cercospora sidæcala E. & E. n. sp., on *Sida spinosa*, 5:72.
Cercospora sii E. & E. n. sp., in *Sium cicutæfolium*, 5:71.
Cercospora silphii E. & E. n. sp., on *Silphium integrifolium*, 4:3.
Cercospora silphii E. & E. [descr. and note], on *Silphium integrifolium*, 4:29.
Cercospora similacis Thuem. [descr.], on *Smilax*, 1:33.
Cercospora simulans E. & Kellerm n. sp., on *Falcata comosa*, 8:14.
Cercospora simulata E. & E. n. sp., on *Cassia marylandica*, 1:64.
Cercospora sphæriæformia Cke. [descr.], on Elme (?) leaves, 1:51.
Cercospora squalidula Pk. [descr.], on *Clematis virginiana*, 1:40.
Cercospora sordida Sacc. [descr.], on *Tecoma radicans*, 1:53.

- Cercospora sorghi* E. & E. n. sp., on *Sorghum halapense* and *Zea mays*, 3:15.
Cercospora stillingiæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Stillingia sebifera*, 3:20.
Cercospora stylosanthis E. & E. n. sp., on *Stylosanthes elatior*, 3:13.
Cercospora subsanguinea E. & E. n. sp., on *Smilacina canadensis*, 4:4.
Cercospora superflua Ell. & Holl. n. sp., on (*Fraxinus* ?), 2:2.
Cercospora, Supplementary, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 2:1.
Cercospora symphoricarpi E. & E. n. sp., on *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*, 5:70.
Cercospora symplocarpi Pk. [descr.], on *Symplocarpus foetidus*, 1:36.
Cercospora tabacina E. & E. n. sp., on *Rudbeckia triloba*, 4:6.
Cercospora tageticola E. & E. n. sp., on *Tagetis patula*, 8:72.
Cercospora teucris E. & K. [descr.], on *Teucrium canadense*, 1:20.
Cercospora texensis Ell. & Galloway n. sp., on *Fraxinus viridis*, 4:116.
Cercospora thaliæ E. & L. n. sp., on *Thalia dealbata*, 6:36.
Cercospora toxicodendri E. [descr.], on *Rhus toxicodendron*, 1:62.
Cercospora truncata E. & E. n. sp., on *Vitis indivisa*, 3:19.
Cercospora tuberculans E. & E. n. sp., on *Liquidambar styraciflua*, 4:115.
Cercospora tuberosa E. & K. [descr.], on *Apios tuberosa*, 1:38.
Cercospora, Two New Species, J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman, 9:105.
Cercospora umbrata Ell. & Hol. n. sp., on *Bidens*, 2:2.
Cercospora variicolor Winter n. sp., on *Pæonia officinalis* L., 1:125.
Cercospora varia Pk. [descr.], on *Viburnum acerifolium*, 1:63.
Cercospora velutina E. & K. [descr.], on *Baptisia*, 1:52.
Cercospora verbascicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Verbascum thapsus*, 4:3.
Cercospora verbenicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Verbena xutha*, 3:19.
Cercospora vernoniæ E. & K. [descr.], on *Vernonia baldwinii*, 1:2.
Cercospora viciæ E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Vicia sativa*, 1:5.
Cercospora viguæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Vigua luteola*, 3:19.
Cercospora vulpina E. & K. n. sp., on *Vitis vulpina*, 5:127.
Cercospora vincetoxici E. & E. n. sp., on *Vincetoxicum hirsutum*, 8:73.
Cercospora violæ Sacc. [descr.], on *Violet*, 1:19.
Cercospora viridula E. & E. n. sp., on *Ipomea purpurea*, 5:70.
Cercospora viteæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Vitis agnus-castus*, 3:18.
Cercospora vivix E. & Hol. [descr.], on *Vicia sativa*, 1:39.
Cercospora xanthoxyli Cke. [descr.], on *Xanthoxylon carolinense*, 1:34.
Cercospora zebrina Pass. [descr.], on *Trifolium agrarium*, 1:39.
Cercospora zinnix E. & M. n. sp., on *Zinnia multiflora*, 1:20.
Cercospora zizix E. & E. n. sp., on *Zizia cordata*, 3:16.
Cercosporella Sacc. [descr.], 1:56.
Cercosporella cana Sacc. [original description], 9:172.
Cercosporidium Earle n. g. *Dematiaceæ* [descr.], 10:245.
Cerion Masee n. g. *Stictæ* [descr.], 10:207.
Ceuthospora abietina E. & E. n. sp., on *Abies balsamea*, 10:168.
Chætommella (?) *perforata* E. & E. n. sp., on *Cirsium discolor*, *C. altissimum* and *Artemisia ludoviciana*, 1:153.
Chætomium canium E. & E. n. sp., on dog dung, 4:79 [cor.]
Chætomium velutinum E. & E. n. sp., on a Maple log, 1:90.
Chætophoma maculans Winter n. sp., on *Silphium terebinthaceum* L., 1:123.
Chætostroma graminis E. & B. n. sp., on Grass, 8:178.
Chelone glabra [host], *Septoria wilsoni* Clinton, 3:78.
Chestnut bark [host], *Dialonectria fibriseda* Schw., 2:137.
Chestnut [host], *Dermatea purpurascens* E. & E. n. sp., 4:100.
Chestnut leaves [host], *Hendersonia geographica* E. & E. n. sp., 7:133.
Chestnut logs [host], *Polyporus castanophilus* Atks. n. sp., 8:118.
Chenopodium album [host], *Aecidium elisii* Tr. & Gal. n. sp., 4:21.
Chenopodium album [host], *Cercospora chenopodii* Fres., 1:19.
Chenopodium album [host], *Phleospora chenopodii* E. & K. n. sp., 4:26.
Chenopodium album [host], *Phyllosticta chenopodii* West., 2:20.
Chester, F. D., The Cooper Salts as Fungicides, 6:21.

- Chlionectria* [descr. and monograph], 2:77.
Chimaphila maculata [host], *Septoria chimaphilæ* E. & E., 3:85.
Chionanthus [host], *Nectria aurigera* B. & Rav., 2:122.
Chionanthus virginica [host], *Septoria chionanthi* Cke., 3:49.
Chloridium glaucum E. & E. n. sp., on decaying Oak, 4:113.
Chorioactis Kupfer n. g. *Pezizaceæ* [descr.], 10:208.
 Christman, A. H., Variability in our Common Species of *Dictyophora*, 10:101.
Chromosporium vitellinum Sacc. & Ell. [descr.], on old *Polyporus*, 1:95.
Chrysamphora californica [host], *Septoria chrysamphoræ* E. & E. n. sp., 9:222.
Ciboria dallasiana E. & E. n. sp., on decaying log, 9:165.
Cicada [host], *Vermicularia cicadina* E. & K. n. sp., 3:126.
Cicuta maculata [host], *Septoria sii* Rob. & Desm., 3:86.
Ciliella Sacc. et Syd. n. g. *Pezizaceæ* [descr.], 10:208.
Ciliospora Zimmermann n. g. *Nectrioidaceæ* [descr.], 10:246.
Cinchona (cult.) [host], *Cercospora cinchonæ* E. & E. n. sp., 3:17.
Cintractia avenæ E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Avena elatior*, 6:77.
Cintractia axicola minor Clint. n. var., on *Cyperus grayii*, 8:143.
Cintractia externa (Griff.) Clint. n. n., 8:142.
Cintractia junci (Schw.) Trel. [original description], 8:58.
Cintractia luzulæ (Sacc.) Clint. n. n., 8:143.
Cintractia psilocaryæ (Tr. & Earle) Clint. n. n., 8:142.
Cintractia taubertiana (Henn.) Clint. n. n., 8:142.
Cintractia utriculicola (Henn.) Clint. n. sp., on *Rhynchospora*, 8:143.
Cirrhomycetes v. Höhnelt n. g. *Dematiaceæ* [descr.], 10:246.
Cirsium altissimum [host], *Chætomella* (?) *perofrata* E. & E. n. sp., 1:153.
Cirsium altissimum [host], *Septoria cirsii* Niessl., 3:49.
Cirsium discolor [host], *Chætomella* (?) *perforata* E. & E. n. sp., 1:153.
Cirsium discolor [host], *Venturia occidentalis* E. & E. n. sp., 2:43.
Cirsium ochrocentrum [host], *Schizonella subtrifida* E. & E. n. sp., 6:119.
Citrullus [host], *Septoria citrulli* E. & E. n. sp., 4:102.
Cladium [host], *Meliola amphistricha* Fr., 1:147.
Cladonia cariosa [host], *Sphæropsis cladoniæ* E. & E. n. sp., 5:149.
Cladosporium herbarum (Pers.) Link. [original description], 9:112.
Cladosporium triostei Pk. [descr.], on *Triosteum perfoliatum* L., 1:13.
Cladosporium velutinum E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Phalaris canariensis*, 6:76.
Clasterisporium cæspitosum E. & E. n. sp., on rotten maple wood, 5:70.
Clasterosporium populi E. & E. n. sp., on *Populus tremuloides* and *p. grandidentata*, 7:134.
Clavaria pistillaris (?) [host], *Hypomyces apiosporus* Cke., 2:69.
Clavaria sphærospora E. & E. n. sp., on ground, 4:74 [cor.]
Claviceps Tul. [monograph], 2:28.
Claviceps microcephala (Wallr.) [descr.], on *Phragmites communis*, 2:28.
Claviceps purpurea (Fr.) Tul., on Rye and other graminæ, 2:28.
Cleistostoma Hk. [descr.], 1:30.
Cleistostoma purpureum Hk. [descr.], 1:30.
Clematis [host], *Cerco spora rubigo* Cke. & Hark., 1:40.
Cleome integrifolia [host], *Heterosporium hybridum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:70.
Clematis jackmani [host], *Cylindrosporium clematidis* E. & E., 5:155.
Clematis Jackmani [host], *Septoria jackmani* E. & E. n. sp., 7:132.
Clematis ligusticifolia [host], *Lophiostoma montaniense* E. & E. n. sp., 4:64.
Clematis ligusticifolia [host], *Parodiella fruticola* E. & E. n. sp., 4:97.
Clematis ligusticifolia [host], *Sphærella applanata* E. & E. n. sp., 4:98.
Clematis virginiana [host], *Cercospora squalidula* Pk., 1:40.
Clematis virginiana [host], *Cylindrosporium clematidis* E. & E. n. sp., 3:22; 5:155.
 Clements Frederic E. [translation of] Saccardo: *De diagnostica*, 10:109.
Cleome pungens [host], *Cercospora cleomis* E. & H. n. sp., 6:34.

- Clethra alnifolia* [host], *Phyllosticta clethricola* E. & M., 2:14.
Clinton, G. P., North American Ustilagineæ, 8:128.
Clover [host], *Streptothrix glauca* E. & E. n. sp., 4:107.
Clubroot in the United States, A. C. Eycleshymer, 7:79.
Cnicus altissimus [host], *Septoria commonsii* E. & E. n. sp., 5:150.
Cnicus [host], *Cercospora obesa* E. & E. n. sp., 4:5.
Cockerell, T. D. A., A New *Hypholoma*, 10:108.
Cockerell, T. D. A., Some Fungi of Custer County, Colo., 5:84.
Cockerell, T. D. A., Some Fungi Collected in New Mexico, 10:49.
Cocos plumosa [host], *Septoria cocoina* E. & E., 3:85.
Coelosphaeria fusariospora E. & E. n. sp., on poplar, 4:65.
Cœnomycetes Deckenbach n. g. *Cœnomycetes* [descr.], 10:153.
Cœnomycetes Deckenbach n. div. [descr.], 10:153.
Coffee [host], *Cercospora coffeicola* B. & C. n. sp., 4:5.
Coleosporium campanulæ (Pers.) Lév. [original description], 10:56.
Coleosporium pini Gall. n. sp., on *Pinus inops*, 7:44.
Coleosporium solidaginis (Schw.) Thum. [original description], 8:121.
Coleosporium vernoniæ B. & C. [original description], 8:121.
Colletotrichum carpophilum Kell. & Swingle n. sp., on *Astragalus caryocarpus*, 4:94.
Colletotrichum carveri E. & E. n. sp., on tea plant, 8:65.
Colletotrichum phyllocacti E. & E. n. sp., on *Phyllocactus latifrons*, 8:65.
Colletotrichum spinaciæ E. & H. n. sp., on Spinach, 6:34.
Collodochium v. Höhnelt n. g. *Tuberculariæ* [descr.], 10:246.
Collybia rugosoceps Atks. n. sp., on ground, 8:112.
Colors, Nomenclature of, Fries' [extr.], 1:9.
Columbo (Fraseria ?) [host], *Leptosphaeria harknessiana* E. & E. n. sp., 1:91.
Comandra umbellata DC. [host], *Puccinia pustulata* (Curt.) Arth. n. n., 10:17.
Comarum palustris [host], *Doassansia comari* (B. & Br.) DeT. et Mass., 4:18.
Comptonia asplenifolia [host], *Diatrype comptoniæ* E. & E. n. sp., 2:89.
Comptonia asplenifolia [host], *Pestalozzia flagellifera* E. & E. n. sp., 5:156.
Coniosporium arundinis (Corda), Sacc. [original description], 9:18.
Coniosporium corticale E. & E. n. sp., on bark of maple logs, 5:69.
Coniosporium fairmani Sacc. n. sp., on Hubbard squash, 5:78.
Coniosporium gramineum E. & E. n. sp., on *Arundinaria*, 4:106.
Coniosporium mycophilum E. & L. n. sp., on *Polyporus pergamenus* (Fr.) and *Lentinus ursinus* (Fr.), 6:35.
Coniothyrium arthurianum Sacc. & Berl. [descr.], on *Cucurbita* (?), 1:95.
Coniothyrium cephalanthi E. & E. n. sp., on *Cephalanthus*, 5:149.
Coniothyrium helianthi E. & B. n. sp., on *Helianthus annuus*, 8:175.
Coniothyrium junci E. & E. n. sp., on *Juncus balticus*, 8:12.
Coniothyrium muscicolum Ellis n. sp., on *Polytrichum*, 7:276.
Coniothyrium salviicolum E. & E. n. sp., on *Salvia officinalis*, 4:49.
Continuation of the Journal of Mycology, W. A. Kellerman, 8:1.
Contributions to the History of the Development of the *Pyrenomycetes*, Franz v. Tavel, 5:53, 113, 181.
Convolvulus [host], *Phyllosticta batatas* Cke., 2:20.
Coreomyces Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ* [descr.], 10:223.
Copper Salts as Fungicides, The, F. D. Chester, 6:21.
Copper-soda and Copper-gypsum as Remedies for Grape Mildew, J. Nessler, 6:73.
8:118.
Coptis sp. [host], *Septoria coptidis* B. & C., 3:50.
Cordyceps Fr. [descr. and monograph], 2:28.
Cordyceps acicularis Rav. [descr.], on larvæ below ground, 2:30.
Cordyceps armeniaca B. & C. [descr.], on dung of birds, 2:28.
Cordyceps capitata (Holmsk.) Liink. [descr.], on *Scleroderma*, 2:49.

- Cordyceps claculata* Schw. [descr.], on dead Scale insects, 2:28.
Cordyceps entomorrhiza (Dicks.) [descr.], on larvæ of insects, 2:28.
Cordyceps herculea Schw. [descr.], on larvæ ground, etc., 2:50; 3:113.
Cordyceps insignis Cke. & Rav. [descr.], on larvæ, 3:114.
Cordyceps militaris (L.) [descr.], on dead pupæ of Moths, 2:30.
Cordyceps ophioglossoides Ehr. [descr.], on *Elaphomyces granulatus* and *E. muricatus*, 2:49.
Cordyceps palustris [descr.], on dead larvæ, 2:28.
Cordyceps ravenelii [descr.], on larvæ, *Lachnostema fusca*, 2:30.
Cordyceps sphingum Tul. [descr.], on Moths of *Sphinx*, 2:31; 3:113.
Cordyceps stylophora B. & Br. [descr.], on dead larvæ, 2:28.
Cordyceps superficialis Pk. [descr.], on buried larvæ, 2:31.
Corn [host], *Haplographium griseum* Ell. & Lang. n. sp., 4:124.
Cornus alternifolia [host], *Calospora allantospora* E. & E. n. sp., 9:223.
Cornus [host], *Phyllosticta cornicola* (DC.) Rabh., 2:14.
Cornus [host], *Septoria cornicola* Desm., 3:50.
Cornus sericea [host], *Ascochyta cornicola* Sacc. [descr.], 5:148.
Cornus sericea [host], *Pestalozzia cornifolia* E. & E., n. sp., 4:51.
Corydalis aurea [host], *Aecidium fumariacearum* Kell. & Swin. n. sp. 4:95.
Corydalis glauca [host], *Septoria corydalis* E. & Davis n. sp., 8:13.
Corylus americana [host], *Glœosporium profusum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:104.
Corylus avallana [host], *Glœosporium coryli* (Desm.), 1:114.
Corylus rostrata [host], *Glœosporium rostratum* E. & K. n. sp., 3:129.
Corylus rostrata [host], *Septoria corylina* Pk., 3:50.
Corticium epigæum E. & E. n. sp., on bare soil, 1:88.
Corticium leucothrix B. & C., Note, A. P. Morgan, 9:162.
Corticium oakesii B. & C. [original description], 9:112.
Corticium pezizoideum E. & E. n. sp., on dead bean vines, 4:71 [cor.]
Corticium thelephorides E. & E. n. sp., on fir logs, 1:88.
Corticium vellereum E. & C. [descr.], 1:58.
Coscinaria E. & E. nov. gen. *Pyrenomyces*, 2:88.
Coscinaria langloisii E. & E. n. sp., on *Vigua luteola*, 2:88.
Cotton, seed capsules [host], *Hyponectria gossypii* (Schw.), 3:2.
Cotton plant [host], *Phlyctæna gossypii* Sacc., 3:91.
Cotton plant [host], *Phyllosticta gossypina* E. & M. n. sp., 2:129.
Coutinia d'Almeida et de Souza da Camara n. g. *Sphæriaceæ* [descr.], 10:208.
Cow dung [host], *Byssonectria fimeti* Cke, 2:123.
Cranberry Gall fungus, Treatment of Cranberry Scald and, Byron D. Halsted, 6:18.
Cranberry Scald and Cranberry Gall Fungus, Treatment of, Byron D. Halsted, 6:18.
Cratægus crus-galli L. [host], *Crepidotus rufolateritius* Bresadola, 1:126.
Cratægus sp. [host], *Dermatea cratægicola* Durand n. sp., 10:100.
Cratægus [host], *Morthiera thuemeni sphærocysta* Peck n. var., 5:79.
Cratægus [host], *Phyllosticta cratægi* (Cke.) Sacc., 2:14.
Cratægus, dead [host], *Pseudovalsa canadensis* E. & E. n. sp., 9:224.
Crepidotus rufolateritius Bresadola [descr.], on *Cratægus crus-galli* L., 1:125.
Crepis acuminata [host], *Aecidium crepidicolum* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 6:31.
Crepis glauca [host], *Ramularia crepidis* E. & E. n. sp., 4:45.
Criella Saccardo n. n. [ut subg. *Rhytisma*.] [descr.], 10:208.
Croton fruticulosus [host], *Cercospora crotonicola* E. & B. n. sp., 8:177.
Croton glandulosum [host], *Cercospora crotonifolia* Cke., 1:21.
Crotalaria sagittalis [host], *Cercospora demetrioiana* Winter, 1:35.
Crozier, A. A., On the Effects of Certain Fungicides upon the Vitality of Seeds, 6:8.
Cryptodiscus niveo-purpureus E. & E. n. sp., on white oak, 4:101.
Cryptoporus Shear. n. n. (Type, *Polyporus volvatus* Peck). [descr.], 10:237.
Cryptosporium nubilosum E. & E. n. sp., on *Carex (pennsylvanica?)*, 5:156.

- Cryptotænia canadensis [host], *Septoria cryptotæniæ* E. & Rau. n. sp., 3:50.
 Cryptovalsa pirina E. & E. n. sp., on *Pirus coronaria* 9:167.
 Cucurbit (?) [host], *Asterina wrightii* B. & C., 1:133.
 Cucurbita (?) [host], *Coniothyrium arthurianum* Sacc. & Berl., 1:95.
 Cucurbita pepo [host], *Phyllosticta orbicularis* E. & E., n. sp., 4:10.
 Cucurbita perennis [host], *Cercospora cucurbitæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:3.
 Cucurbita [host], *Septoria cucurbitacearum* Sacc., 3:50.
 Cucurbita [host], *Septoria vestita* B. & C., 3:78.
 Cucurbitaria arizonica E. & E. n. sp., on *Ascarcia grayii*, 8:16.
 Cucurbitaria juglandina E. & B. n. sp., on *Juglans nigra*, 8:174.
 Cucurbitaria platani v. Tavel n. sp., on *Platanus*, 5:181.
 Cucurbitaria typhina E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhus typhina*, 9:166.
 Culture experiments, Uredineous, Index, 9:224; 10:26, 64.
 Cultures of *Puccinia thompsonii* Hume, W. A. Kellerman, 10:173.
 Cultures of Uredineæ in 1900 and 1901, J. C. Arthur, 8:51.
 Cultures of Uredineæ in 1903, J. C. Arthur, 10:8.
 Cultures of Uuredineæ, W. A. Kellerman, *see Infection Experiments*.
 Cunninghamella Matruchot n. g. Mucoraceæ [descr.], 10:153.
 Cuphea viscosissima [host], *Septoria maculosa* Ger., 3:53.
 Cupressus thyoides [host], *Asterina cupressinea* (Rehm) Cke., 1:139.
 Cupressus thyoides [host], *Hypostheca thujina* E. & E., 1:129.
 Cupressus thyoides [host], *Hysteromyxa effugiens* S. & E., 1:103.
 Curtis, Sketch of, Wm. R. Dudley, 2:54.
 Curtis, Sketch of, Wm. R. Dudley, 2:54.
 Cyathus striatus [host], *Hypocrea lati-zonata* Pk., 2:63.
 Cyathus striatus [host], *Hypocrea lati-zonata* Pk., 2:63.
 Cydonia japonica [host], *Cercospora cydoniæ* E. & E., n. sp., 8:72.
 Cylindrocolla cylindrophora E. & E. n. sp., on pine logs, 2:39.
 Cylindrocolla diffuens E. & E. n. sp., on dead herbaceous stems, 3:117.
 Cylindrosporium [descr. and monograph], 1:126; 3:113.
 Cylindrosporium angustifolium E. & K. n. sp., on *Yucca angustifolia*, 2:81.
 Cylindrosporium apocyni E. & E. n. sp., on *Apocynum androsæmifolium*, 3:22.
 Cylindrosporium capsella E. & E. n. sp., on *Capsella bursa-pastoris*, 3:130.
 Cylindrosporium cercosporoides E. & E. n. sp., on *Liriodendron tulipifers*, 3:22.
 Cylindrosporium circinans Winter n. sp., on *Sanguinaria canadensis* L., 1:123.
 Cylindrosporium clematildia E. & E. n. sp., on *Clematis virginiana*, 3:22.
 Cylindrosporium clematildia E. & E. [descr.] on *Clematis virginiana* and *C. jackmanii*, 5:155.
 Cylindrosporium circinians Winter n. sp., on *Sanguinaria canadensis*, 1:127.
 Cylindrosporium eryngii E. & K. n. sp., on *Eryngium yuccæfolium*, 3:104.
 Cylindrosporium fraxini (E. & K.), E. & E., n. n., on *Fraxinus viridis*, 1:128.
 Cylindrosporium gei Farlow [descr.], on *Geum radiatum* Peckii, 1:127.
 Cylindrosporium geranii E. & E. n. sp., on *Geranium carolinianum*, 4:52.
 Cylindrosporium glycyrrhizæ Hark. [descr.], on *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*, 1:127.
 Cylindrosporium heraclei E. & E. n. sp., on *Heracleum lanatum*, 4:52.
 Cylindrosporium humuli E. & E. n. sp., on *Humulus lupulus*, 3:21.
 Cylindrosporium infuscans E. & E. n. sp., on *Elymus condensatus*, 8:13.
 Cylindrosporium iridis Ell. & Halls. n. sp., on *Iris*, 4:8; 6:34.
 Cylindrosporium microspilum Sacc. & Winter [descr.], on oak leaves, 1:127.
 Cylindrosporium minor E. & K. n. sp., on *Fraxinus viridis*, 3:105.
 Cylindrosporium ? oculatum E. & E. n. sp., on *Populus monilifera*, 5:155.
 Cylindrosporium pulchrum Speg. [descr.] on *Rumex*, 3:22.
 Cylindrosporium ranunculi thalictri E. & E. n. f., on *Thalictrum purpurascens*, 3:130.
 Cylindrosporium rubi E. & Morgan n. sp., on *Rubus strigosus*, 1:127.
 Cylindrosporium saccharinum E. & E. n. sp., on *Acer saccharinum*, 5:155.

- Cylindrosporium scrophulariæ* S. & E. [descr.], on *Scrophularia nodosa*, 1:127.
Cylindrosporium stachydis Ellis n. sp., on *Stachys palustris*, 7:277.
Cylindrosporium tradescantiæ E. & K. n. sp., on *Tradescantia virginica*, 2:81.
Cylindrosporium triostii Kell. & Sw. n. sp., on *Triosteum perfoliatum*, 5:73.
Cylindrosporium veratrinum Sacc. & Winter [descr.], on *Veratrum viride*, 1:126.
Cylindrosporium viridis E. & E. n. sp., on *Fraxinus viridis*, 5:155.
Cynodon dactylon [host], *Dimerosporium erysipheoides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:121.
Cyphella subcyanea E. & E. n. sp., on *Sabal palmetto*, 2:37.
Cyphella tela (B. & C.), Mass. n. n., 6:179.
Cyphella trachychæta E. & E. n. sp., on oak, 4:73.
Cyperus grayii [host], *Cintractia axicola minor* Clint. n. var., 8:143.
Cyperus sp. [host], *Septoria cyperi* E. & E. n. sp. 8:65.
Cypress wood [host], *Melanopsamma cupressinum* E. & E. n. sp., 2:103.
Cyrilla racemiflora [host], *Phyllosticta cyrillæ* E. & M. n. sp., 2:130.
Cytispora albiceps Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Juglans nigra*, 5:142.
Cytispora pallida E. & E. [*Neocytispora pallida* E. & E. in Herb.], on *Quercus tinctoria*, 8:12.

- Dacrymyces corticioides* E. & E. n. sp., on pine logs, 1:149.
Dacrymyces corticoides canigena n. var., on *Pinus rigida*, 2:87.
Dacryopsis Masee nov. gen., 6:180.
Dacryopsis ellisina (B. & C.) Mass. n. n., 6:181.
Dacryopsis enata (B. & C.) Mass. n. n., 6:181.
Dacryopsis gyrocephala (B. & C.) Mass. n. n., 6:181.
Dacryopsis nuda (B. & C.) Mass. n. n., 6:181.
Dacryopsis unicolor (B. & C.) Mass. n. n., 6:181.
Dactylaria mucronulata E. & L. n. sp., on *Carya*, 6:35.
Dactylis glomerata [host], *Epichloe typhina* (Pers.), 2:50.
Dædalea ambigua coronata Cragin [descr.], 1:28.
Dædalea tortuosa Cragin [descr.], 1:128.
Daldinia DeNot. et Ces. [descr.], 4:111.
Daldinia cingulata (Lev.) Sacc. [descr.], 4:112.
Daldinia concentrica (Bolt.) [descr.], 4:111.
Daldinia loculata (Lev.) [descr.], 4:113.
Daldinia vernicosa (Schw.) [descr.], 4:112.
Dalea laxiflora [host], *Aecidium daleæ* Kell. & Sw. n. sp., 5:13.
Dalea laxiflora [host], *Cercospora daleæ* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 4:6.
Dalibarda repens [host], *Septoria dalibardæ* Pk., 3:50.
Danthonia compressa [host], *Ustilago residua* Clint. n. sp., 8:133.
Darluca interseminata Winter n. sp., on *Stellaria*, 1:102.
Dasyscypha callochætæ E. & E. n. su., on *Myrica cerifera*, 4:99.
Dasyscypha frondicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Osmunda* (?), 4:99.
Dasyscypha hystriacula E. & E. n. sp., on *Magnolia grandiflora*, 4:99.
Dasyscypha soleniæformis E. & E., on decaying wood, 4:56.
Dasyscypha venturioides E. & E. n. sp., on *Gaylussacia dumosa*, 4:99.
Datura stramonium [host], *Cercospora daturæ* Pk., 1:63.
Datura stramonium [host], *Diplodia atrocærulea* E. & E. n. sp., 8:64.
Daucus carota [host], *Macrosporium carotæ* E. & L. n. sp., 6:36.
Davincella (as sub-genus), see *Davincia*.
Davincia Penzig et Saccardo n. g. *Pezizaceæ* [descr.], 10:209.
Delphinium scopulorum [host], *Aecidium delphinii* Barthol. n. sp., 8:173.
Delpontia Penzig et Saccardo n. g. *Stictidaceæ* [descr.], 10:209.
Dendrodochium nigrescens E. & E. n. sp., on bark of *Acer negunda*, 5:72.
Dendrodochium subeffusum E. & Gall. n. sp., on lichen, 6:33.
Dendrodochium densipes Sacc. & Ell. n. sp., on dead Cedar, 4:117.
Dendrodochium sepultum E. & E. n. sp., on *Ulmus pubescens*, 10:167.

- Dendrodochium simile* E. & E. n. sp., on *Carya olivæformis*, 4:117.
Dendrogaster Bucholtz n. g., *Histeriangiaceæ* [descr.], 10:238.
Dendryphium acinorum E. & E. n. sp., on dried up grapes, 4:114.
Dendryphium cladosporioides E. & E., on Tomata, 4:114.
Dendryphium nubilosum E. & E. n. sp., on *Astragalus flexulosus*, 4:114.
Dendryphium subsessile E. & E. n. sp., on *Smilax hispida*, 3:128.
Dentaria diphylla [host], *Septoria dentaria* E. & E., 3:51.
Dermatea cratægicola Durand n. sp., on *Vitis*, 10:100.
Dermatea purpurascens E. & E. n. sp., on Chestnut, 4:100.
Dermatea pruinosa E. & E. n. sp., on decaying bark, 4:100.
Dermatella scotinus Morgan n. sp., on *Carpinus americana*, 10:98.
Desmodium acuminatum [host], *Cercospora desmodii* E. & Kell., 1:50.
Desmanthus brachylobus [host], *Cercospora demanthi* E. & K. n. n., 3:14.
Deschampsia cæspitosa [host], *Tilletia cerebrina* E. & E. n. sp., 3:56.
Desmodium canescens [host], *Sphærella desmodii* Winter n. sp., 1:121.
Desmodium sp. [host], *Phyllosticta desmodii* E. & E. n. sp., 5:146.
Desmodium [host], *Ramularia demodii* Cke., 1:80.
Desmodium, *see also Meibomia*.
DeToni, J. B., Revision of *Doassansia* Cornu, 4:13.
Deuteromycetæ Sacc. n. n., [*Sphæropsideaceæ* (Lev.) Sacc.], [descr.], 10:246.
Deutzia gracillis [host], *Cercospora deutzia* E. & E. n. sp., 4:5.
Deutzia sp. [host], *Phyllosticta deutzia* E. & E. n. sp., 5:146.
Development of the *Pyrenomycetes*, Contributions to the History of the, Franz von Tavel, 5:53.
Development of Some Fenestrate Sporidia, Observations on the, Charles E. Fairman, 6:29.
Diagmascella Maire et Saccardo n. g. *Phacidiaceæ* [descr.], 10:209.
Diagyrium Sacc. et Syd. n. sub-genus *Agyrium* [descr.], 10:209.
Dialonectria Sacc. [descr. and monograph], 2:124.
Dialonectria brassicæ (Ell. & Sacc.) [descr.], on dead cabbage, 2:134.
Dialonectria chlorinella Cke. [descr.], on *Ulmus*, 2:136.
Dialonectria coccicola E. & E. [descr.], on Scale lice, 2:137.
Dialonectria conigena (E. & E.), [descr.], *Magnolia glauca*, 2:135.
Dialonectria (*Nectriella*) *consors* E. & E. n. sp., on *Polygonum acre*, 4:122.
Dialonectria curtisii Berk. [descr.], on *Zea*, 2:136.
Dialonectria depallens Ck. & Hark. [descr.], on *Lupinus*, 2:134.
Dialonectria depauperata (Cke.) [descr.], on *Yucca alnifolia* and *Clethra* (or *Andromeda*?), 2:134.
Dialonectria diploa B. & C. var. *diminuta* [descr.], on some *Sphæria*, 2:136.
Dialonectria dispersa (C. & E.) [descr.], on Pine (?) bark, 2:133.
Dialonectria episphæria (Tode) [descr.], on *Sphæriaceous* fungi, 2:135.
Dialonectria erubescens (Desm.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Quercus laurifolia*, *Myrica cerifera*, and *Olea americana*, 2:136.
Dialonectria eucalypti Ck. & Hark. [descr.], on *Eucalyptus*, 2:133.
Dialonectria fibriseda Schw. [descr.], Chestnut bark, 2:137.
Dialonectria filicena Ck. & Hk. [descr.], on tree-fern, 2:135.
Dialonectria fulvida E. & E. [descr.], on Oak limb, 2:136.
Dialonectria galii (Plow. & Hark.), on *Galium trifolium*, 2:135.
Dialonectria gibberelloides E. & E. n. sp., on *Zea mays*, 4:122.
Dialonectria mycetophila Pk. [descr.], on decaying fungi, 2:124.
Dialonectria pezizæ (Tode), Fr. [descr.], on wood and bark, 2:124.
Dialonectria perforata Ell. & Holw. [descr.], on decaying *Agaricus*, 4:57.
Dialonectria peponum (B. & C.) [descr.], on Gourds and Tomato, 2:135.
Dialonectria sanguinea (Sibth.) Fr. [descr.], on wood and bark, 2:124.
Dialonectria squamulosa (Ell.), on decaying wood, 2:133.
Dialonectria sulfurea Ell. & Calkins n. sp., on *Sternum rugosum*, 4:57.
Dialonectria thujana (Rhem) [descr.], on dead White Cedar, 2:134.
Dialonectria truncata (Ell.) [descr.], on white Cedar bark, 2:124.
Dialonectria umbellulariæ (Pl. & Hk.) [descr.], on *Umbellularia*, 2:124.

- Dialonectria viticola* (B. & C.) [descr.], on branches of vine, 2:133.
Dialonectria vulpina Ck. [descr.], on Apple and Maple, 2:124.
Dianthera americana [host], *Cercospora diantheræ* E. & K. n. sp., 1:2, 19.
Dianthera humilis [host], *Dimerosporium langloisii* E. & M. n. sp., 2:128.
Diaporthe caryigena E. & E. n. sp., on Hickory limbs, 9:223.
Diaporthe catalpæ E. & E. n. sp., on dead limbs of Catalpa, 9:224.
Diaporthe (Chorostate) *celastrina* E. & B. n. sp., on *Celastrus scandens*, 8:173.
Diaporthe (Chorostate) *congesta* E. & E. n. sp., on dead *Pirus americana*, 9:165.
Diaporthe gladioli E. & E. n. sp., on *Gladiolus*, 2:101.
Diaporthe kellermanniana Winter [descr.], on *Zea mays*, 2:100.
Diaporthe macrostroma E. & E. n. sp., on Maple bark, 9:224.
Diatrypé acervata E. & E. n. sp., on *Yucca filamentosa*, 4:75 [corr.].
Diatrype comptoniæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Comptonia asplenifolia*, 2:89.
Diatrype megastoma E. & E. n. sp., on *Alnus serrulata*, 1:141.
Diatrype megastoma E. & E., same as *Eutypella cerviculata* Fr., 8:14.
Diatrype minima E. & E., n. sp., on dead *Magnolia glauca*, 1:91.
Diatrype nigerrima E. & E., n. sp., on *Vitis*, 10:70.
Diatrype platystoma [host], *Lasionectria poliosa* E. & E., 3:1.
Diatrype platystoma [host], *Nectria poliosa* E. & E., n. sp., 2:39.
Diatrype pustulans E. & E. n. sp., on *Arundinaria*, 4:80 [cor.].
Diatrype roseola Winter n. sp., on *Quercus tinctoria*, 1:121.
Diatrype sphærospora E. & E. n. sp., on *Magnolia glauca*, 3:42.
Diatrype Stigma [host], *Lophiostoma floridanum* E. & E. n. sp., 2:40.
Diatrype stigma [host], *Ophionectria everhartii* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 6:32.
Diatrype texensis E. & E. n. sp., on limbs of *Tilia* (?), 2:40.
Diatrype tremellophora [host], *Byssosphæria barbicincta* E. & E. n. sp., 4:63.
Diatrype tremellophora [host], *Stictis parasitica* E. & E. n. sp., 4:54.
Diatrypella ramularis E. & E. n. sp., on *Lonicera japonica*, 3:42.
Diatrypella decipiens E. & E. n. sp., on *Umbellularia californica*, 4:80 [cor.].
Diatrypella herbacea E. & E. n. sp., on *A. brosia trifida* (?), 3:42.
Diatrypella hysterioides E. & E. n. sp., on decorticated poplar, 2:99.
Diatrypella populi E. & Hol. n. sp., on dead limbs of *Populus*, 1:4.
Diatrypella pustulata E. & E. n. sp., on *Lonicera* (cult.), 3:116.
Diatrypella tocciana subeffusa E. & E. n. var., on Alder, 4:62.
Diatrypella vetusta E. & E. n. sp., on decorticated stick, 9:168.
Diatrypella xanthostroma E. & E. n. sp., on *Pirus japonica*, 9:225.
Dicentra cucullaria DC. [host], *Aecidium dicentræ* Trel., 1:15.
Dichæna strumosa [host], *Helotium strumosum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:56.
Dicoccum lathyrinum Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Lathyrus ochroleucus*, 5:65.
Dicranidion Hk. [descr.], 1:71.
Dicranidion fragile Hk. [descr.], on *Nereum oleander*, 1:71.
Dictybole Atkinson n. g. *Phallaceæ* [descr.], 10:238.
Dictyocephalos Underwood n. g. *Tylostomaceæ* [descr.], 10:239.
Dictyophora, Variability in our Common Species of, A. H. Christman, 10:101.
Dictyosteliæ or *Acrasiæ* [Review], A. P. Morgan, 9:84.
Didymascella Maire et Saccardo n. g. *Phacidiaceæ* [descr.], 10:209.
Didymella promineus E. & E. n. sp., on *Ambrosia trifida*, 2:101.
Didymella ricini E. & E. [descr.], on *Ailanthus grandulosa*, *Mucuna utilis* and *Hibiscus esculentus*, 8:67.
Didymium fairmani Sacc. n. sp., on *Smilacina bifolia*, 5:78.
Didymosphæria denudata Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on dead oak, 6:32.
Didymosphæria euryasca Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on dead leaves of *Pinus murrayana*, 5:67.
Didymosphæria pardalina E. & E. n. sp., on *Spartina polystachya*, 2:102.
Didymosphæria phyllogena Winter n. sp., on *Liriodendron tulipifera*, 1:121.
Didymosphæria serrulata E. & M. n. sp., on *Sabal serrulata*, 1:99.
Didymostilbe P. Hennings n. g. *Stilbaceæ* [descr.], 10:246.

- Diervilla trifida [host], *Ramularia diervillæ* Pk. (ined.), 1:74.
Diervilla trifida [host], *Septoria diervillæ* E. & E. n. sp., 1:44; 3:51.
Dielsiella P. Hennings n. g. *Hysteriaceæ* [descr.], 10:209.
Dietel, P., Notes on Some Uredineæ of the United States, 7:42.
Dimerosporium Fckl., [descr. and monograph], 1:145.
Dimerosporium capnoides (Ell.) [descr.], on *Asclepias cornuta*, 1:145.
Dimerosporium clavuligera (Cke.) [descr.], on *Vaccinium* and *Ondromeda*, 1:145.
Dimerosporium collinsii (Schw.) Thuem. [descr.], on *Ameranchier*, 1:146.
Dimerosporium ellisii Sacc. [descr.], on *Ondromeda* (?), 1:146.
Dimerosporium erysipheoides E. & E. n. sp., on *Synodon dactylon*, 4:121.
Dimerosporium langloisii E. & M. n. sp., on *Dianthera humilis*, 2:128.
Dimerosporium melioloides (B. & C.) [descr.], on *Baccharis halmifolia*, 1:146.
Dimerosporium nimbosum E. & M. n. sp., on *Smilax*, 2:129.
Dimerosporium orbicularis (B. & C.) [descr.], on *Ilex*, 1:146.
Dinemasporium radiatum E. & E. n. sp., on *Celtis occidentalis*, 4:103.
Dimerosporium spartinæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Spartina polystachya*, 2:102.
Dimerosporium, Synopsis of N. A. Species, George Martin, 1:145.
Dimerosporium xylogenum E. & E. n. sp., on wood of *Salix*, 2:102.
Diodia teres [host], *Cercospora diodeæ* Cke., 1:35.
Dioicomyces Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ* [descr.], 10:232.
Dioscorea villosa [host], *Cercospora dioscoreæ* E. & M., 1:54.
Diospyros kaki [host], *Cercospora kaki* E. & E. n. sp., 3:17.
Diospyros virginiana [host], *Aposphæria turmalis* E. & E. n. sp., 8:63.
Diospyrus virginiana [host], *Cercospora atra* E. & E. n. sp., 4:4.
Diospyrus virginiana [host], *Cercospora diospyri* Thuem., 1:51.
Diospyros virginiana [host], *Cercospora fuliginosa* E. & K. n. sp., 3:103.
Diospyrus virginianus [host], *Glœosporium diospyri* E. & E. n. sp., 3:129.
Diplodia atrocœrulea E. & E. n. sp., on *Datura stramonium*, 8:64.
Diplodia bambusæ E. & L. n. sp., on *Bambusa*, 6:37.
Diplodia cucurbitaceæ E. & L. n. sp., on pumpkin-vines, 6:37.
Diplodia fairmani E. & E. n. sp., on *Menispermum canadense*, 10:168.
Diplodia frumenti E. & E. n. sp., on *Zea mays*, 2:103.
Diplodia gallæ E. & E. n. sp., on Oak galls, 2:37.
Diplodia ivaicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Iva xanthifolia*, 8:12.
Diplodia maura americana C. & E. n. var., on *Pirus americana*, 5:79.
Diplodina ramulorum E. & E. n. sp., on *Smilax lycium*, 5:152.
Diplodina kœrberliniæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Kœrberlinia spinosa*, 4:123.
Diplodinula Fl. Tassi n. g. *Sphæropsideæ* [descr.], 10:246.
Diplorhinotrichum v. Höhnelt n. g. *Mucedineæ* [descr.], 10:247.
Dipsacus [host], *Sphærella asterinoides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:98.
Dipsacus sylvestris [host], *Cercospora elongata* Pk., 1:38.
Dipteracanthus ciliatus [host], *Cercospora consociata* Winter, 1:53.
Dirca palustris L. [host], *Puccinia hydnoidea* (B. & C.) Arth. n. n., 10:19.
Discella pilosula E. & E. n. sp., on Maple, 5:153.
Discomycetes of the Miami Valley, Ohio, A. P. Morgan, 8:179.
Discomycetes, Three New Species of, Elias J. Durand, 10:99.
Discomycopsella P. Hennings n. g. *Leptostromataceæ* [descr.], 10:210.
Discula platani (Pk.) Sacc. [descr.], Franz von Tavel, 5:54.
Discula xanthoxyli E. & E. n. sp., on *Xanthoxylum*, 5:152.
Discula runcinata E. & E. n. sp., on *Stephanomeria runcinata*, 5:153.
Disease, Almond, *Cercospora circumscissa*, see *Remedies for*.
Disease of Almond trees, *Cercospora circumscissa*, Newton B. Pierce, 7:66.
Disease, Leaf, of Nursery Stock, experiments, see *Leaf Diseases*.
Diseases of the Orange in Florida, Lucien M. Underwood, 7:27.
Disease, Plant, Experiments in the treatment of, B. T. Galloway, 7:12.
Disease of White Fir, *Phoma abietina* [extract], 5:164.
Distichlis maratima [host], *Phyllachora tracyi* E. & E. n. sp., 4:63.
Distribution of *Puccinia heterospora*, A. B. Seymour, 1:94.

- Doassansia Cornu* [descr. and monograph], 4:13.
Doassansia alismatis (Nees.) Cornu [descr.], on *Alisma plantago*, 4:14.
Doassansia decipiens Winter n. sp., on *Limnanthemum lacunosum*, 1:102; 4:117.
Doassansia comari (B. & Br.) DeT. et Mass. [descr.], on *Comarum palustris*, 4:18.
Doassansia epilobii Farl. [descr.], on *Epilobium alpinum*, 4:18.
Doassansia gossypii Lagh. n. sp., on *Gossypium* sp., 7:49.
Doassansia hottoniæ (Rotzr.) DeT. [descr.], on *Hottonia palustris*, 4:18.
Doassansia limosella (Kunze) Schrot. [descr.], on *Limosella aquatica*, 4:17.
Doassansia martianioffiana (Thum.) Schroet., on *Potamogeton*, 4:14.
Doassansia niesseli DeToni [descr.], on *Butomus umbellatus*, 4:14.
Doassansia occulta (Hoffm.) Cornu [descr.], on *Potamogeton*, 4:14.
Doassansia punctiformis Wint. [descr.], on *Lythrum hyssopifolium*, 4:17.
Doassansia sagittariæ (West) Fisch. [descr.], on *Sagittaria*, 4:14.
Dodecatheon meadia L. [host], *Phyllosticta dodecathei* Trel., 1:14; 2:25.
Dolichos [host], *Cercospora cruenta* Sacc., 2:1.
Dolichos sinensis [host], *Cercospora dolichi* E. & E. n. sp., 5:71.
Dolichos melanophthalmus [host], *Septoria melanophthalmi* B. & C., 3:65.
Dolichos [host], *Septoria dolichi* B. & C., 3:51.
Dolichos sinensis [host], *Macrophoma subconica* E. & E., 8:63.
Dothidea yuccæ E. & E. n. n., on *Yucca angustifolia*, 8:19.
Dothiorella decorticata E. & E. n. sp., on *Poplar*, 4:50.
Dothiorella major E. & E. n. sp., on *Gossypium herbaceum*, 8:63.
Dothiorella multicocca E. & B. n. sp., on *Populus deltoides*, 8:174.
Dothiorella radicans E. & E. n. sp., on dead stems of *Rhus toxicodendron*, 8:11.
Dothiorella toxica E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhus toxicodendron*, 10:168.
Draba aurea [host], *Aecidium drabæ* Tr. & Gal. n. sp., 4:21.
Draba sp. [host], *Phlyctæna andersoni* Ellis n. sp., 7:277.
Draba [host], *Pleospora hispida* Niessl., 1:87.
Dudley, Wm. R., Charles Christopher Frost, Sketch, 2:114.
Dudley, Wm. R., [Biography of] Elias Magnus Fries, 2:91.
Dudley, Wm. R., Sketch of Curtis, 2:54.
Dudley, W. R. Dudley and Thompson, C. H., Notes on Californian Uredinæ and Descriptions of New Species, 10:52.
Dung of birds [host], *Cordyceps armeniana*, 2:28.
Dung of cow [host], *Hypocopa kansenses* E. & E. n. sp., 8:15.
Dung, dog [host], *Chætomium canium* E. & E. n. sp., 4:79 [cor.].
Dung, horse [host], *Sordaria* (*Hypocopa*) *iowana* Ell. & Holw., 4:65.
Durand, Elias J., The Genus *Angelina* [descr. and synonymy], 8:108.
Durand, Elias J., The Genus *Sarcosoma* in North America, 9:102.
Durand, Elias J., Three New Species of *Discomycetes*, 10:99.

Eatonia pennsylvanica (DC.) Gr. [host], *Puccinia eatoniæ* Arth. n. n., 10:18.
Eccilia mordax Atks. n. sp., on ground, 8:113.
Eccilia pentagonospora Atks. n. sp., ground in lawn, 8:114.
Eccilia rhodocylicioides Atks. n. sp., 8:113.
Echinocystis lobata [host], *Cercospora echinocystis* E. & M., 1:40.
Echinopteris lappula [host], *Puccinia echinopteridis* Holw. n. sp., 10:164.
Eckfeldt, J. W. and Calkins, W. W., The Lichen-Flora of Florida, 3:121, 133.
Ecteinomyces Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ* [descr.], 10:233.
Editor's Notes, 8:48, 104, 168, 240; 9:80, 160, 216, 259; 10:48, 96, 116, 160, 182, 224, 251, 288.
Effects of Certain Fungicides upon the Vitality of Seeds, On the, A. A. Crozier, 6:8.
Eggplant [host], *Tuberculina solanicola* Ellis n. sp., 7:278.
Eidamella Matru. et Dassonv. n. g. *Gymnoascaceæ* [descr.], 10:210.
Elephantopus carolinensis [host], *Cercospora elephantopi* E. & E. n. sp., 3:15.

- Elaphomyces granulatus* [host], *Cordyceps ophioglossoides* Ehr., 2:49.
Elaphomyces muricatus [host], *Cordyceps ophioglossoides* Ehr., 2:49.
Elementary Mycology, W. A. Kellerman, 10:90, 144, 174.
Elfvigia megaloma (Lev.) Murrill [original description], 10:56.
Ellis, J. B., Authority in Nomenclature, 3:33.
Ellis, J. B., *Melanconis dasycarpa* E. & K., 3:118.
Ellis, J. B., Notes on *Polyporus*, 2:5.
Ellis, J. B., Notes on *Peziza*, 2:44.
Ellis, J. B., Notes on Some Published Species of Fungi, 2:43.
Ellis, J. B., Phosphorescent Fungi, 2:70.
Ellis, J. B., The Genus *Scleroderma* in Saccardo's Sylloge, 5:23.
Ellis, J. B., ? Saccardo's Sylloge, 4:107.
Ellis, J. B., *Terfezia leonis* Tul. *Tuber niveum* (Desf.), 3:10.
Ellis, J. B., *Triblidium rufulum* (Sprengel), 5:29.
Ellis, J. B., *Tricothecium griseum* Ck. (*Pyricularia* Sacc.), 3:126.
Ellis, J. B., *Uncinula polychæta* B. & C., 2:52.
Ellis, J. B. and Anderson, F. W., New *Ustilago* from Florida, 6:116.
Ellis, J. B. and Bartholomew, E., New Species of Fungi, 8:173.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M., North American Species of *Glæosporium*, 1:109.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M., Synopsis of the North American *Hypocreaceæ* with descriptions of the species, 2:28, 49, 61, 73, 97, 109, 121, 133; 3:1.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M., *Hypocreaceæ*, Additions, 3:113.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M., *Hypoxylon* and *Nummularia* [monograph], 4:38, 66, 85, 109.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, Benj. M., Synopsis of North American Species of *Nummularia* and *Hypoxylon*, 5:19.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M., A New Genus of *Pyrenomycetes*, 1:128.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, Benjamin M., Enumeration of the North American *Cercosporæ*, 1:17, 33; 2:1.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M., *Mucronoporus andersoni* n. sp., 6:79.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, Benj. M., *Mucronoporus* E. & E., 5:90.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M., New Species of Fungi, 1:42, 88, 140, 148; 2:36, 87, 99; 3:41, 55, 116, 127; 4:9 44, 73 [cor.], 97, 113, 121; 5:24, 68, 145; 6:118; 7:130; 8:11, 62; 9:164, 222; 10:167.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M., On *Ramularia obovata* Fckl., 1:69.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M., North American Species of *Ramularia*, 1:73.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M., Additions to *Ramularia* and *Cercospora*, 4:1.
Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M., Synopsis N. A. Species *Xylaria* and *Poronia*, 3:97, 109.
Ellis, J. B. and Galloway, B. T., A New *Mucronoporus*, 5:65, 141.
Ellis, J. B. and Galloway, B. T., New Species of Fungi, 6:31.
Ellis, J. B. and Halsted, B. D., New Iowa Fungi, 4:7.
Ellis, J. B. and Halsted, B. D., New Fungi, 6:33.
Ellis, J. B. and Holway, E. W., New Fungi from Iowa, 1:4.
Ellis, J. B. and Kellerman, W. A., Two New Species of *Cylindrosporium*, 2:81.
Ellis, J. B. and Kellerman, W. A., New Kansas Fungi, 1:2; 2:3; 3:102, 126; 4:26; 5:142.
Ellis, J. B. and Langlois, A. B., New Species of Louisiana Fungi, 6:35.
Ellis, J. B. and Martin, Geo., New Fungi, 1:97; 2:128.
Ellis, J. B. and Tracy, S. M., A New Fungi, 6:76; 7:43.
Ellisiella Sacc. [descr.], 1:105.
Ellisiella caudata Sacc. [descr.], 1:105.
Ellisiella mutica Winter n. sp., on *Silphium lævigatum* Ell., 1:124.
Elm, dead bark [host], *Nectria canadensis* E. & E. 2:122.
Elm, dead twigs [host], *Macrophoma ulmicola* E. & E. n. sp., 9:164.
Elm leaves [host], *Cercospora sphæriæformis* Cke., 1:51.
Elm, wood [host], *Martindalia spironema* Sacc. & Ell., 1:95.

- Elymus canadensis* [host], *Septoria elumi* E. & E. n. sp., 7:132.
Elymus condensatus [host], *Cylindrosporium infuscans* E. & E. n. sp., 8:13.
Elymus condensatus [host], *Puccinia montanensis* Ellis n. sp., 7:274.
Enchnosphæria hispida Morg. n. sp., on *Acer*., 10:162.
Endobasidium *Speschenew* n. g. *Tomentelleæ* Brei [descr.], 10:239.
Entonæma A. Möller n. g. *Sphæriaceæ* (*Xylariaceæ*) [descr.], 10:210.
Entyloma menispermi Farl. et Trel. [original description], 10:56.
 Enumeration of the North American *Cercosporæ*, J. B. Ellis and Benjamin M. Everhart, 1:17, 33; 2:1.
Eocronartium Atkinson n. gen. 8:107; 10:239.
Eocronartium typhuloides Atks. n. sp., parasitic on Mosses, 8:107.
Eomycenella Atkinson n. g. *Hymenomycetes* [descr.], 10:239.
Eoterfezia Atks. n. g. *Elaphomycetes* [descr.], 10:210.
Eoterfeziaceæ Atks. n. fam. *Elaphomycetes* [descr.], 10:210.
Epichlæ Fr. [descr. and monograph], 2:50.
Epichlæ typhina (Pers.) [descr.], on *Phleum pratense*, *Daytlcis glomerata* and *Carex*, 2:50.
Epicoccum rubripes Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on dead herbaceous stems, 5:65.
Ephelis borealis E. & E. n. sp., on grass leaves, 1:86.
Epilobium alpinum [host], *Cercospora epilobii* Schw., 1:51.
Epilobium alpinum [host], *Doassansia epilodii* Farl, 4:18.
Epilobium coloratum [host], *Septoria epilobii* West., 3:81.
Equisetum hyemale [host], *Stannaria americana* Mass. & Morg. n. sp., 8:183.
Equisetum lævigatum [host], *Glæosporium equiseti* E. & E. n. sp., 4:52.
Equisetum [host], *Septoria equisiti* Desm., 3:51.
Eragrostis major [host], *Helminthosporium hadotrichoides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:44.
Eragrostis pectinacea [host], *Uromyces agrostidis* Tracy n. sp., 7:281.
Eragrostis sp. [host], *Venturia nebulosa* E. & E. n. sp., 8:66.
 Ergot in 1889, Prevalence of, Erwin F. Smith, 5:203.
Erigeron annuum [host], *Cercospora grisella* Pk., 1:62.
Erigeron annuus (L.) Pers. [host], *Puccinia caricis-erigerontis* Arth. n. sp., 8:54.
Erigeron [host], *Asterina nigerrima* Ellis, 1:137.
Erigeron [host], *Cercospora cana* Sacc., 1:54.
Erigeron tomentosum [host], *Cercospora ferruginea* Fckl., 2:1.
Erigeron [host], *Septoria erigerontis* Pk., 3:52.
Erigeron salsuginosus [host], *Sphærella subcongregata* E. & E. n. sp., 2:101.
Eriocoma cæspitosa [host], *Uredo eriocomæ*, 7:275.
Eriogonum racemosum [host], *Uromyces arizonica* Tr. & Gal. n. sp., 4:20.
Eriogonum tomentosum [host], *Cercospora rubella* Cke., 1:22.
Eryngium yuccæfolium [host], *Cylindrosporium eryngii* E. & K. n. sp., 3:104.
Erysiphaceæ of Montana, List, F. W. Anderson, 5:188.
Erysiphææ and *Peronosporææ*, Notes on Western, S. M. Tracy and B. T. Galloway, 4:33.
Erysiphææ upon *Phytoptus* Distortions, F. W. Anderson and F. D. Kelsey, 5:209.
Erythrina crista-galli [host], *Cercospora erythrincæ* E. & E. n. sp., 3:18.
Etheiroduon Banker n. n. (*Odontia* Fr.) [descr.], 10:240.
Eucalyptus [host], *Byssonectria chrysocoma* Ck. & Hk., 2:123.
Eucalyptus [host], *Dialonectria eucalypti* Ck. & Hark., 2:133.
Eucalyptus [host], *Glæosporium capsularum* Cke. & Hark., 1:113.
Eucalyptus [host], *Lachnum atropurpureum* Durand n. sp., 10:100.
Eucalyptus [host], *Septoria ceuthosporioides* (Ck. & Hk.), 3:41.
Eu-Dialonectria [descr. and monograph], 2:124.
Euhaplomyces Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ* [descr.], 10:233.
Eumonoicomycetes Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ* [descr.], 10:233.
Euonymus [host], *Septoria spiculisporea* E. & E. n. sp., 8:12.

- Euonymus americanus* and *E. europæus* [host], *Cercospora euonymi* Ell., 1:19.
Euonymus atropurpureus [host], *Haplosporella euonymi* E. & E. n. sp., 5:147.
Euonymus atropurpureus [host], *Ramularia euonymi* E. & K. n. sp., 1:3. 76.
Euonymus japonica [host], *Cercospora destructiva* Rav., 3:13.
Eupatorium [host], *Belonium bicolor* E. & E. n. sp., 8:69.
Eupatorium agertoides [host], *Cercospora ageratoides* E. & E. n. sp., 5:71.
Eupatorium album [host], *Cercospora eupatorii* Pk., 1:36.
Eupatorium perfoliatum [host], *Cercospora perfoliata* E. & E. n. sp., 5:71.
Eupatorium serotinum [host], *Septoria eupatoriæ* Rob. & Desm., 3:85.
Euphorbia corollata L. [host], *Aecidium pammelii* Trel., 1:15.
Euphorbia corollata [host], *Cercospora euphorbiæ* Kell. & Sw. n. sp., 5:76.
Eurotia lanata [host], *Aecidium eurotiæ* E. & E. n. sp., 6:119.
Eutypa echinata E. & E. n. sp., on *Fraxinus*, 3:43.
Eutypella alpina E. & E., same as *Eutypella cerviculata* Fr., 8:14.
Eutypella capillata E. & E. n. sp., on dead wood, 4:74 [cor.].
Eutypella cerviculata Fr., see *Diatrype megastoma* E. & E., 8:14.
Eutypella microcarpa E. & E. n. sp., on decaying limbs of peach (?), 4:122.
Everhart, Benjamin Matlack, Obituary, 10:225.
Everhart, B. M., see *Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M.*
Everhartia Sacc. & Ell. [descr.], 1:103.
Everhartia hymenuloides S. & E. [descr.], on *Sorghum nutans*, 1:103.
Exoascus deformans (Berck.) Fckl. [original description], 8:6.
Exosporium cespitosum E. & B. n. sp., on birch (?), 8:178.
Experiments, Cultures, Uredineous, Index, 9:244; 10:26, 64.
Experiments in treating Apple Scab, *Fusicladium dendriticum*, Mr. Hatch, 7:26.
Experiment in preventing the injuries of Potato-rot, *Phytophthora infestans*, Clarence M. Weed, 5:158.
Experiments in the Treatment of Gooseberry Mildew and Apple Scab, E. S. Goff, 5:33.
Experiments in the Treatment of Plant Diseases, B. T. Galloway and D. G. Fairchild, 6:89, 137.
Experiments in the treatment of Plant Diseases, B. T. Galloway, 7:12.
Experiments in the treatment of Rusts affecting wheat and other cereals, B. T. Galloway, 7:195.
Experiments in preventing Leaf Diseases of Nursery Stock in western New York, D. G. Fairchild, 7:240.
Experiments with fungicides to prevent Leaf-blight of Nursery Stock, D. G. Fairchild, 7:338.
Experiment in the treatment of Black-rot of the Grape, an, B. T. Galloway, 5:204.
Experiments with fungicides in the removal of Lichens from Pear trees, M. B. Waite, 7:264.
Exsiccati, New, 160.
Exsiccata, Ohio Fungi, W. A. Kellerman, 8:5, 56, 119; 9:17, 110, 171; 10:
Eycleshymer, A. C., Clubroot in the United States, 7:79.
Fagus [host], *Trematosphæria faginea* Morg. n. sp., 10:161.
Fagus ferruginea [host], *Glæosporium fagi* (Desm.), 1:111.
Fagus ferruginea [host], *Phyllosticta fagicola* E. & Morg., 4:10.
Fairchild, D. G., Experiments to prevent Leaf-blight, 7:338.
Fairchild, D. G., Experiments in Preventing Leaf diseases in Nursery stock in western New York. 7:240.
Fairchild, G. D., see *Galloway, B. T. and Fairchild, D. G.*
Fairchild, D. G., see *Halsted, B. D. and Fairchild, D. G.*
Fairman, Charles E., Black Spot on Asparagus Berries. 5:157.
Fairman, Charles E., Notes on New or Rare Fungi from Western New York, 5:78.

- Fairman, Charles E., Observations on the Development of Some Fenes-
trate Sporidia, 6:29.
- Calcata comosa [host], *Cercospora simulans* E. & Kellerm. n. sp., 8:14.
- Fenestella amorpha E. & E. n. sp., on hickory, 4:58.
- Fenestella platani v. Tavel n. sp., 5:113.
- Festuca microstachys [host], *Tilletia fusca* n. sp., 3:55.
- Festuca tenella [host], *Septoria tenella* Ck. & Ellis, 3:77.
- Field Notes, 1892, [Plant Diseases], Erwin F. Smith, 7:372.
- Field Notes [on Some Plant Diseases], Erwin F. Smith, 6:107.
- Field Notes, 1891, [various plant diseases], Erwin F. Smith, 7:88.
- Fir logs [host], *Corticium theleporoides* E. & E. n. sp., 1:88.
- Fir [host], *Hypocrea lenta* (Tode) Fr., 2:51.
- Fistulinella P. Hennings n. g. Polyporaceæ [descr.], 10:240.
- Flaminia Sacc. et Syd. n. g. Stictodaceæ [descr.], 10:210.
- Fleischeria Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Hypocreaceæ [descr.], 10:211.
- Flørkea proserpinacoides [host], *Peronospora flørkea* Kellerm. n. sp., 10:-
172.
- Florida Fungi, New, J. B. Ellis and Geo. Martin, 1:97.
- Florida Fungi, Notes on, W. W. Calkins, 2:6, 23, 42, 53, 70, 80, 89, 104,
126; 3:7, 33, 46, 58, 70, 82.
- Florida Lichens [note], 4:125.
- Florida, The Lichen-Flora of, J. W. Eckfeldt and W. W. Calkins, 3:121, 133.
- Fossil Botany — Fungi [extract; Salms — Laubach], 7:148.
- Fossil Fungi, Notes on, Joseph F. James, 7:268.
- Fragaria [host], *Glœosporium potentillæ* (Desm.) Ouds., 1:116.
- Fragaria [host], *Ramularia tulasnei* Sacc., 1:75.
- Fragaria [host], *Septoria aciculosa* E. & E., 3:37.
- Fraseria speciosa [host], *Capnodium puccinioides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:65.
- Fraseria (?) [host], *Leptosphæria harknessiana* E. & E. n. sp., 1:91.
- Fraseria speciosa [host], *Uromyces fraseræ* Arth. & Ricker, 8:128.
- Fraxinus [host], *Cercospora fraxini* E. & K. n. sp., 1:2.
- Fraxinus [host], *Cercospora fraxinites* E. & E. n. sp., 3:20.
- Fraxinus (?) [host], *Cercospora superflue* E. & Hol. n. sp., 2:2.
- Fraxinus [host], *Eutypa echinata* E. & E. n. sp., 3:43.
- Fraxinus [host], *Nectria aurigera* B. & Rav., 2:122.
- Fraxinus [host], *Nectria polyhtalama* Berk., 2:122.
- Fraxinus [host], *Phoma infossa* E. & E. n. sp., 4:102.
- Fraxinus [host], *Phyllosticta fraxini* E. & M., 2:15.
- Fraxinus [host], *Phyllosticta variegata* E. & E. n. sp., 5:145.
- Fraxinus [host], *Pleospora pustulans* E. & E. n. sp., 4:76 [cor.].
- Fraxinus [host], *Septoria besseyi* Pk., 3:39.
- Fraxinus [host], *Septoria fraxini* Desm., 3:52.
- Fraxinus americana [host], *Acanthostigma fraxini* Ellis n. sp., 7:276.
- Fraxinus americana [host], *Glœosporium aridum* E. & Holw., 3:21.
- Fraxinus americana [host], *Glœosporium decipiens* E. & E. n. sp., 3:128.
- Fraxinus americana [host], *Glœosporium punctiforme* E. & E. n. sp., 3:21.
- Fraxinus americana [host], *Leptosphæria fraxini* E. & E. n. sp., 3:44.
- Fraxinus americana [host], *Septoria leucostoma* Ellis n. sp., 7:277.
- Fraxinus americana [host], *Septoria submaculata* Winter, 3:76.
- Fraxinus oregana [host], *Glœosporium fraxini* Hark., 1:117.
- Fraxinus pubescens [host], *Glœosporium fraxineum* Pk., 1:113.
- Fraxinus viridis [host], *Cercospora texensis* Ell. & Galloway n. sp., 4:116.
- Fraxinus viridis [host], *Cylindrosporium minor* E. & K. n. sp., 3:105.
- Fraxinus viridis [host], *Cylindrosporium viridis* E. & E. n. sp., 5:155.
- Fraxinus viridis [host], *Myræcium fraxineum* E. & E. n. sp., 9:168.
- Fraxinus viridis [host], *Phyllisticta viridis* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 5:142.
- Fries, Elias Magnus [Biography of], Wm. R. Dudley, 2:91.
- Frost, Charles Christopher, sketch, Wm. R. Dudley, 2:114.
- Fungi, A New Genus of, A. P. Morgan, 8:4.
- Fungi Collected in New Mexico, Some, T. D. A. Cockerell, 10:49.

- Fungi, decaying [host], *Dialonectria mycetophila* Pk., 2:124.
Fungi described in recent Reports of the Connecticut Experiment Station, Roland Thaxter, 7:278.
Fungi from Western Kansas, Notes on, W. T. Swingle, 4:27.
Fungi, New, *see New Fungi*.
Fungi, New Species of Kansas, W. A. Kellerman and W. T. Swingle, 5:11.
Fungi, Notes on, John W. Harshberger, 8:156.
Fungi Novi Missourienses, Dr. G. Winter, 1:121.
Fungi of Custer County, Some, Colo., T. D. A. Cockerell, 5:84.
Fungicides upon the Vitality of Seeds, On the Effects of Certain, A. A. Crozier, 6:8.
Fungous Diseases, Treatment of, E. S. Goff, 7:17.
Fungous Diseases, *see Diseases, Fungous*.
Fusarium barbatum E. & E. n. sp., on *Usnea barbata*, 4:45.
Fusarium celtidis E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Celtis occidentalis*, 6:76.
Fusarium hydnicolum [host], on *Hydnum membranaceum* Bull., 4:45.
Fusarium parasiticum E. & K. n. sp., on *Puccinia seymeriae*, 3:127.
Fusarium scolecoides Sacc. & Ell. [descr.], on *Robinia*, 1:95.
Fusarium spartinae E. & E. n. sp., on *Spartina stricta*, 8:14.
Fusicladium alopecuri E. & E. n. sp., on *Alopecurus geniculatus*, 4:53.
Fusicladium ascyrium E. & E. n. sp., on *Ascyrum crux andrae*, 4:53.
Fusicladium brevipes E. & E. n. sp., on *Astragalus hypoglottis*, 5:69.
Fusicladium caryigenum Ell. & Lang. n. sp., on *Carya olivæformis*, 4:124.
Fusicladium dendriticum, Experiments in treating, 7:26.
Fusicladium effusum Winter n. sp., on *Carya alba*, 1:101.
- Galium* [host], *Septoria galiorum* Ell., 3:52.
Galium aparine [host], *Septoria aparine* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 5:143.
Galium aparine [host], *Cercospora galii* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:5, 39.
Galium boreale [host], *Hainesia borealis* E. & E. n. sp., 5:156.
Galium pilosum [host], *Septoria psilostega* E. & M., 3:68.
Galium trifolium [host], *Dialonectria galii* (Plow. & Hark.), 2:135.
Galeopsis tetrahit [host], *Septoria galeopsidis* West., 3:80.
Galls on *Ulmus americana*, *Phytoptus* [host], *Sacidium ulmi-gallæ* Kall. & Sw., 5:72.
Galloway, B. T., Description of a New Knapsack Sprayer, 6:51.
Galloway, B. T., An Experiment in the Treatment of Black-rot of the Grape, 5:204.
Galloway, B. T., The Improved Japy Knapsack Sprayer, 7:39.
Galloway, B. T., Notes on Fungicides and A New Spraying Pump, 6:25.
Galloway, B. T., Notes [on Some Plant Diseases], 5:214.
Galloway, B. T., Notes [Spraying to Prevent Some Diseases], 5:37.
Galloway, B. T., A New Pine Leaf Rust, *Coleosporium pini*, 7:44.
Galloway, B. T., Notes on Prevention of Smut, 5:164.
Galloway, B. T., Experiments in the treatment of Plant Diseases, 7:12.
Galloway, B. T., New Method in the Jensen Process, 7:372.
Galloway, B. T., Treatment of Black-rot, Brown-rot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew, and Anthracnose of the Grape; Pear Scab, and Leaf-blight, and Apple Powdery Mildew, 6:11.
Galloway, B. T., Suggestions in regard to the treatment of *Cercospora circumscissa*, 7:77.
Galloway, B. T., Notes [Parasitic Fungi and Treatment], 5:92.
Galloway, B. T., Experiments in the treatment of Rusts affecting wheat and other cereals, 7:195.
Galloway, B. T., *see Ellis, J. B. and Galloway, B. T.*
Galloway, B. T., *see Tracy, S. M. and Galloway, B. T.*
Galloway, B. T. and Fairchild, D. G., Experiments in the Treatment of Plant Diseases, 6:89, 137.
Galloway, B. T. and Southworth, E. A., Preliminary Notes on a New and Destructive Oat Disease, 6:72.

- Galloway, B. T. and Southworth, E. A., treatment of Apple Scab, 5:210.
Garrya elliptica [host], *Cercospora garryæ* Hark., 1:39.
Garrya elliptica [host], *Cercospora glomerata* Hark., 1:106.
Garrya elliptica [host], *Phyllosticta garryæ* Cke. & Hark., 2:15.
Gaultheria procumbens [host], *Asterina gaultheria* Curt., 1:134.
Gaultheria procumbens [host], *Cercospora gaultheriæ* E. & E. n. sp., 2:2.
Gaultheria procumbens [host], *Phyllosticta gaultheriæ* E. & E. n. sp., 1:153, 2:25.
Gaultheria procumbens [host], *Venturia gaultheriæ* E. & E. n. sp., 1:153.
Gaura biennis [host], *Cercospora gauræ* Kell. & Sw. n. sp., 5:75.
Gaura parviflora [host], *Septoria gaurina* E. & K., 3:53.
Gaylussacia dumosa [host], *Peziza (Dasyscypha) venturioides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:99.
Geaster Mich., [descr.], Earth-star, 1:7.
Geaster bryantii Berk. [descr.], 1:7.
Geaster campestris Morg. [descr.], in soil on prairie, 4:10.
Geaster coliformis Pers. [descr.], 1:7.
Geaster delicatus Morg. [descr.], on prairie, 4:11.
Geaster fibrillosus Schw. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster fimbriatus Fr. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster fornicatus Fr. [descr.], 1:7.
Geaster hygrometricus Pers. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster lagenæformis Vitt. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster lenkii Spreng. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster limbatus Fr. [descr.], 1:7.
Geaster mammosus Cher. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster minimus Schw. [descr.], 1:7.
Geaster radicans B. & C. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster rufescens Pers. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster saccatus Fr. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster striatus DC. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster triplex Jungh. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster umbilicatus Fr. [descr.], 1:8.
Geaster vittatus Kalch. [descr.], 1:8.
Geasters, North American, A. P. Morgan, 1:7.
Geasters, Notes on some Florida Myriostomas and, A. P. Morgan, 8:3.
Geasteropsis Hollos n. g. *Gastromycetes* [desc.], 10:240.
Gelsemium [host], *Nectria rubicarpa* Cke., 2:79.
Gelsemium sempervirens [host], *Asterina stomatophora* E. & M., 1:136.
Gelsemium sempervirens [host], *Phyllosticta gelsemii* E. & E. n. sp., 7:131.
Genera of Fungi published since 1900, 10:149, 199, 232 (?)
Gentiana crinita [host], *Cercospora gentianicola* E. & E. n. sp., 4:2.
Geoglossum (glabrum)? [host], *Hypomyces geoglossii* E. & E., 2:73.
Geopora Hk. [descr.], 1:71.
Geopora cooperi Hk. [descr.], 1:71.
Geoglossum hirsutum [host], *Hypomyces geoglossii* E. & E., 3:114.
Geranium [cult.] [host], *Cercospora brunckii* E. & Gall. n. sp., 6:33.
Geranium carolinianum [host], *Cercospora geranii* Kell. & Sw., 5:75.
Geranium carolinianum [host], *Cylindrosporium geranii* E. & E. n. sp., 4:52.
Geranium carolinianum [host], *Pestalotziella subsessilis* S. & E., 1:103.
Geranium carolinianum [host], *Phyllosticta geranii* E. & E. n. sp., 3:130.
Geranium carolinianum [host], *Septoria expansa* Niessl, 3:86.
Gerardia quercifolia [host], *Cercospora clavata* (Gerard), 1:55.
Geum radiatum Peckii [host], *Cylindrosporium gei* Farlow, 1:127.
Gibberella pulicaris (Fr.) [descr.], on dead limbs, on *Zea mays*, etc., 3:2.
Geum virginianum [host], *Septoria gei* Rob. & Desm., 3:81.
Gibberella Sacc. [descr. and monograph], 3:2.
Gibberella sanbinetii Mont. [descr.], 3:2.
Gladiolus [host], *Diaporthe gladioli* E. & E. n. sp., 2:101.
Gleditschia [host], *Nectria nigrescens* Cke., 2:99.

- Gleditsia, old pod [host], *Acontium minus* Morgan n. sp., 8:5.
 Gleditschia triacanthos [host], *Cercospora condensata* E. & K. n. sp., 1:2;
 2:2.
 Gleditschia triacanthos [host], *Cercospora olivacea* (B. & Rav.), 1:53.
 Gleditschia triacanthos L. [host], *Libertella gleditschiæ* Winter n. sp., 1:123.
 Gleditschia triacanthos [host], *Melasmia gleditschiæ*, 4:45.
 Gliobotrys v. Höhnelt n. g. *Dematiæ* [descr.], 10:247.
 Gloeocalyx Masee n. g. *Bulgaricæ* [descr.], 10:211.
 Gloeosporium [descr. and monograph], 1:105.
 Gloeosporium, The North American Species of, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 1:109.
 Gloeosporium, Additions [monograph], J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 3:13.
 Gloeosporium acerinum Pass. [descr.], on *Acer dasycarpum*, 3:21.
 Gloeosporium aceris Cke. [descr.], on *Acer rubrum*, 1:110.
 Gloeosporium affine E. & K. [descr.], on *Sassafras*, 1:113.
 Gloeosporium amaranthi E. & E. n. sp., on *Amaranthus spinosus*, 8:65.
 Gloeosporium (*Septogloeum*) *ampelopsidis* E. & E. n. sp., on *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, 5:155.
 Gloeosporium angelicæ Cke. [descr.], on *Archangelica*, 1:117.
 Gloeosporium angulatum Cke. [descr.], on branches of trees, 1:111.
 Gloeosporium apocryptum E. & E. n. sp., on *Negunda aceroides*, 4:52.
 Gloeosporium apocyni Pk. [descr.], on *Apocynum cannabinum*, 1:118.
 Gloeosporium argemonis E. & E. n. sp., on *Argemone platyceras*, 3:129.
 Gloeosporium aridum Ell. & Holw., on *Fraxinus americana*, 3:21.
 Gloeosporium betularum E. & M. [descr.], on *Betula nigra* and *B. lenta*, 1:111.
 Gloeosporium canadense E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus alba*, 5:153.
 Gloeosporium capsularum Cke. & Hark. [descr.], on *Eucalyptus*, 1:113.
 Gloeosporium catalpa E. & E. n. sp., on *Catalpa bignonioides*, 7:133.
 Gloeosporium carpogenum Cke. [descr.], on *Aesculus californica*, 1:112.
 Gloeosporium cinctum B. & C. [descr.], on orchidaceous plant, 1:112.
 Gloeosporium cladosporioides E. & H. n. sp., on *Hypericum mutilum*, 6:34.
 Gloeosporium coryli (Desm.) [descr.], on *Codylus avallana*, 1:114.
 Gloeosporium decipiens E. & E. n. sp., on *Fraxinus americana*, 3:128.
 Gloeosporium decolorans E. & E. n. sp., on *Acer rubrum*, 7:133.
 Gloeosporium diospyri E. & E. n. sp., on *Diospyrus virginianus*, 3:129.
 Gloeosporium equiseti E. & E. n. sp., on *Equisetum lævigatum*, 4:52.
 Gloeosporium fagi (Desm.) [descr.], on *Fagus ferruginea*, 1:110.
 Gloeosporium fraxineum Pk. [descr.], on *Fraxinus pubescens*, 1:113.
 Gloeosporium fraxini Hark. [descr.], on *Fraxinus oregana*, 1:117.
 Gloeosporium fusarioides E. & K. n. sp., on *Asclepias cornuti*, 1:3, 113.
 Gloeosporium glottidii E. & M. n. sp., on *Glottidium floridanum*, 1:113.
 Gloeosporium (*Marsonia*) *graminiculum* E. & E. n. sp., on grass, 5:154.
 Gloeosporium hamamelidis Cke. [descr.], on *Hamamelis virginica*, 1:109.
 Gloeosporium hepaticæ Pk. [descr.], on *Hepatica acutiloba*, 1:109.
 Gloeosporium heterophyllum E. & E. n. sp., on *Artemisia heterophylla*, 10:169.
 Gloeosporium hysterioides E. & E. n. sp., on Orange, 5:154.
 Gloeosporium juglandis Lib. [descr.], on *Juglans cinerea*, 1:115.
 Gloeosporium lagenarium Pass. [descr.], on Gourds, 1:112.
 Gloeosporium laportæ Pk. [descr.], on *Laportea canadensis*, 1:109.
 Gloeosporium leguminis Cke. & Hark. [descr.], on legumes, 1:112.
 Gloeosporium leguminum Cke. [descr.], on *Prosopis*, 1:112.
 Gloeosporium lindemuthianum Sacc. & Magnus [descr.], on *Phaseolus*, 1:111.
 Gloeosporium liriodendri E. & E. n. sp., on *Liriodendron tulipifera*, 3:128.
 Gloeosporium lonicæræ Hark. [descr.], on *Lonicera conjugal*, 1:116.
 Gloeosporium masculans Hark. [descr.], on *Septogloeum salicinum*, 1:117.
 Gloeosporium (*Marsonia*) *brunneum* E. & E. n. sp., on *Populus candicans*, 5:154.

- Gloeosporium martini* Sac. & E. [descr.], on *Quercus obtusiloba*, 1:116.
Gloeosporium medicaginis E. & K. n. sp., on *Medicago sativa*, 3:104.
Gloeosporium meliloti Trelease [descr.], on *Melilotus alba*, 1:14, 115.
Gloeosporium necans E. & E. n. sp., on *Pteris aquilina*, 4:104.
Gloeosporium necator E. & E. n. sp., on black and red Raspberry, 3:129.
Gloeosporium neilliae Hark. [descr.], on *Neillia opulifolia*, 1:115.
Gloeosporium nervisequum (Fuck.) Sacc. [original description], 9:172.
Gloeosporium nervisequum Fckl. [descr.], on *Platinus racemosa*, 1:110.
Gloeosporium nervisequum (Fckl.) Sacc., E. A. Southworth, 5:51.
Gloeosporium nervisequum (Fckl.) Sacc. [descr.], Franz von Tavel, 5:54.
Gloeosporium nuttallii Hark. [descr.], on *Nuttallia cerasiformis*, 1:117.
Gloeosporium ochroleucum B. & C. [descr.], on *Castanea vesca*, 1:116.
Gloeosporium opuntiae E. & E. n. sp., on *Opuntia brasiliensis*, 4:52.
Gloeosporium paludosum Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Peltandra virginica*, 6:32.
Gloeosporium phomiforme Sacc. & E. [descr.], on *Phormium tenax*, 1:114.
Gloeosporium phomoides Sacc. [descr.], on Tomatoes, 1:114.
Gloeosporium podophyllum E. & E. n. sp., on *Podophyllum peltatum*, 4:103.
Gloeosporium populi (Lib.) Mont. & Desm. [descr.], on *Populus alba*, 1:115.
Gloeosporium potentillae (Desm.) Ouds. [descr.], on *Fragaria* and *Potentilla anserina*, 1:116.
Gloeosporium profusum E. & E. n. sp., on *Corylus americana*, 4:104.
Gloeosporium prunicolum E. & E. n. sp., on *Prunus virginiana*, 3:129.
Gloeosporium pteridis Hark. [descr.], on *Pteris aquilina*, 1:112.
Gloeosporium punctiforme E. & E. n. sp., on *Fraxinus americana*, 3:21.
Gloeosporium punctiforme Sacc. & Ell. [descr.], on *Phormium tenax*, 1:112.
Gloeosporium quercinum West [descr.], 1:114.
Gloeosporium quercus Pk. (in literis), on *Quercus ilicifolia*, 1:116.
Gloeosporium quernum Hark. [descr.], on *Quercus agrifolia*, 1:111.
Gloeosporium ramosum E. & E. n. sp., on *Polygala polygama*, 5:154.
Gloeosporium revolutum E. & E. n. sp., on *Robinia pseudacacia*, 5:153.
Gloeosporium ribis (Lib.) Mont. & Desm. [descr.], on *Ribes prostratum*, 1:110.
Gloeosporium rostratum E. & E. n. sp., on *Corylus rostrata*, 3:129.
Gloeosporium rubi E. & E. n. sp., on *Rubus villosus*, 4:52.
Gloeosporium salicinum Pk. [descr.], on *Salix sericea*, 1:118.
Gloeosporium salicis West [descr.], on *Salix longifolia*, 1:113.
Gloeosporium septorioides major E. & E. n. var., on *Quercus nigra* (?), 1:111.
Gloeosporium septorioides Sacc. [descr.], on *Quercus imbricaria*, 1:111.
Gloeosporium septorioides Sacc. [descr.], on *Quercus imbricaria* and *Q. coccinea*, 1:106.
Gloeosporium stenosporum E. & K. [descr.], on *Populus monilifera*, 2:4.
Gloeosporium toxicodendri E. & M. n. sp., on *Rhus toxicodendron*, 1:116.
Gloeosporium trifolii Pk. [descr.], on *Trifolium pratense*, 1:110.
Gloeosporium versicolor B. & C. [descr.], on Apples, 1:112.
Gloeosporium violae B. & Br., on *Viola odorata*, 4:104.
Gloeosporium yuccægenum E. & E. n. sp., on *Yucca filamentosa*, 3:21.
Glomerella v. Schrenk & Spaulding n. n. [descr.], 10:211.
Glomerula Bainier n. g. *Mucocaceæ* [descr.], 10:153.
Glottidium floridanum [host], *Gloeosporidium glottidii* E. & M. n. sp., 1:114.
Glycine hispida [host], *Botrydiplodia pallida* E. & E. n. sp., 8:64.
Glycine hispida [host], *Metasphaeria carveri* E. & E. n. sp., 8:68.
Glycyrrhiza lepidota [host], *Septoria glycyrrhizæ* E. & K. n. sp., 4:27.
Gnaphalium [host], *Cercospora gnaphaliacea* Cke., 2:1.
Gnaphalium [host], *Cercospora gnaphalii* Hark., 1:49.
Godronia rogusa E. & E. n. sp., on *Oxydendrum arboreum*, 8:70.
Goff, E. S., Experiments in the Treatment of Gooseberry Mildew and Apple Scab, 5:33.
Goff, E. S., Treatment of Fungous Diseases, 7:17.

- Goff, E. S., Treatment of Apple Scab, 6:19.
 Gonolobus [host], Peronospora gonolobi Lagh. n. sp., 7:49.
 Gonomia emarginata Cckl. [descr.], on Acer rubrum, 4:81 [cor.]
 Gonomia tenella E. & E. n. sp., on Acer rubrum, 4:80, [cor.]
 Gordonia lasianthus [host], Meliola cryptocarpa E. & M., 1:147.
 Gordonia lasianthus [host], Phyllosticta gordoniae E. & M. n. sp., 1:100;
 2:15.
 Gossypium herbaceum [host], Botryodiplodia E. & B. n. sp., 8:175.
 Gossypium herbaceum [host], Dothiorella major E. & E. n. sp., 8:63.
 Gossypium [host], Cercospora gossypina Cke., 1:50.
 Gossypium [host], Septoria gossypina Cke., 3:61.
 Gossypium sp. [host], Doassansia gossypii Lagh. n. sp., 7:49.
 Gossypium sp. [host], Uredo gossypii Lagh. n. sp., 7:47.
 Gourds [host], Gloeosporium lagenarium Pass., 1:112.
 Gourds and Tomato [host], Dialonectria peponum (B. & C.), 2:135.
 Granularia eurotioides S. & E. [descr.], on Pachymacocos, 1:104.
 Granularia Willd. emend. [descr.], 1:104.
 Grapes [host], Dendryphium acinorum E. & E. n. sp., 4:114.
 Graphium linderæ E. & E. n. sp., 1:44.
 Graphium squarrosus E. & L. n. sp., on Sambucus, 6:36.
 Graphyllum Clements n. g. Hypodermiaceæ [descr.], 10:211.
 Grass [host], Chaetostroma graminis E. & B. n. sp., 8:178.
 Grass leaves [host], Ephelis borealis E. & E. n. sp., 1:86.
 Gratiola pilosa [host], Cercospora gratiolæ E. & E. n. sp., 8:71.
 Gratiola quadridentata [host], Septoria gratiolæ E. & M. [descr.], 3:61.
 Gratiola quadridentata [host], Septoria gratiolæ E. & M., 1:107.
 Grindelia [host], Ramularia grindeliæ E. & K., 1:81.
 Guardiola platyphylla [host], Thecaphora mexicana E. & E. n. sp., 8:146.
 Gugnardiella Sacc. et Syd. n. n. [descr.], 10:211.
 Guttulinopsis Olive n. g. Sorophoreæ [descr.], 10:234.
 Gymnascella [descr.], 1:57.
 Gymnascella aurantiaca Peck [descr.], 1:57.
 Gymnocarpus [host], Cercospora inquinans Cke., 1:36.
 Gymnocarpus canadensis [host], Amerosporium subclausum Ell. & Kell.
 n. sp., 5:143.
 Gymnocladus canadensis [host], Cercospora gymnocladi E. & K., 1:23.
 Gymnoconia interstitialis (Schlecht.) Lagh. [original description], 8:58.
 Gymnodochium Mass. et Salm. n. g. Tuberculariæ [descr.], 10:247.
 Gymnosphæra Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphæropsidæ [descr.], 10:247.
 Gymnosporangium globosum Farlow [original description], 8:6.
 Gymnosporangium nidus-avis Thaxter [descr.], 7:279.
 Gymnosporium harknessioides Ell. & Hold. [note, E. W. D. H.], 2:52.
 Gymnosporium harknessioides E. & Hol. n. sp., on Phryma leptostachya,
 1:6.
 Gymnosporium harknoides Ell. & Hol. [note; Holway], 1:31.
 Gymnosporium gramineum E. & E. n. sp., on Arundinariæ, 1:44.
 Hainesia E. & S. [descr.], 1:104.
 Hainesia borealis E. & E. n. sp., on Galium boreale, 5:156.
 Hainesia rhoina Ell. & Sacc. [descr.], on Rhus copallina, 1:105.
 Halsted, Byron D., An Interesting Uromyces, 5:11.
 Halsted, B. D. and Fairchild, D. G., Sweet-potato Black Rot, Ceratocystis
 fimbriata E. & Hals., 7:1.
 Halsted, Byron D., Another Sphærotheca upon Phytoptus Distortions,
 5:134.
 Halsted, Byron D., A New Uromyces, 3:138.
 Halsted, B. D., New Iowa Aecidium, 2:52.
 Halsted, B. D., Notes upon Sphærotheca phytoptophilæ Kell. & Swingle,
 5:85.

- Halsted, Byron D., Notes upon Economic Peronosporæ in New Jersey, 5:201.
- Halsted, Byron D., Peronosporæ and Rain-fall, 5:6.
- Halsted, B. D., *see Ellis, J. B. and Halsted, B. D.*
- Halsted, Byron D., Treatment of Cranberry Scald and Cranberry Gall fungus, 6:18.
- Hamamelis virginica [host], Gloeosporium hamamelidis Cke., 1:109.
- Hamamelis virginica [host], Phyllosticta hamamelidis Cke., 2:15.
- Hamamelis virginicus [host], Ramularia hamamelidis Pk., 1:76.
- Hapalophragmium Syd. n. g. Uredinaceæ [descr.], 10:235.
- Haplariopsis Oudemans n. g. Mucedineæ [descr.], 10:247.
- Haplographium griseum Ell. & Lang. n. sp., on decaying corn stalks, 4:124.
- Haplosporella ailanthi E. & E. n. sp., on Ailanthus glandulosus, 5:147.
- Halosporella eunoyi E. & E. n. sp., on Euonymus atropirpireus, 5:147.
- Haplosporella grandinea E. & E. n. sp., on Magnolia glauca, 8:63.
- Haplosporella jasmini E. & E. n. sp., on Jasminum fruticans, 8:64.
- Haplosporella sambucina E. & B. n. sp., on Sambucus canadensis, 8:175.
- Haplosporella tingens E. & L. n. sp., on Andropogon muricatus, 6:37.
- Harknessia affinis E. & E. n. sp., on Liquidamber styraciflua, 4:51.
- Harknessia caudata E. & E. n. sp., on dead oak leaves and twigs, 1:92.
- Harknessia hyalina E. & E. n. sp., on Quercus coccinea, 1:92.
- Harknessia rhoina E. & E. n. sp., on Rhus integrifolia, 10:168.
- Harknessia (?) tetraceræ E. & E. n. sp., on Tetracera volubilis, 10:157.
- Harpochytrium, Note on the genus, Geo. F. Atkinson, 10:3.
- Harpochytrium hedenii Wille [descr. and synonymy], 10:7.
- Harpochytrium hyalothecæ Lagh. [descr. and synonymy], 10:7.
- Harpochytrium intermedium Atks. [descr. and synonymy], 10:7.
- Hartig, Dr., Disease of White Fir, Phoma abietina [extr.], 5:164.
- Harz, C. O., A Method for Preserving the spores of Hymenomycetes, 5:163.
- Hasse Zahlbruckner n. g. Pyrenidiaceæ (Lichenum) [descr.], 10:211.
- Hatch, Experiments in treating Apple Scab, Fusicladium dendriticum, 7:26.
- Hedeoma pulegeioides [host], Rhabdospora hedeomina (Pk.) Sacc., 3:89.
- Hedgcock, Geo. G., Identity of Phoma and Phyllosticta of Sugar beet, 10:2.
- Heimerlia v. Höhnelt n. g. Echinostellicæ [descr.], 10:151.
- Heimerliaceæ v. Höhnelt n. fam. Myxomycetæ [descr.], 10:151.
- Helenium autumnale [host], Septoria helenii, 3:87.
- Helenium tenuifolium [host], Metasphaeria sanguinea E. & E. n. sp., 8:68.
- Helianthus [host], Cercospora helianthi E. & E. n. sp., 3:20.
- Helianthus [host], Rhabdospora helianthicola (C. & Hk.) Sacc., 3:89.
- Helianthus annuus [host], Coniothyrium helianthi E. & B. n. sp., 8:175.
- Helianthus divaricatus [host], Septoria paupera Ellis, 3:67.
- Helianthus doronicoides [host], Cercospora helianthi E. & K., 4:28.
- Helianthus doronicoides [host], Septoria helianthi E. & K., 3:61.
- Helianthus lenticularis [host], Cercospora pachypus E. & E., 4:7.
- Helianthus maximiliani [host], Cercospora helianthi E. & K., 4:28.
- Helianthus pachypus [host], Cercospora pachypus E. & K., n. sp., 3:104.
- Helianthus petiolaris [host], Cercospora pachypus E. & K., 4:29.
- Helicostilbe v. Höhnelt n. g. Phæostolbeæ [descr.], 10:247.
- Heliotropium curassavicum [host], Æcidium heliotropii Tr. & Gal. n. sp., 4:21.
- Helitropium curassaviacum [host], Cercospora heliotropii E. & E. n. sp., 4:5.
- Helminthosporium hadotrichoides E. & E. n. sp., on Eriogonum major, 4:44.
- Helminthosporium spiculiferum E. & E. n. sp., on Sabal palmetto, 2:104.

- Helminthosporium subcuticulare* E. & E. n. sp., on *Negundo aceroides*, 4:114.
Helminthosporium subolivaceum E. & E. n. sp., on *Acer rubrum*, 4:44.
Helostroma Patouillard n. g. *Tuberculariaceæ* [descr.], 10:248.
Helotium delectabile Mass. & Morg. n. sp., on twigs, 8:183.
Helotium lacteum E. & E. n. sp., on wood, 4:56.
Helotium parasiticum E. & E. n. sp., on *Valsa* (?), 9:165.
Helotium strumosum E. & E. n. sp., on *Dichæna strumosa*, 4:56.
Helotium rhizogenum E. & E. n. sp., on *Andropogon*, 4:100.
Hemizonia truncata [host], *Puccinia hemizoniæ* E. & Tr., 7:43.
Hendersonia celtidis E. & E. n. sp., on *Celtis occidentalis*, 4:102.
Hendersonia concentrica E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhododendron catawbiense*, 5:149.
Hendersonia davisii E. & E. n. sp., on *Carya alba*, 5:149.
Hendersonia geographica E. & E. n. sp., on Chestnut leaves, 7:133.
Hendersonia heterophragmia E. & E. n. sp., on *Sarcobatus vermiculatus*, 5:149.
Hendersonia tini E. & L. n. sp., on *Viburnum tinus*, 6:37.
Hendersonia opuntiae E. & E. n. sp., on *Opuntia ficus indica*, 8:65.
Hendersonia staphyleæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Staphylea trifolia*, 1:151.
Hendersonulina Fl. Tassi n. g. *Sphæropsidæ* [descr.], 10:249.
Henningsinia A. Möller n. g. *Sphæriaceæ* [descr.], 10:212.
Hepatica acutiloba [host], *Glœosporium hepaticæ* Pk., 1:109.
Heracleum lanatum [host], *Cylindrosporium heraclei* E. & E. n. sp., 4:52.
Heracleum lanatum [host], *Ramularia heraclei* (Ond.) Sacc., 1:80.
Herpomyces Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ* [descr.], 10:234.
Hesperalæ dayi [host], *Botryosphæria* E. & E. n. sp., 8:18.
Heterocephalum Thaxter n. g. *Hyphomycetes* [descr.], 10:249.
Heterœcismal Uredinæ, Wm. Trelease, 1:25.
Heteromeles arbutifolia [host], *Cercospora heteromeles* Hark., 1:24.
Heteromeles [host], *Phyllosticta heteromeles* Cke. & Hark., 2:15.
Heterophlegma Clements n. g. *Pezizaceæ* [descr.], 10:212.
Heteropogon melanocarpa [host], *Ustilago nealii* Ell. & Anders. n. sp., 6:116.
Heteropteris portillana [host], *Puccinia rubricans* Holw. n. sp., 10:165.
Heterosporium allii E. & M. n. sp., on *Allium vineales*, 1:100.
Heterosporium fungicolum E. & E. n. sp., on old *Polyporus picipes*, 5:70.
Heterosporium hybridum E. & E. n. sp., on *Cleome integrifolia*, 5:70.
Heuchera americana [host], *Cercospora heucheræ* E. & M., 1:34.
Hibiscus [host], *Nectria offuscata* Tul., 2:79.
Hibiscus esculentus [host], *Didymella ricini* E. & E., 8:67.
Hibiscus manihot [host], *Vermicularia hibiscina* E. & E. n. sp., 4:123.
Hibiscus mutabilis [host], *Phyllosticta hibiscina* E. & E. n. sp., 4:9.
Hickory [host], *Fenestella amorpha* E. & E. n. sp., 4:58.
Hickory [host], *Hypocrea chlorina* Cke., 2:67.
Hickory [host], *Melanconium gracile* E. & E. n. sp., 1:44.
Hickory libs [host], *Diaporthe caryigena* E. & E. n. sp., 9:223.
Hickory-nuts [host], *Hysterographium nucicola*, 8:19.
Hieracium venosum [host], *Cercospora hieracii* E. & E. n. sp., 8:70.
Hilaria jamesii [host], *Ustilago hilaria* E. & Tr. n. sp., 6:77.
Historical Review of the Genera of the *Polyporaceæ*, William Alphonso Murrill, 9:87.
Hœhneliella Bresadola et Saccardo n. g. *Phæostilbacæ* [descr.], 10:249.
Hollyhock Rust, A new, [Pucc. heterogenea], G. Lagerheim, 7:44.
Holway, E. W. D., Notes on *Uredinæ*, 8:171; 10:163, 228.
Holway, E. W., see *Ellis, J. B. and Holway, E. W.*
Hordeum pratense [host], *Tilletia texana* Long n. sp., 8:149.
Hordeum pratense [host], *Uromyces hordei* Tracy n. sp., 7:281.
Hormodendrum divaricatum E. & L. n. sp., on rotten wood, 6:35.
Horse dung [host], *Poronia punctata* (L.) Fr., 3:112.

- Hosackia strigosa* [host], *Septoria hosackiæ* Hark., 3:61.
Hottonia palustris [host], *Doassansia hottoniæ* (Rostr.) DeT., 4:18.
Houstonia cœrulea [host], *Æcidium oldenlandianum* E. & Tr., 7:43.
Humaria cestricea E. & E. n. sp., on ground, 1:152.
Humaria vitigena Mass. & Morg., on *Vitis riparia*, 8:189.
Humulus lupulus [host], *Cylindrosporium humuli* E. & E. n. sp., 3:21.
Humulus lupulus [host], *Phyllosticta humuli major* E. & E. n. var., 5:145.
Humulus lupulus [host], *Septoria lupulina* E. & K. n. sp., 4:27.
Hyalopsora Magnus n. g. Uredineæ [descr.], 10:235.
Hyalothyridium Fl. Tassi n. g. Sphærospideæ [descr.], 10:249.
Hydnum coralloides Scop. [original description], 9:112.
Hydnum cristatum Bresad. n. sp., on ground, 8:119.
Hydnum erinaceum [host], *Hypocrea parasitans* B. & C., 2:68.
Hydnum erinaceus Bull. [original description], 9:112.
Hydnum membranaceum [host], *Fusarium hydnicolum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:45.
Hydnum (membranaceum ?) [host], *Peziza cyphelloides* E. & E. n. sp., 1:151.
Hydrangea cult. [host], *Cercospora hydrangeæ* E. & E. n. sp., 8:71.
Hydrangea [host], *Phyllosticta hydrangeæ* E. & E. n. sp., 5:145.
Hydrocotyle repanda [host], *Septoria hydrocotyles* Desm., 3:62.
Hydrocotyles interrupta [host], *Cercospora hydrocotyles* E. & E. n. sp., 3:16.
Hydrophyllum capitatum [host], *Ramularia hydrophylli* E. & E. n. sp., 8:14.
Hydrophyllum virginicum L. [host], *Peronspora hydrophylli* Waite n. sp., 7:107.
Hygrophorus peckii Atks. n. sp., ground in woods, 8:114.
Hymenochaeta fimbriata E. & E. n. sp., on *Pinus murrayana*, 1:149.
Hymenomycetes spores, Method for Preserving, C. O. Harz, 5:163.
Hypericum corymbosum [host], *Septoria sphærelloides* E. & K., 3:76.
Hypericum mutilum [host], *Glæosporium cladosporioides* E. & H. n. sp., 6:34.
Hyphaster P. Hennings n. g. Phæostilbaceæ [descr.], 10:249.
Hypholoma, A New, T. D. A. Cockerell, 10:108.
Hypholoma olivæsporus E. & E. n. sp., among moss, 5:27.
Hypholoma pecosense Cockerell n. sp., 10:108.
Hyphomectria [descr. and monograph], 2:123.
Hypocrea iowana Ell. & Holw. n. sp., on horse dung, 4:65.
Hypocrea Fr. [descr. and monograph], 2:50.
Hypocrea apiculata C. & P. [descr.], on ground and rocks, 2:65.
Hypocrea alutacea (Pers.) [descr.], on decaying Maple (?) limb, 2:50.
Hypocrea armeniaca B. & C. [descr.], on pine wood, 2:64.
Hypocrea atramentosa B. & C. [descr.], on *Andropogon*, 2:68.
Hypocrea bicolor E. & E. n. sp., on *Ulmus fulva*, 4:58.
Hypocrea chlorina Cke. [descr.], on bark of Hickory, 2:67.
Hypocrea chlorospora B. & C. [descr.], on decaying bark, 2:63.
Hypocrea chromosperma C. & P. [descr.], on decaying wood, 2:63.
Hypocrea citrina (Pers.) [descr.], on decaying bark, wood and leaves, 2:64.
Hypocrea citrinella Ell. [descr.], on *Vaccinium corymbosum*, 2:66.
Hypocrea consimilis Ell. [descr.], on *Azalea viscosa*, 2:65.
Hypocrea corticicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Magnolia glauca*, 1:140; 2:65.
Hypocrea cubispora E. & Hol. n. sp., on old log, 1:4; 2:64.
Hypocrea digitata E. & E. n. sp., on dead limbs, 1:42; 2:66.
Hypocrea gelatinosa (Tode), on rotten wood of trees, 2:63.
Hypocrea hypoxylon Pk. [descr.], on grasses, 2:67.
Hypocrea kansensis E. & E. n. sp., on cow dung, 8:15.
Hypocrea lactea Fr. [descr.], on *Polyporus medulla-panis*, 2:64.
Hypocrea lati-zonata Pk. [descr.], on *Cyathus striatus*, 2:63.

- Hypocrea lenta* (Tode) Fr., on wood of fir, 2:51.
Hypocrea molliuscula Schw. [descr.], on rotten wood, 2:69.
Hypocrea minima Sacc. & E. [descr.], *Magnolia glauca*, 2:62.
Hypocrea ochroleuca B. & Rav. [descr.], 2:64.
Hypocrea olivacea C. & E. [descr.], on decaying *Sassafras*, 2:62.
Hypocrea pallida E. & E. n. sp., on *Polyporus cæsius*, 2:65.
Hypocrea papyracea Ell. & Hol. n. sp., on old log, 2:66.
Hypocrea parasitans B. & C. [descr.], on *Hydnum erinaceum*, 2:68.
Hypocrea patella C. & P. [descr.], 2:62.
Hypocrea petersii B. & C. [descr.], 2:50.
Hypocrea phyllogena Mont. [descr.], on *Cantarea cayenne*, 2:67.
Hypocrea polyporoidea B. & C. [descr.], on Beech, 2:65.
Hypocrea ravenelli B. [descr.], on *Ostrya virginica* and *Acer rubrum*, 2:66.
Hypocrea richardsoni Berk. & Mont. [descr.], on dead Poplar, 2:62.
Hypocrea rigens Fr. [descr.], 2:61.
Hypocrea rufa (Pers.) [descr.], 2:51.
Hypocrea schweinitzii Fr. [descr.], on bark and wood, 2:51.
Hypocrea scutellæformis B. & Rav. [descr.], on *Acer rubrum*, 2:61.
Hypocrea solenostoma B. & Rav. [descr.], on *Pachyma cocos*, 2:63.
Hypocrea stereorum Schw. [descr.], on *Polyporus curtisii*, 2:62.
Hypocrea sterilios Schw. [descr.], 2:68.
Hypocrea subcarnea E. & E. n. sp., on *Lonicera*, 3:114.
Hypocrea sublobata Schw. [descr.], on *Platanus*, 2:68.
Hypocrea subviridis B. & C. [descr.], on dead grass, 2:68.
Hypocrea sulfurea Schw. [descr.], on bark, 2:64.
Hypocrea tuberiformis B. & Rav. [descr.], on *Arundanaria*, 2:68.
Hypocrea viridirufa B. & Rav. [descr.], on dead Alders, 2:63.
Hypocreaceæ DeNotaris [descr. and monograph], 2:28; 3:113.
Hypocreaceæ, Synopsis of N. A. Specie, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 2:28, 49, 61, 73, 97, 109, 121, 133; 3:1.
Hypocrella Sacc. [descr. and monograph], 2:67.
Hypodermopsis Earle n. g. *Hypodermataceæ* [descr.], 10:212.
Hypomyces Fr. [descr. and monograph], 2:69.
Hypomyces apiosporus Cke. [descr.], on *Clavaria pistillaris* (?), 2:69.
Hypomyces asterophorus Tul. [descr.], on *Nyctalis*, 2:75.
Hypomyces aurantius (Pers.) [descr.], on *Polyporus versicolor*, 3:115.
Hypomyces aurantius Pers. [descr.], on *Stereum*, 2:74.
Hypomyces banningii Pk. [descr.], 2:69.
Hypomyces boleticola Schw. [descr.], on *Polyporus citrinus*, 2:76.
Hypomyces chlorinus Tul. (?) [descr.], on *Boletus*, 3:115.
Hypomyces flavescens Schw. [descr.], on *Polyporus*, 2:76.
Hypomyces geoglossi E. & E. [descr.], on *Geoglossum (glabrum)* ?, 2:73.
Hypomyces geoglossi E. & E. [descr.], on *Geoglossum hirsutum*, 3:114.
Hypomyces hyalinus Schw. [descr.], on *Russula foetens*, 2:73.
Hypomyces insignis B. & C. [descr.], on *Cantharellus*, 2:75.
Hypomyces lactifluorum Schw. [descr.], on *Lactarius*, 2:74.
Hypomyces lateritius Fr. [descr.], on *Lacterius indigo*, 2:74.
Hypomyces ochraceus Pers. [descr.], on *Agaricus*, 2:75.
Hypomyces pannosus Schw. [descr.], on rotten wood, 2:76; 4:74 [cor.].
Hypomyces polyporinus Pk. [descr.], on *Polyporus versicolor*, 2:69.
Hypomyces rosellus (A. & S.) [descr.], on decaying leaves, 2:74.
Hypomyces tegillum B. & C. [descr.], on Pine, 2:76.
Hypomyces tomentosus Fr. [descr.], on *Agaric*, 2:75.
Hypomyces transformans Pk. [descr.], on *Cantharellus cibarius*, 2:73.
Hypomyces tubericola Schw. [descr.], on white Tuber, 2:76.
Hypomyces vanbruntianus Ger. [descr.], on *Agaric*, 2:69.
Hypomyces viridis (A. & S.) [descr.], on *Agaricus alutaceus*, 2:69.
Hypomyces xylophilus Pk. [descr.], on decaying wood, 2:73.
Hyponectria Sacc. [descr. and monograph], 3:2.

- Hyponectria gossypii* (Schw.) [descr.], on Cotton-seed capsules, 3:2.
Hyposcypha Bres. n. g. *Helotiaceæ* [descr.], 10:212.
Hypothyrium Sacc. et Syd. n. subg. *Leptothyrium* [descr.], 10:250.
Hypoxylon Bull. [descr.], 4:111.
Hypoxylon [host], *Amphisphæria hypoxylon* E. & E. n. sp., 2:41.
Hypoxylon annulatum (Schw.) Fr., on oak, 4:68.
Hypoxylon argillaceum (Pers.) [descr.], on wood, 4:41.
Hypoxylon (?) *atrofuscum* B. & C. [descr.], 4:111.
Hypoxylon atropunctatum Schw. [descr.], 4:89.
Hypoxylon atropurpureum Fr. [descr.], 4:87.
Hypoxylon beaumontii B. & C. [descr.], 4:91.
Hypoxylon bicolor E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus virens*, 2:88; 4:42.
Hypoxylon botrys Nitsch. [descr.], on dead willow, 4:41.
Hypoxylon broomeianum B. & C. [descr.], on rotten logs, 4:36.
Hypoxylon callostroma Schw. [descr.], on *Laurus æsticalis*, 4:69.
Hypoxylon caries Schw. [descr.], 4:110.
Hypoxylon catalpæ Schw. [descr.], 4:85.
Hypoxylon coccineum Bull. [descr.], 4:37.
Hypoxylon cohærens Pers. [descr.], on beech, 4:43.
Hypoxylon colliculosum Schw. [descr.], 4:93.
Hypoxylon commutatum holwayanum S. & E. [descr.], on bark of dean wood, 4:40.
Hypoxylon concurrens B. & C. [descr.], 4:91.
Hypoxylon crocopeplum B. & C. [descr.], 4:89.
Hypoxylon crustaceum Nitschke [descr.], 4:91.
Hypoxylon culmorum Cke. [descr.], on *Arundinaria*, 4: 70.
Hypoxylon decorticatatum Sch. [descr.], on wood, 4:67.
Hypoxylon divissimum (Schw.) [descr.], on oak, 4:69.
Hypoxylon effusum Nitschke [descr.], 4:91.
Hypoxylon enteromelum (Schw.) [descr.], on dead Chestnut trees, 4:40.
Hypoxylon epiphloeum B. & C. [descr.], on *Magnolia glauca*, 4:66.
Hypoxylon epirhodium B. & Rav. [descr.], 4:90.
Hypoxylon exiguum Cke. [descr.], on rotten wood, 4:68.
Hypoxylon fendleri Berk. [descr.], 4:87.
Hypoxylon floridum B. & C. [descr.], 4:88.
Hypoxylon fuscopurpureum Schw. [descr.], 4:88.
Hypoxylon fuscum (Pers.) [descr.], on dead wood, 4:41.
Hypoxylon glomiforme B. & C. [descr.], on *Quercus nigra*, 4:43.
Hypoxylon holwayi Ell. [descr.], on *Populus*, 4: 67.
Hypoxylon howeianum Pk. [descr.], on dead wood, 4:37.
Hypoxylon ianthinum Cke. [descr.], 4:89.
Hypoxylon illitum Schw. [descr.], 4:109.
Hypoxylon insidens (Schw.) [descr.], 4:93.
Hypoxylon investiens Schw. [descr.], 4:110.
Hypoxylon jecorinum R. & Rav. [descr.], 4:88.
Hypoxylon leucocreas B. & Rav. [descr.], on oak, 4:68.
Hypoxylon malleolus B. & Rav., on oak trees, 4:43.
Hypoxylon marginatum Schw. [descr.], on oak, 4:69.
Hypoxylon miniatum Cke. [descr.], 4:87.
Hypoxylon morsei B. & C. [descr.], on *Alnus*, 4:67.
Hypoxylon multifforme Fr. [descr.], on wood, 4:42.
Hypoxylon murrayi B. & C. [descr.], on dead bark, 4:43.
Hypoxylon, North American species [monograph], J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 4:38, 66, 85, 109.
Hypoxylon notatum B. & C. [descr.], on *Celtis* and *Viburnum*, 4:41.
Hypoxylon obesum Fr. [descr.], 4:109.
Hypoxylon ovinum Berk. [descr.], on wood, 4:37.
Hypoxylon pallidum E. & E. n. sp., on oak, 4:68.
Hypoxylon perforatum Schw. [descr.], 4:86.
Hypoxylon petersii B. & C. [descr.], on rotten oak, 4:37.

- Hypoxyton piceum* Ellis [descr.], 4:88.
Hypoxyton polyspermum Mont. [descr.], on trees, 4:69.
Hypoxyton pruinaum (Klotzsch.) [descr.], on bark of trees, 4:67.
Hypoxyton punctulatum B. & Rav. [descr.], 4:90.
Hypoxyton ramosum Schw. [descr.], 4:85.
Hypoxyton ravenelii Schw. [descr.], 4:110.
Hypoxyton regale Morg. n. sp., on *Acer*, 10:162.
Hypoxyton rubiginosum (Pers.) Syn. [descr.], 4:86.
Hypoxyton sassafras Schw. [descr.], on *Sassafras*, 4:70.
Hypoxyton serpens (Pers.) Syn. [descr.], 4:92.
Hypoxyton smilacicum Howe [descr.], on *Smilax*, 4:70.
Hypoxyton stigmatum Cke. [descr.], 4:89.
Hypoxyton subchlorinum E. & Calkins n. sp., 4:86.
Hypoxyton suborbiculare Pk. [descr.], on *Acer saccharinum*, 4:67.
Hypoxyton, Synopsis of North American Species of *Nummularia* and, J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:19.
Hypoxyton teres Schw. [descr.], on bark, 4:43.
Hypoxyton tinctor (Berk.) Hook. [descr.], 4:90.
Hypoxyton tinctor [host], *Stilbum mcorynoides* E. & E. n. sp., 1:153.
Hypoxyton transversum Schw. [descr.], 4:85.
Hypoxyton turbinulatum Schw. [descr.], on beech wood, 4:43.
Hypoxyton veracruzis Berk. & Cke. [descr.], on rotten wood, 4:40.
Hypoxyton xanthocreas B. & C. [descr.], 4:66.
Hypoxyton xanthostromum Schw. [descr.], 4:85.
Hypsotheca E. & E. n. gen., 1:128.
Hypsotheca calicioides (Fr.) E. & E. n. n., on poplar bark, 1:129.
Hypsotheca subcorticalis (C. & E.) E. & E. n. n., on bark of oak, 1:129.
Hypsotheca thujina E. & E. n. sp., on *Cupressus thyoides*, 1:129.
Hyptis radiata [host], *Asterina spurea* B. & C., 1:138.
Hysterium compressum E. & E. n. sp., on *Pumilus palustris*, 8:69.
Hysterographium nucicola (Schw.), on hickory-nuts, 8:19.
Hysteromyxa Sacc. & Ell. [descr.], 1:103.
Hysteromyxa effugiens S. & E. [descr.], on *Cupressus thyoides*, 1:103.
Identity of *Phoma* and *Phyllosticta* of the Sugar Beet, Proof of, Geo. G. Hedgcock, 10:2.
Ilex coriacea [host], *Dimerosporium orbicularis* (B. & C.), 1:146.
Ilex dahoon [host], *Phyllosticta terminalis* E. & M., 2:18.
Ilex decidua [host], *Phyllosticta concomitans*, 4:9.
Ilex glabra [host], *Asterina ilicis* Ellis, 1:135.
Ilex glabra [host], *Cercospora ilicis* Ell., 1:124.
Ilex [host], *Belonium consanguineum* E. & E. n. sp., 8:70.
Ilex [host], *Septoria examinans* B. & C., 3:52.
Ilex [host], *Septoria ilicifolia* Cke. & Ellis, 3:62.
Ilex opaca [host], *Asterina cuticulosa* Cke., 1:137.
Ilex opaca [host], *Cercospora pulvinula* C. & E., 1:51.
Ilex opaca [host], *Dimerosporium orbicularis* (B. & C.), 1:146.
Ilex verticillata [host], *Amerosporium ilicinum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:50.
Ilex verticillata [host], *Ramularia prini* Pk. (ined.), 1:74.
Ilex verticillata [host], *Rhytisma concavum* Ell. & Kellerm. n. sp., 8:51.
Impatiens fulva [host], *Ramularia impatientis* Pk., 1:76.
Impatiens [host], *Septoria nolitangeris* Gerard, 3:66.
Improved Japy Knapsack Sprayer, B. T. Galloway, 7:39.
Improved Method of Making Bordeaux Mixture, W. T. Swingle, 7:365.
Index to Literature [David G. Fairchild], 6:42, 80, 128, 184; 7:52, 153, 293.
Index to North American Mycology, W. A. Kellerman, 8:22, 74, 204; 9:25, 116, 177; 10:116, 182, 251.
Index to Uredineous Culture Experiments with list of Species and Hosts for North America, I, W. A. Kellerman, 9:244; 10:26, 64.
Infection Experiments in 1903, Uredineous, W. A. Kellerman, 9:225.

- Infection Experiments, Uredineous, in 1902, W. A. Kellerman, 9:6.
Inocybe cicatricatus E. & E. n. sp., in gravelly sand, 5:25.
Inocybe echinocarpus E. & E. n. sp., on ground, 5:26.
Inocybe murino-lilacinus E. & E. n. sp., on ground, 5:25.
Inocybe pallidipes E. & E. n. sp., on ground, 5:24.
Inocybe subdecurrens E. & E. n. sp., on ground, 5:26.
Inocybe tomentosa E. & E. n. sp., on ground, 5:26.
Introductory, Journal of Mycology, 5:5.
Investigations of Smut Fungi and Smut Diseases, Recent, Oskar Brefeld, 6:1, 59, 153.
Ionidium concolor [host], *Cercospora columbiensis* E. & E. n. sp., 3:15.
Iowa Fungi, New, J. B. Ellis and B. D. Halsted, 4:7.
Iowa, New Fungi from, J. B. Ellis and E. W. Holway, 1:4.
Ipomœa pandurata [host], *Phyllosticta ipomœæ* E. & K. n. sp., 3:102.
Ipomea purpurea [host], *Cercospora viridula* E. & E. n. sp., 5:70.
Iris [host], *Cylindrosporium iridis* Ell. & Hals. n. sp., 4:8.
Iris versicolor [host], *Cylindrosporium iridis* E. & H. n. sp., 6:34.
Irpex frumosus Sacc. [descr.], on trunks, 1:95.
Isanothus cæruleus [host], *Cercospora isanothi* E. & K., 1:21.
Isaria and and Attendant *Pachybasium*, Note on a Minnesota Species of, Conway MacMillan, 6:75.
Isaria straminipes E. & E. n. sp., on decaying twigs, 4:117.
Isariopsis subulata E. & E. n. sp., on decaying *Zea mays*, 2:104.
Iva frutescens [host], *Phyllosticta ivæcola* E. & E. n. sp., 2:37.
Iva xanthifolia [host], *Diplodia ivaicola* E. & E. n. sp., 8:12.
Iva xanthiifolia [host], *Puccinia xanthiifolia*, 6:120.
Iva xanthiifolia [host], *Septoria xanthiifolia* E. & K., 3:79.
Jackya Bubák n. n. [descr.], 10:236.
Jacquemontia pentantha [host], *Aecidium jacquemontiae* E. & E. n. sp., 8:11.
Jacquinia armillaris [host], *Asterina paupercula* E. & E. n. sp., 4:121.
James, Joseph F., Notes on Fossil Fungi, 7:268.
Japan Chestnut [host], *Pestalozzia affinis* E. & E. n. sp., 5:156.
Jasminum fruticans [host], *Haplosporella jasmini* E. & E. n. sp., 8:64.
Jensen Process, New Method in, B. T. Galloway, 7:372.
Journal of Mycology, Continuation of, W. A. Kellerman, 8:1.
Juglans cinerea [host], *Glœosporium juglandis* Lib., 1:115.
Juglans cinerea [host], *Patellaria tetraspora* Mass. & Morg., 8:180.
Juglans nigra [host], *Cercospora juglandis* Kell. & Sw. n. sp., 5:77.
Juglans nigra [host], *Cucurbitaria juglandina* E. & B. n. sp., 8:174.
Juglans nigra [host], *Cytispora albiceps* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 5:142.
Juglans nigra [host], *Rhabdospora juglandis* (Schw.) Sacc., 3:90.
Juncus balticus [host], *Coniothyrium junci* E. & E. n. sp., 8:12.
June beetle, larvæ [host], *Cordyceps ravenelii*, 2:30.
Juniperus virginiana [host], *Cercospora sequoiæ juniperi* n. var., 3:14.
Juniperus virginiana [host], *Mytilinidion juniperi* E. & E. n. sp., 4:57.
Kainomyces Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ* [descr.], 10:235.
Kalmia [host], *Sordaria lutea* E. & E. n. sp., 3:118.
Kalmia latifolia [host], *Cercospora sparsa* Cke., 1:51.
Kalmia latifolia [host], *Pestalozzia kalmicola* E. & E. n. sp., 4:51.
Kalmia latifolia [host], *Septoria kalmiæcola* (Schw.) B. & Curt., 3:62.
Kansas Fungi, New, J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman, 1:2, 2:3, 3:102, 4:26.
Kansas Fungi, New Species, J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman, 5:142.
Kansas, New Species of Fungi from, J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman, 3:126.
Kansas Fungi, New Species of, W. A. Kellerman and W. T. Swingle, 5:11.
Kellerman, Ivy, Accentuation of Compound Names, 9:162.
Kellerman, W. A., A New Species of *Cephalosporium*, 9:1.
Kellerman, W. A., A New Species of *Næmosphæra*, 10:113.

- Kellerman, W. A., A New Species of *Peronospora*, 10:171.
Kellerman, W. A., A New Species of *Rhytisma*, 8:50.
Kellerman, W. A., Another Much-named Fungus, 9:106.
Kellerman, W. A., Continuation of the Journal of Mycology, 8:1.
Kellerman, W. A., Cultures of *Puccinia thompsonii* Hume, 10:173.
Kellerman, W. A., Elementary Mycology, 10:90, 144, 174.
Kellerman, W. A., Index to North American Mycology, 8:22, 74, 204; 9:25, 116, 177; 10:116, 182, 251.
Kellerman, W. A., Index to Uredineous Culture Experiments with list of species and hosts for North America I, 9:244; 10:26, 64.
Kellerman, W. A., Minor Mycological Notes, 9:169, 238; 10:62, 114.
Kellerman, W. A., New Literature, *see Reviews of Literature*.
Kellerman, W. A., Notes from Mycological Literature, 8:20, 161, 193; 9:71, 155, 199, 240; 10:21, 81, 156, 194, 283.
Kellerman, W. A., Ohio Fungi Exisccata, 8:5, 56, 119; 9:17, 110, 171; 10:55.
Kellerman, W. A., *Puccinia lateripes* B. & Rav. an Aut-eu-puccinia, 9:107.
Kellerman, W. A., Sketch of de Schweinitz, 2:31.
Kellerman, W. A., Sketch of Dr. George Winter, 3:8.
Kellerman, W. A., The Alternate Form of *Aecidium hibisciatum*, 9:109.
Kellerman, W. A., Uredineous Infection Experiments in 1902, 9:6.
Kellerman, W. A., Uredineous Infection Experiments in 1903, 9:225.
Kellerman, W. A. and Ellis, J. B., *see Ellis, J. B. and Kellerman, W. A.*
Kellerman, W. A. and Ricker, P. L., New Genera of Fungi published since the year 1900 with citation and original descriptions, 10:149, 199, 232.
Kellerman, W. A. and Swingle, W. T., New Species of Kansas Fungi, 4:93, 5:11, 72.
Kellerman, W. A. and Swingle, W. T., Prevention of Smut in Oats and Other Cereals, 6:26.
Kellerman, W. A. and Swingle, W. T., Status of the Sorghum Blight, 5:195.
Kellermannia E. & E. nov. gen., 1:153; emend, 2:111.
Kellermannia polygoni E. & E. n. sp., on *Polygonum polymorphum*, 2:110.
Kellermannia sisyrinchii E. & E. n. sp., on *S. bellum*, 2:110.
Kellermannia yuccægena E. & E. n. sp., on *Yucca angustifolia*, 1:154.
Kelsey, F. D., *see Anderson, F. W. and Kelsey, F. D.*
Kelsey, F. D., Notes on the Fungi of Helena, Mont. [list], 5:80.
Kmetia Bres. et Sacc. n. g. Tuberculariaceæ [descr.], 10:250.
Knowles, Etta L., A Study of the Abnormal Structures Induced by *Ustilago zeæ mays*, 5:14.
Kœrberlina spinosa [host], *Diplodina kœrberliniæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:123.

Lachnocladium atkinsonii Bresad. n. sp., 8:119.
Lachnostema fusca [host], *Cordyceps ravenelii*, 2:30.
Lachnum atropurpureum Durand n. sp., on *Eucalyptus*, 10:100.
Lachnum viridulum Mass. & Morg. n. sp., on *Quercus alba*, 8:187.
Lactariopsis P. Hennings n. g. Agaricacæ [descr.], 10:240.
Lactarius [host], *Hypomyces lactifluorum* Schw., 2:74.
Lactarius indigo [host], *Hypomyces lateritius* Fr., 2:74.
Lactarius piperatus [host], *Hypomyces lactifluorum* Schw., 2:74.
Lautuca canadensis [host], *Pleospora lactucicola* E. & E. n. sp., 4:64.
Lautuca canadensis [host], *Septoria lactucicola* E. & M., 3:63.
Lautuca [host], *Ovularia carletoni* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 5:144.
Lautuca sativa [host], *Septoria lactucæ* Pass., 3:63.
Lautuca virosa [host], *Næmosphæra lactucicola* Kellerm. n. sp., 10:114.
Læstadia ari E. & E. n. sp., on *Arum arifolium*, 8:67.
Læstadia pdenanthi E. & E. n. sp., on *Prenanthus crepidinea*, 8:66.
Lagerheim, G. de, Fungus of a Potato Scab, *Spongiosa solani* Branch, 7:103.
Lagerheim, G. de, The Relationship of *Puccinia* and *Phragmidium*, 6:111.

- Lagerheim, G., Observations on a New Species of Fungi from North and South America, 7:44.
- Lagerstrœmia indica [host], Phoma lagerstrœmiæ Speg. var. foliicola E. & E. n. sp., 4:101.
- Lagerstrœmia indica [host], Phyllosticta lagerstrœmæ Ei & E. n. sp., 4:101.
- Lagerstrœmia [host], Botryodiplodia varians E. & L. n. sp., 6:37.
- Langlois, A. B., *see Ellis, J. B. and Langlois, A. B.*
- Langlois, A. B., A New Volutella, 3:57.
- Langloisula Ell. & Ev. n. gen. Mucedineæ, 5:68.
- Langloisula spinosa Ell. & Ev. n. sp., on Andropogon musicatum, 5:68.
- Laportea canadensis [host], Glœosporium laportæ Pk., 1:110.
- Laportea canadensis [host], Septoria udticæ Desm., 3:79.
- Lappa [host], Septoria lapparum Sacc., 3:82.
- Lappa major [host], Phyllosticta lappæ Sacc., 2:25.
- Larvæ below ground [host], Cordyceps acicularis Rav., 2:30.
- Lasvæ, buried [host], Cordyceps superficialis Pk., 2:31.
- Larvæ, dead [host], Cordyceps stylophora B. & Br., 2:28.
- Larvæ [host], Cordyceps palustris, 2:28.
- Lasvæ of insects [host], Cordyceps entomorrhiza, 2:28.
- Lasiodiplodia tubericola E. & E. [on several hosts; indigenous], 8:65.
- Lasionectria rexiana (Ell.) [descr.], on Myxogasters, 3:2.
- Lasionectria Sacc. [descr. and monograph], 3:1.
- Lasionectria lasioderma (Ell.) [descr.], on Valsa lutescens, 3:1.
- Lasionectria poliosa E. & E. [descr.], on Diatrype platystoma, 3:1.
- Lasiosphæria subvelutina E. & E. n. sp., on rotten Magnolia wood, 3:117.
- Lathyrus latifolius [host], Septoria lathyri E. & E. n. sp., 5:149.
- Lathyrus maritimus [host], Septoria astragali Rab., 3:38.
- Lathyrus ochroleucus [host], Dicoccum lathyrinum Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:65.
- Lathyrus ochroleucus [host], Septoria astragali Rab., 3:38.
- Lathyrus palustris [host], Septoria emaculata Pk. & Clint., 3:51.
- Laurel leaves [host], Asterina anomala Cke. & Hk., 1:134.
- Laurus benzoin [host], Nectria ochroleuca Schw., 2:121.
- Leaf-blight, Experiments to prevent, D. G. Fairchild, 7:338.
- Leaf Diseases of Nursery Stock, experiments, D. G. Fairchild, 7:240.
- Lecania [host], Ravenelia verrucosa Cke. & Ellis, 3:83.
- Legumes [host], Glœosporium leguminis Cks. & Hark., 1:112.
- Lentinus ursinus Fr. [host], Coniosporium mycophilum E. & L. n. sp., 6:35.
- Leonotis nepetæfolia [host], Cercospora leonotidis Cks., 3:18.
- Leonurus cardiaca [host], Phyllosticta decidua E. & K., 2:20.
- Leonurus marrubiastrum [host], Septoria lamii Pass., 3:63.
- Lepachis pinnata [host], Septoria infuscata Winter n. sp., 1:122; 3:62.
- Lepachys columnaris [host], Physalospora lepachydis E. & E. n. sp., 8:16.
- Lepidium campestre [host], Cercospora lepidii Pk., 1:62.
- Lepidium montanum [host], Aecidium lepidii Tr. & Gal. n. sp., 4:21.
- Lepidium virginicum [host], Septoria lepidiicola E. & M., 3:63.
- Lepidoderma geaster (Link) [note and synonymy], A. P. Morgan, 9:1.
- Lepidonectria Sacc. [descr., monograph], 2:110.
- Lepiota calocephs Atks. n. sp., woods, 8:115.
- Lepiota ecitodora Atks. n. sp., ground in woods, 8:115.
- Lepiota morgani Pk., Poisoning by, F. L. Stevens, 9:220.
- Lepiota purpureoconia Atks. n. sp., ground in woods, 8:116.
- Leptonia seticeps Atks. n. sp., on rotten wood, 8:116.
- Leptosphæria anomala E. & E. n. sp., on dead herbaceous stems, 3:117.
- Leptosphæria astericola E. & E. n. sp., on Aster multiflora, 8:17.
- Leptosphæria cassiæcola E. & E. n. sp., on Cassia, 2:41.
- Leptosphæria clavicarpa E. & E. n. sp., on Phragmitis communis, 1:43.
- Leptosphæria consimilis E. & E. n. sp., on dead willow limbs, 2:41.
- Leptosphæria filamentosa E. & E. n. sp., on Yucca filamentosa, 4:76 [cor.]
- Leptosphæria fraxini E. & E. n. sp., on Fraxinus americana, 3:43.
- Leptosphæria harknessiana E. & E. n. sp., on Columbo (Fraser?), 1:91.

- Leptosphaeria marina* E. & E. n. sp., on *Spartina*, 1:43.
Leptosphaeria pyrenopezoides Sacc. & Speg. [descr.], on dead stems, 2:3.
Leptosphaeria rubrotincta E. & E. n. sp., on *Staphylea trifolia*, 1:150.
Leptosphaeria spartinæ E. & E. n. sp., 1:43.
Leptosphaeria sporoboli Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on dead culms of *Sporobolus de pauperatus*, 5:66.
Letosphaeria sticta E. & E. n. sp., 1:43.
Leptosphaeria tini E. & E. n. sp., on *Viburnum tinus*, 4:64.
Leptothyrium castanicolum E. & E. n. sp., on *Castanea vesca*, 4:103.
Leptothyrium perichymeni americanum E. & E. n. var., on *Lonicera*, 6:116.
Lettuce [host], *Septoria consimilis* E. & M. n. sp., 1:100; 3:49.
Leucothoe acuminata [host], *Phyllosticta leucothoes* E. & M., 2:16.
Liatris spicata [host], *Septoria listridis* E. & Davis n. sp., 8:13.
Libertella bleditschiæ Winter n. sp., on *Gleditschia triacanthos* L., 1:123.
Lichen-Flora of Florida, J. W. Eckfeldt and W. W. Calkins, 3:121, 133.
Lichen [host], *Dendrodochium subeustum* E. & Gall. n. sp., 6:33.
Lichen [host], *Nectria rubefaciens* E. & E. n. sp., 3:116.
Lichen, new to the United States, Eugene A. Rau, 4:20.
Lichens collected in Florida 1885 [list and notes], W. W. Calkins, 2:112.
Lichens on Pear trees, removal of, M. B. Waite, 7:264.
Litchtheimia vuillemin n. g. [descr.], 10:154.
Linnanthemum lacunosum [host], *Doassansia decipiens* Winter n. sp., 1:102; 4:18.
Limosella aquatica [host], *Doassansia limosellæ* (Kunze) Schrot., 4:17.
Linden benzoin [host], *Phyllosticta linderæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:9.
Lindera benzoin [host], *Asterina ramularis* Ellis, 1:138.
Linhartia Sacc. et. Syd. n. g. *Pezizaceæ* [descr.], 10:213.
Linospora palmetto E. & E. n. sp., *Sabal palmetto*, 3:45.
Linum culcatum [host], *Peronospora lini* E. & K. n. sp., 3:126.
Linum virginianum [host], *Cercospora lini* E. & E. n. sp., 3:16.
Lippia nodiflora [host], *Cercospora lippia* E. & E. n. sp., 3:20.
Liriodendron [host], *Xylaria mucronata* (Schw.), 3:101.
Liriodendron tulipifera [host], *Cercospora liriodendri* E. & Hark., 1:38.
Liriodendron tulipifera [host], *Cylindrosporium cercosporoides* E. & E. n. sp., 3:22.
Liriodendron tulipifera [host], *Didyosphaeria phylligena* Winter n. sp., 1:121.
Liriodendron tulipifera [host], *Gloeosporium liriodendri* E. & E. n. sp., 3:128.
Liriodendron tulipifera [host], *Phyllisticta circumvallata* Winter n. sp., 1:123; 2:14.
Liriodendron tulipifera [host], *Phyllosticta liriodendrica* Cke., 2:16.
Liriodendron tulipifera [host], *Ramularia liriodendri* E. & E. n. sp., 4:2.
Listeromyces Penzig et Saccardo n. g. *Tuberculariaceæ* [descr.], 10:250.
List of Erysiphaceæ of Montana, F. W. Anderson, 5:188.
Literature, Reviews and notes, *see Reviews of Literature*.
Lithospermum angustifolium [host], *Aecidium williamsi* Ricker n. sp., 10:165.
Lithospermum canescens [host], *Puccinia lithospermi* E. & K. n. sp., 1:2.
Liquidambar styraciflua [host], *Septoria liquidambaris* C. & E., 3:63.
Liquidambar styraciflua [host], *Cercospora tuberculans* E. & E. n. sp., 4:115.
Liquidambar styraciflua [host], *Harknessia affinis* E. & E. n. sp., 4:51.
Lloydella Bresadola n. g. *Thelephoraceæ* [descr.], 10:240.
Lizoniella P. Henn. n. subdk. *Lizonia* [descr.], 10:213.
Lobelia spicata [host], *Septoria lobeliæ* Pk., 3:64.
Lobelia syphilitica [host], *Cercospora effusa* (B. & C.), 1:53.
Lobelia syphilitica [host], *Cercospora lobeliæ* Kell. & Sw. n. sp., 5:76.
Lobelia syphilitica [host], *Septoria lobeliæ* Pk., 3:64.
Lonicera conjugal [host], *Gloeosporium loniceræ* Hark., 1:116.

- Lonicera* (cult.) [host], *Diatrypella pustulata* E. & E. n. sp., 3:116.
Lonicera flava [host], *Cercospora antipus* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:5.
Lonicera flava [host], *Cercospora antipus* E. & Hol., 1:20.
Lonicera [host], *Hypocrea subcarnea* E. & E. n. sp., 3:114.
Lonicera [host], *Leptothyrium perichymeni americanum* E. & E. n. var., 6:116.
Lonicera [host], *Phyllosticta vulgaris* Desm., 2:19.
Lonicera [host], *Rhabdospora decipiens* (B. & C.) Sacc., 3:89.
Lonicera [host], *Rhabdospora Lonicera* (C. & E.) Sacc., 3:90.
Lonicera japonica [host], *Diatrypella ramularis* E. & E. n. sp., 3:42.
Lophanthus nepetoides [host], *Septoria lophanthi* Winter, 3:64.
Lophionema implexum E. & E. n. n., on *Sorghum halapense*, 4:75 [cor.]
Lophiosphæria radicans E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhus radicans*, 3:44.
Lophiostoma erosum E. & E. n. sp., on *Salix*, decaying wood, 3:44.
Lophiostoma excipuliforme abietis E. & E. n. var., on *Abies*, 4:64.
Lophiostoma floridanum E. & E. n. sp., on *Diatrype stigma*, 2:40.
Lophiostoma hysterioides Ell. & Langlois n. sp., on wood, 4:76 [cor.]
Lophiostoma langloisii E. & E. n. sp., on *Salix nigra*, 3:44.
Lophiostoma (*Lophionema*) *implexum* E. & E. n. n., on *Sorghum halapense*, 4:75 [cor.]
Lophiostoma (*Lophiotrema*) *æquivocum* E. & E. n. sp., on decorticated wood, 3:118.
Lophiostoma minima E. & E. n. sp., on wood, 4:75 [cor.]
Lophiostoma montaniense E. & E. n. sp., on *Clematis ligustifolia*, 4:64.
Lophiostoma œnotheræ E. & E. [descr.], 8:15.
Lophiostoma pruni E. & E. n. sp., on *Prunus serotina*, 4:64.
Lophiostoma radicans E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhus radicans*, 3:44.
Lophiostoma roseotinctum E. & E. n. sp., on *Staphylea trifolia*, 1:148.
Lophiostoma subcollapsa E. & E. n. sp., on *Nyssa multiflora*, 2:100.
Lophiostoma æquivocum E. & E. n. sp., on decorticated wood, 3:118.
Ludwigia palustris [host], *Septoria ludwigiae* Cke., 3:64.
Luffa acutangula [host], *Macrophoma subconica* E. & E., 8:63.
Lupinus densiflorus [host], *Septoria lupini* Hark., 3:64.
Lupinus diffusus [host], *Cercospora lupini* Cke., 1:55.
Lupinus [host], *Dialonectria depallens* Ck. & Hark., 2:134.
Lupinus perennis [host], *Cercospora filispora* Pk., 1:36.
Lupinus perennis [host], *Cercospora longispora* Pk., 1:63.
Lychnis vespertina [host], *Septoria melandrii* Pass., 3:79.
Lycium vulgare [host], *Cercospora lycii* Ell. & Hals. n. sp., 4:7.
Lycium vulgare [host], *Phyllosticta lycii* E. & K., 2:16.
Lycium vulgare [host], *Uredo similis* Ellis n. sp., 7:275.
Lycoperdon lepidophorum E. & E. n. sp., 1:88.
Lycoperdon turneri E. & E. n. sp., 1:87.
Lycopersicum esculentum [host], *Cercospora canescens* E. & M., 8:73.
Lycopus rubellus [host], *Cercospora lycopi* E. & E. n. sp., 3:15.
Lysimachia stricta [host], *Cercospora lysimachiae* E. & H. n. sp., 6:34.
Lythrum alatum [host], *Septoria lythrina* Pk., 3:64.
Lythrum hyssopifolium [host], *Doassansia punctiformis* Wint., 4:17.
Lythrum salicaria [host], *Septoria lythrina* Pk., 3:64.
- Macadam, Robert K., North American Agarics [*Russula*], 5:58.
 Macilvaine, Chas., Amanitine and its Antidote, 2:7, 29.
Maclura aurantiaca [host], *Cercospora macluræ* E. & E. n. sp., 8:72.
Maclura aurantiaca [host], *Ovularia macluræ* E. & L. n. sp., 6:35.
Maclura aurantiaca [host], *Phyllisticta macluræ* E. & E. n. sp., 5:145.
 MacMillan, Conway, Noae on a Minnesota Species of *Isaria* and an Attendant *Pachybasium*, 6:75.
Macrochytrium v. Minden n. g. *Saprolegniaceæ* [descr.], 10:155.

- Macrophoma subconica* E. & E. [descr.], on *Luffa acutangula*, *Dolichos sinensis*, *Melia azederach*, *Pelargonium zonale*, *Cassia tora* and *Mucuna utilis*, 8:63.
Macrophoma subconica E. & E. n. sp., on *Solanum nigrum* and *Alocasia esculenta*, 5:147.
Macrophoma ulmicola E. & E. n. sp., on dead Elm twigs, 9:164.
Macrophoma xanthoxyli E. & E. n. sp., on *Xanthoxylon*, 4:102.
Macrorhycus troximoides [host], *Ovularia compacta* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:68.
Macrosporium baccatum Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Aesculus arguta*, 5:144.
Macrosporium carotæ E. & L. n. sp., on *Daucus carota*, 6:36.
Macrosporium longipes E. & E. n. sp., on *Nicotiana tabacum*, 7:134.
Macrosporium ornatissimum E. & B. n. sp., on *Sorghum vulgare*, 8:178.
Macrosporium tabacinum E. & E. n. sp., on *Nicotiana tobacum*, 7:134.
Magnolia, bark of, [host], *Nectria russellii* B. & C., 2:79.
Magnolia (cult.) [host], *Valsaria magnoliæ* E. & E. n. sp., 10:170.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Asterina comata* B. & Rav., 1:137.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Capnodium pelliculosum* B. & Rav. n. sp., 1:98.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Cercospora magnoliæ* E. & Hark., 1:35.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Dialonectria conigena* (C. & E.), 2:135.
Magnolia glauca *Diatrype minima* E. & E. n. sp., 1:91.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Diatrype spærospora* E. & E. n. sp., 3:42.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Haplosporella grandina* E. & E. n. sp., 8:63.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Hypocret corticicola* E. & E. n. sp., 1:140; 2:65.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Hypocrea minima* Sacc. & Ell., 2:62.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Hypoxylon epiphloem* B. & C., 4:66.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Melanconium magnoliæ* E. & E. n. sp., 7:133.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Nectria aureofulva* C. & E., 2:98.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Nectria microspora* C. & E., 2:98.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Phyllosticta glauca* Cke., 2:15.
Magnolia glauca [host], *Volutella conorum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:55.
Magnolia grandiflora [host], *Asterina comata* B. & Rav., 1:137.
Magnolia grandiflora [host], *Asterinula langloisii* E. & E. n. sp., 5:152.
Magnolia grandiflora [host], *Peziza* (*Dasyscypha*) *hystricula* E. & E. n. sp., 4:99.
Magnolia grandiflora [host], *Phyllosticta magnoliæ* Sacc., 2:16.
Magnolia grandiflora [host], *Septoria magnoliæ* Cke., 3:65.
Magnolia grandiflora [host], *Septoria niphostoma* B. & C., 3:66.
Magnolia grandiflora [host], *Sphærospis grandiflora* E. & E. n. sp., 8:63.
Magnolia [host], *Anthostomella magnoliæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:122.
Magnolia [host], *Lasiosphæria subvelutina* E. & E. n. sp., 3:117.
Mallotus japonicus [host], *Cercospora malloti* E. & E. n. sp., 4:114.
Malva crispa [host], *Puccinia heretogenea* Lagh. n. sp., 7:47.
Malva nicæensis [host], *Puccinia heterogenet* Lagh. n. sp., 7:47.
Malva peruviana [host], *Puccinia heterogenet* Lagh. n. sp., 7:47.
Malva rutundifolia [host], *Septoria malvicola* E. & M. n. sp., 3:65.
Malvastrum munroanum [host], *Septoria malvastri* E. & Tr. n. sp., 7:43.
Mamillaria vivipara [host], *Phoma mamillariæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:102.
Maple bark [host], *Diaporthe macrostroma* E. & E. n. sp., 9:224.
Maple bark [host], *Pseudovalsa minima* E. & E. n. sp., 9:224.
Maple bark [host], *Sphærostilbe flammea* Tul., 3:3.
Maple, dead [host], *Thyridium stilbostomum* E. & E. n. sp., 9:223.
Maple [host], *Discella pilosula* E. & E. n. sp., 5:153.
Maple [host], *Phyllosticta acericola* Cke. & E., 2:13.
Maple [host], *Sordaria lutea* E. & E. n. sp., 3:118.
Maple [host], *Sphærospis grandinea* E. & E. n. sp., 10:167.
Maple (?) limb [host], *Hypocrea alutacea* (Pers.), 2:50.
Maple limbs [host], *Valsa magnispora* E. & E. n. sp., 3:42.
Maple log [host], *Chætomium velutinum* E. & E. n. sp., 1:90.
Maple logs, in bark of, *Coniosporium corticale*, E. & E. n. sp., 5:69.

- Maple, rotten wood [host], *Dialonectria vulpina* Cke., 2:124.
 Maple wood [host], *Anthostoma saprophilum* E. & E. n. sp., 3:43.
 Maple wood, rotten [host], *Clasterisporium cæspitosum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:70.
Marsonia Fisch. [descr. and monograph], 1:115.
Marsonia brunneum E. & E. n. sp., on *Populus candicans*, 5:154.
Marsonia meliloti Trelease [descr.], 1:14.
 Martin, Geo., *see Ellis, J. B. and Martin, Geo.*
 Martin, Geo., Obituary, J. B. Ellis, 2:137.
 Martin, George, *Septorias of North America* [monograph], 3:1, 49, 61, 73, 85.
 Martin, George, *Synopsis of the North American Species of Aesterina, Dimerosporium and Meliola*, 1:133, 145.
 Martin, Geo., *The Phyllostictas of North America*, 2:13, 25.
Martindalia Sacc. & Ell. [descr.], 1:95.
Martindalia spironema Sacc. & Ell. [descr.], on Elm wood, 1:95.
 Masee, *Mycological Notes*, 5:184; 6:178.
 Maynard, S. T., *Treatment of Mildews upon Plants under Glass*, 6:16.
Medicago sativa [host], *Gloeosporium medicaginis* E. & K. n. sp., 3:104.
Medicago sativa [host], *Rhabdospora allantoides* (B. & C.) Sacc., 3:89.
Meibomia, *see also Desmodium*.
Meliola, *Synopsis of N. A. Species*, George Martin, 1:145.
Melampsora medusæ Thuem. [descr. by J. C. Arthur], 10:13.
Melampsora populina (Jacq.) Lév. [original description], 8:7.
Melampsora salicis capreæ (Pers.) Winter [original description], 8:7.
Melanconia dasycarpa E. & K. [descr.], on *Acer dasycarpum*, 2:3.
Melanconis dasycarpa E. & K., J. B. Ellis, 3:118.
Melanconis decorænsis Major E. & E. n. var., on Birch limbs, 3:42.
Melanconis [*Melanconiella*] *nyssægena* E. & E. n. sp., on *Nyssa multiflora*, 8:18.
Melanconiella nyssægena E. & E. n. sp., on *Nyssa multiflora*, 8:18.
Melanconium gracile E. & E. n. sp., on Hickory, 1:44.
Melanconium magnoliæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Magnolia glauca*, 7:133.
Melanconium salicinum E. & E. n. sp., on *Salix nigra*, 2:103.
Melanconium triangulare E. & E. n. sp., on *Carpinus americana*, 2:38.
Melanopsamma cupressinum E. & E. n. sp., on Cypress wood, 2:103.
Melanopsamma utahensis E. & E. n. sp., on *Actæa rubra*, 9:168.
Melanospora Ca. [descr. and monograph], 3:4.
Melanospora lagenaria (Pers.) [descr.], on some old *Polyporus*, 3:4.
Melasmia gleditschii E. & E. n. sp., on *Gleditschia triacanthos*, 4:45.
Melasmia hypophylla (B. et Rav.) Sacc. [original description], 9:18.
Melia azederach [host], *Botryodiplodia meliæ* E. & E. n. sp., 8:64.
Melia azedarach [host], *Cercospora leucosticta* E. & E. n. sp., 4:53.
Melia azedarach [host], *Macrophoma subconica* E. & E., 8:63.
Melia azedarach [host], *Phyllosticta meliæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:9.
Melia azedarach [host], *Cercospora meliæ* E. & E. n. sp., 3:16. c
Melia [host], *Nectria ditissima* Tul., 2:79.
Melia [host], *Thyridaria eutypoides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:78 [cor.]
Meliola Fr [descr. and monograph], 1:147.
Meliola amphitricha Fr [descr.], on *Persea*, *Cladium*, *Olea americana*, 1:147.
Meliola cookeana Speg. [descr.], on *Callicarpa americana*, 1:147.
Meliola cryptocarpa E. & M. [descr.], on *Gordinia lasianthus*, 1:147.
Meliola fenestrata C. & E. [descr.], on Pine cones, 1:147.
Meliola furcata Lev. [descr.], on *Bignonia capreolata* and *Sabel serrulata*, 1:148.
Meliola manca E. & M. [descr.], on *Myrica cerifera*, 1:148.
Meliola mitchellæ Cke. [descr.], on *Mitchella repens*, 1:148.
Meliola sanguinea E. & E. n. sp., on *Rubus trivialis*, 2:42.
Meliola tenuis B. & C. [descr.], on *Arundinaria*, 1:148.

- Melilotus alba* [host], *Glœosporium meliloti* Trelase, 1:115.
Melilotus alba [host], *Pleospora kansensis* E. & E. n. sp., 8:17.
Melilotus album Lam. [host], *Glœosporium meliloti* Trel., 1:14.
Melogramma, A New, A. P. Morgan, 10:49.
Melogramma patens Morgan n. sp., on *Carpinus americana*, 10:49.
Menispermum canadense [host], *Diplodia fairmani* E. & E. n. sp., 10:168.
Menispermum canadense [host], *Phyllosticta abortiva* E. & K. n. sp., 1:4; 2:13.
Menispermum canadense, dead stems of [host], *Valsa menispermii* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:4.
Menispermum canadensis [host], *Cercospora menispermii* E. & H. n. sp., 4:6.
Mentzelia nuda [host], *Phyllosticta mentzeliae* E. & K., 2:4, 19.
Mentzelia nuda [host], *Septoria mentzeliae* E. & K., 2:4; 3:65.
Merisma caroliniense Cke. & Rav. [descr.], 1:130.
Mesniera Sacc. et Syd. n. g. *Sphæriaceæ* [descr.], 10:213.
Metasphæria carveri E. & E. n. sp., on *Sesamum orientale*, *Glycine hispida*, *Cassia tora* and *Mucuna utilis*, 8:68.
Metasphæria cavernosa E. & E. n. sp., on *Taxodium distichum*, 1:91.
Metasphæria punctulata E. & E. n. sp., on *Panicum curtisii*, 4:76 [cor.]
Metasphæria sanguinea E. & E. n. sp., on *Helenium tenuifolium*, 8:68.
Metasphæria silphii E. & E. n. sp., on *Silphium integrifolium*, 9:167.
Metasphæria stenotheca E. & E. n. sp., on *Panicum curtisii*, 3:127.
Metasphæria subseriata E. & E. n. sp., on *Panicum virgatum*, 8:17.
Microdiplodia Allescher n. g. *Sphærioideæ* [descr.], 10:250.
Microdiplodia Fl. Tassi n. g. *Sphæropsideæ* [descr.], 10:250.
Micromeria chamissonis [host], *Puccinia micromeria* Dudl. & Thomp. n. sp., 10:54.
Micropera vacinii E. & E. n. sp., on *Vaccinium corymbosum*, 10:169.
Microsphæra alni (Wallr.) Salmon [original description], 8:8.
Microsphæra densissima Schw. [descr.] on *Quercus laurifolia*, 1:101.
Microsphæra fulvo-fulcra Cke. [note by J. B. Ellis], 1:83.
Midotiopsis P. Hennings n. g. *Dermateaceæ* [descr.], 10:213.
Mildews of Illinois, Some, L. H. Pammel, 4:36.
Mildews upon Plants under Glass, Treatment of, S. T. Maynard, 6:16.
Mimulus alatus [host], *Cercospora mimuli* E. & E. n. sp., 3:18.
Mimulus ringens [host], *Septoria mimuli* Winter n. sp., 1:122.
Mimulus ringens [host], *Ramularia mimuli* E. & K., 1:77.
Mimulus ringens [host], *Rhabdospora kellermani* E. & M., 3:90.
Mimulus ringens [host], *Septoria mimuli* E. & K., 3:65.
Minor Bycological Notes, W. A. Kellerman, 9:169, 238; 10:62, 114.
Missourienses, Fungi Novi, Dr. G. Winter, 1:121.
Mitchella repens [host], *Meliola mitchellae* Cke., 1:148.
Mitella diohylla [host], *Ramularia mitellae* Pk., 1:78.
Møellerodiscus P. Hennings n. g., *Xylariaceæ* [descr.], 10:213.
Møellerodiscus P. Hennings n. g. *Cudoniaceæ* [descr.], 10:213.
Mollisia alabamænsis E. & E. n. sp., on *Rubus villosus*, 8:69.
Mollisia dehnii (Rabenh.) Karst. [original description], 9:18.
Mollisia fairmani E. & E., on bark, 4:56.
Mollisia lagosa E. & E., on fallen leaves, 4:56.
Mollisia prinicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus prinus*, 4:99.
Mollugo verticillata [host], *Phyllosticta molluginis* E. & H. n. sp., 6:33.
Monardella villosa [host], *Puccinia monardellae* Dudl. & Thomp. n. sp., 10:53.
Monilia diffusa E. & E. n. sp., on rotten wood, 1:44.
Monilia fructigena, Peach Blight, Erwin F. Smith, 7:36.
Monilia fructigena Pers., Peach Rot and Peach Blight, Erwin F. Smith, 5:123.
Monilia penicellata E. & E. n. sp., on rotten wood, 4:54.
Montagneella tumefaciens E. & Hark. n. sp., on *Artemisia californica*, 2:41.
Montana Erysiphaceæ, List of, F. W. Anderson, 5:188.

- Montana, Notes on the Fungi of Helena, F. D. Kelsey, 5:80.
 Montana, Supplementary Notes, Fungi of Helena, F. W. Anderson, 5:82.
 Morchellæ — The Morels, A. P. Morgan, 8:49.
 Morels, Morchellæ, A. P. Morgan, 8:49.
 Morenula Sacc. et Syd. n. subg. Morenøella [descr.], 10:214.
 Morgan, A. P., A New Genus of Fungi, 8:4.
 Morgan, A. P., A New Genus of Fungi, Sporocystis, 8:169.
 Morgan, A. P., A New Melogrammo, 10:49.
 Morgan, A. P., A New Sirothecium, 10:1.
 Morgan, A. P., A New Species of Berlesiella, 9:127.
 Morgan, A. P., A New Species of Sirothecium, 9:82.
 Morgan, A. P., Lepidoderma geaster (Link) [note and synonymy], 9:1.
 Morgan, A. P., Merchella — The Morels, 8:49.
 Morgan, A. P., New Species of Pyrenomycetes, 10:161.
 Morgan, A. P., North American Agarics, Agaricus, 3:25.
 Morgan, A. P., North American Geasters, 1:7.
 Morgan, A. P., Note on Corticium leucothrix B. & C., 9:162.
 Morgan, A. P., Note on North American Fungi, 8:105.
 Morgan, A. P., Notes on some Florida Myriostomas and Geasters, 8:3.
 Morgan, A. P., On the Study of the Aharicini, 1:41.
 Morgan, A. P., Pyrenomycetes scarcely known in North America, 10:226.
 Morgan, A. P., Some Western Specimens, A. P. Morgan, 9:161.
 Morgan, A. P., The Discomycetes of the Miami Valley, Ohio, 8:179.
 Morgan, A. P., Tubercularia fasciculata Tode, 10:97.
 Morthiera thümeni sphærocysta Peck n. var., on Cratægus, 5:79.
 Morus [host], Nectria dematiosa Schw., 2:110.
 Morus [host], Nectria verrucosa Schw., 2:79.
 Morus alba [host], Phleospora noricola (Pass.) Sacc., 3:88.
 Morus rubra [host], Cercospora moricalo Cke., 1:34.
 Morus rubra [host], Cercospora pulvinata Sacc. & Wint., 1:106.
 Morus rubra [host], Phleospora mori (Lev.) Sacc., 3:88.
 Mosses [host], Eocronartium typhuloides Atks. n. sp., 8:107.
 Moths, dead pupæ [host], Cordyceps militaris (L.), 2:30.
 Mounting Superficial Fungi, New Method, Herbert H. Whetsel, 9:217.
 Moutoniella Penzig et Saccardo n. g. Phacidiaceæ [descr.], 10:214.
 Mucronoporus E. & E. n. gen., 5:28.
 Mucronoporus E. & E. [additional species], J. B. Ellis and eBnj. M. Everhart, 5:90.
 Mucronoporus andersoni n. sp., J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 6:79.
 Mucronoporus, A New, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 5:141.
 Mucronoporus balanse (Speg.) E. & E. n. n., 5:29.
 Mucronoporus cichoriaceus (Berk.) E. & E. n. n., 5:29.
 Mucronoporus circinatus (Fr.), E. & E. n. n., 5:28.
 Mucronoporus conchatus (Pers.), E. & E. n. n., 5:92.
 Mucronoporus crocatus (Fr.), E. & E. n. n., 5:29.
 Mucronoporus dualis (Pk.), E. & E. n. n., 5:28.
 Mucronoporus everhartii E. & Gall. n. sp., on Quercus nigra, 5:141.
 Mucronoporus ferruginosus (Schrad.), E. & E. n. n., 5:90.
 Mucronoporus gilvus (Schw.) E. & E. n. n., 5:28.
 Mucronoporus igniarius (L.) E. & E. n. n., 5:91.
 Mucronoporus isidioides (Berk.) E. & E. n. n., 5:29.
 Mucronoporus licnoides (Mont.) E. & E. n. n., 5:29.
 Mucronoporus nigricans (Fr.), E. & E. n. n., 5:92.
 Mucronoporus obliquus (Pers.) E. & E. n. n., 5:91.
 Mucronoporus salicinus (Pers.) E. & E. n. n., 5:92.
 Mucronoporus setiporus (Berk.) E. & E. n. n., 5:29.
 Mucronoporus spissus (Schw.) E. & E. n. n., 5:91.
 Mucronopours Spongia (Fr.), E. & E. n. n., 5:29.
 Mucronoporus tabacinus (Mont.) E. & E. n. n., 5:29.
 Mucronoporus tomentosus (Fr.) E. & E. n. n., 5:28.

- Mucuna utilis* [host], *Didymella ricini* E. & E., 8:67.
Mucuna utilis [host], *Macrophoma subconica* E. & E., 8:63.
Mucuna utilis [host], *Metasphæria carveri* E. & E. n. sp., 8:68.
Muhlenbergia [host], *Ustilago mexicana* E. & E. n. sp., 3:56.
Muhlenbergia sp. [host], *Puccinia windsoriæ australis* Anders. n. var., 6:123.
Muhlenbergia glomerata [host], *Ustilago montaniensis* E. & E. n. sp., 6:119.
Muhlenbergia texana [host], *Ustilago muhlenbergiæ* Clint. n. sp., 8:133.
Mulgedium acuminatum [host], *Septoria unicolor* Winter n. sp., 1:123.
Mulgedium acuminatum [host], *Septoria unicolor* Winter, 3:77.
Munroa squarrosa [host], *Septoria munroæ* E. & B. n. sp., 8:176.
Murrill, William Alphonso, A Historical Review of the Genera of the Polyporaceæ, 9:87.
Mycenastrum ohioense Ell. & Morg. n. sp., 1:89.
Mycenastrum oregonense E. & E. n. sp., in grassy ground, 1:89.
Mycocitrus A. Möller n. g. *Hypocreaceæ*, *Phycomyceten* [descr.], 10:214.
Mycogyne cervina Ditm. [note], 2:76.
Mycological Literature, *see Reviews of Literature*.
Mycological Notes, George Massee, 5:184, 6:178.
Mycological Notes, minor, W. A. Kellerman, 9:169, 238; 10:62, 114.
Mycological Society, American [by the secretary], 10:46.
Mycology, Elementary, W. A. Kellerman, 10:90, 144, 174.
Mycomalus A. Möller n. g. *Hypocreaceæ* [descr.], 10:214.
Mycosphærella cæspitosa E. & E. n. s., on *Quercus virginiana*, 9:166.
Mycosphærella salicina E. & E. n. sp., on *Salix cordata*, 9:166.
Mycosphærium (Johan.) Clements n. n. [descr.], 10:214.
Myriangiella Zimmermann n. g. *Myriangiæ* [descr.], 10:214.
Myrica [host], *Ramularia monilioides* E. & M., 1:81.
Myrica cerifera [host], *Cercospora penicillus* E. & E. n. sp., 4:115.
Myrica cerifera [host], *Dialonectria erubescens* (Desm.) Sacc., 2:136.
Myrica cerifera [host], *Meliola manca*, 1:148.
Myrica cerifera [host], *Peziza* (*Dasyscypha*) *callochættes* E. & E. n. sp., 4:99.
Myrica cerifera [host], *Phyllosticta myricæ* Cke., 2:16.
Myrica cerifera [host], *Stagonospora myricæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:103.
Myriostoma, Ohio Stations for, John H. Schaffner, 8:173.
Myriostomas and Geasters, Notes on some Florida, A. P. Morgan, 8:3.
Myrmæcium fraxineum E. & E. n. sp., on *Fraxinus viridis* (?), 9:168.
Mystroporium erectum E. & E. n. sp., on *Zea mays*, 4:53.
Mytilinidion juniperi E. & E. n. sp., on *Juniperus virginiana*, 4:57.
Myxogasters [host], *Lasionectria rexiana* (Ell.) 3:2.
Myxomycetes, A new genus of, Harold Wingate, 2:125.
Myxosporium fumosum E. & E. n. sp., on *Tilia americana*, 10:169.
Myxosporium subviride E. & E. n. sp., on dead Birch, 2:103.
- Nabalus* [host], *Phlyctæna simulans* (B. & C.), 3:91.
Nabalus alba [host], *Septoria nabali* B. & C., 3:66.
Næmosphæra lactucicola Kellerm. n. sp., on *Lactuca virosa*, 10:114.
Næmospora microsperma E. & E. n. sp., on *Acer saccharinum*, 5:156.
Napicladium astragali E. & E. n. sp., on *Astragalus chamæleuce*, 4:114.
Nardosmius palmatus [host], *Puccinia nardosmii* E. & E. n. sp., 1:85.
Nasturtium armoraciæ [host], *Ramularia armoraciæ* Fckl., 1:75.
Nectria apocyni Pk [descr.], on *Asclepias tuberosa*, 2:110.
Nectria atrofusca (Schw.) [descr.], on dead *Staphylea trifolia*, 1:140.
Nectria atrofusca Schw. [descr.] on *Staphylea trifolia*, 2:98.
Nectria aureofulva C. & E. [descr.], on *Magnolia glauca*, 2:98.
Nectria aurigera B. & Rav. [descr.], on *Fraxinus* and *Chionanthus*, 2:122.
Nectria balsamea C. & P. [descr.], on *Abies balsamea*, 2:122.
Nectria berolinensis Sacc. [descr.], on dead *Ribes*, 2:123.

- Nectria* (*Calonectria*) *fulvida* E. & E. n. sp., on Oak bark, 1:140.
Nectria canadensis E. & E. [descr.], on bark of dead Elm, 2:122.
Nectria caryli Fckl. [descr.], 2:78.
Nectria celastri Schw. [descr.], on *Celastrus*, 2:97.
Nectria cinnabarina Tode [descr.], on deciduous trees, 2:78.
Nectria coccicola E. & E. n. sp., on Scale lice, 2:39.
Nectria coccinea Pers. [descr.], 2:79.
Nectria cucurbitula Tode [descr.], on *Abies balsamea*, 2:109.
Nectria cucurbitula Curr. [descr.], on *Pinus rigida*, *P. strobus* and *Abies balsamea*, 2:77.
Nectria dematiosa Schw. [descr.], on branches of *Platanus* and *Morus*, 2:110.
Nectria diploa B. & C. var. *diminuata* [descr.], on *Valsa* ? on Alder, 2:110.
Nectria ditissima Tul. [descr.], on *Acacia* and *Melia*, 2:79.
Nectria Fries [descr. and monograph], 2:77.
Nectria inaurata B. & Br. [descr.], 2:78.
Nectria infusaria Ck. & Hark. [descr.], on deciduous trees, 2:98.
Nectria microspora C. & E. [descr.], on *Magnolia glauca*, 2:97.
Nectria missouriensis E. & E. n. sp., on *Carya alba*, 4:57.
Nectria muscivora Berk. [descr.], on bark of living Alder, 2:110.
Nectria nigrescens Cke. [descr.], on *Gleditschia*, 2:99.
Nectria ochroleuca Schw. [descr.], on *Laurus benzoin*, 2:121.
Nectria offuscata B. & C. [descr.], on *Hibiscus*, 2:79.
Nectria poliosa E. & E. n. sp., on *Diatrype platystoma*, 2:39.
Nectria polythalamia Berk. [descr.], on *Fraxinus*, 2:122; 4:57.
Nectria rhizogena Cke. [descr.], on exposed roots of *Ulmus*, 2:109.
Nectria ribis Tode [descr.], on *Ribes*, 2:79.
Nectria rubefaciens E. & E. n. sp., on some Lichen, 3:116.
Nectria rubicarpa Cke. [descr.], on *Gelsemium*, 2:79.
Nectria russellii B. & C. [descr.], on *Magnolia*, 2:79.
Nectria secalina E. & E. n. sp., on *Secale cereale*, 8:66.
Nectria tremelloides E. & E. [descr.], on dead Willow, 2:121.
Nectria verrucosa Schw. [descr.], on *Morus* and *Sassafras*, 2:79.
Nectria vulgaris Speg. [descr.], on Orange-tree stumps, 3:5.
Nectriella [descr. and monograph], 2:124.
Nectriella cacti E. & E. n. sp., on *Opuntia ficus indica*, 8:66.
Nectriella consors E. & E. n. sp., on *Polygonum acre*, 4:122.
Negundo aceroides [host], *Glœosporium apocryptum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:52.
Negundo aceroides [host], *Helminthosporium subcuticulare* E. & E. n. sp., 4:114.
Negundo aceroides [host], *Phleospora aceris* (Lib.) Sacc., 3:87.
Negundo aceroides [host], *Septoria acerella* Sacc., 3:79.
Negundo aceroides [host], *Sphæronema canum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:147.
Negundo aceroides [host], *Sphæropsis albescens* E. & E. n. sp., 7:131.
Neillia opulifolia [host], *Glœosporium neilliae* Hark., 1:115.
Nemophantes canadensis [host], *Ramularia nemopanthis* C. & P., 1:78.
Neoravenelia Long n. g. *Uredineæ* [descr.], 10:236.
Nepeta cataria [host], *Septoria nepetæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:44.
Nerium oleander [host], *Dicranidion fragile* Hk., 1:71.
Nerium oleander [host], *Phyllosticta nerii* West., 2:16.
Nerium oleander [host], *Septoria oleandrina* Sacc., 3:67.
Nesæa verticillata [host], *Phyllosticta nesææ* Pk., 2:25.
Nessler, J., Copper-soda and Copper-gypsum as Remedies for Grape Mildew, 6:73.
Neue Pilze aus Ohio, Zwei, Francis Bubák, 9:1.
Newcombe, F. C., Perennial Mycelium of the Fungus of Blackberry Rust, 6:106.
New Cotton Rust in Ecuador [*Uredo gossypii*], G. Lagerheim, 7:47.
New Doassansia on Cotton [*D. gossypii*], G. Lagerheim, 7:48.
New Egg Plant Fungus, A, Clayton O. Smith, 10:98.

- New Exsiccata [Review], D. G. Fairchild, 5:160.
New Fungi, A Few, J. B. Ellis and S. M. Tracy, 6:76.
New Florida Fungi, J. B. Ellis and Geo. Martin, 1:97.
New Fungi from Iowa, J. B. Ellis and E. W. Holway, 1:4.
New Fungi, J. B. Ellis and B. D. Halsted, 6:33.
New Fungi, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 1:42.
New Fungi, J. B. Ellis and Geo. Martin, 2:128.
New Fungous diseases of Iowa [general account], L. H. Pammel, 7:95.
New Genera of Basidiomycetes, Geo. F. Atkinson, 8:106.
New Genera of Fungi published since the year 1900 with citation and original descriptions, W. A. Kellerman and P. L. Ricker, 10:149, 199, 232.
New Genera of North American Fungi, 1:103.
New Genus of Fungi, A. P. Morgan, 8:4.
New Genus of Fungi, Sporocystis, A. P. Morgan, 8:169.
New Genus of Myxomycetes, Harold Wingate, 2:125.
New Genus of Pyrenomycetes, A. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 1:128.
New Hollyhock Disease, A. E. A. Southworth, 6:45.
New Hollyhock Rust, [Pucc. heterogenea], G. Lagerheim, 7:44.
New Iowa Aecidium, B. D. Halsted, 2:52.
New Iowa Fungi, J. B. Ellis and B. D. Halsted, 4:7.
New Kansas Fungi, J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman, 1:2, 2:3, 3:102, 4:26.
New Literature, *see Reviews of Literature*.
New Melogramma, A. A. P. Morgan, 10:49.
New Method of Mounting Superficial Fungi, Herbert H. Whetsel, 9:218.
New Method of Treating Grain by the Jensen Process for the Prevention of Smut, B. T. Galloway, 7:372.
New Mexico, Some Fungi Collected in, T. D. A. Cockerell, 10:49.
New Mucronoporus, A. J. B. Ellis and B. T. Galloway, 5:65, 141.
New North American Fungi, Dr. G. Winter, 1:101.
New Peronospora on Gonolobus [*P. gonolobi*], G. Lagerheim, 7:49.
New Pine Leaf Rust, *Coleosporium pini*, B. T. Galloway, 7:44.
New or Rare Fungi from Western New York, Notes on, Charles E. Fairman, 5:78.
New Sirothecium, A. A. P. Morgan, 10:1.
New Spraying Pump, Notes on Fungicides and A. B. T. Galloway, 6:25.
New Species of Berlesiella, A. A. P. Morgan, 9:217.
New Species of Calostoma, A. Geo. F. Atkinson, 9:13.
New Species of Cephalosporium, A. W. A. Kellerman, 9:1.
New Species of Cercospora, Two, J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman, 9:105.
New Species of Cylindrosporium, Two, J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman, 2:81.
New Species of Discomycetes, Three, Elias J. Durand, 10:99.
New Species of Fungi from Kansas, J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman, 3:126.
New Species of Fungi from North and South America, Observations on, G. Lagerheim, 7:44.
New Species of Fungi, Geo. F. Atkinson, 8:110.
New Species of Fungi, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 1:42, 88, 140, 148; 2:36, 87, 99; 3:41, 55, 116, 127; 4:9, 44, 73 [cor.], 97, 113, 121; 5:24, 68, 145; 7:130; 8:11, 62; 9:164, 222; 10:167.
New Species of Fungi, J. B. Ellis and E. Bartholomew, 8:173.
New Species of Fungi, J. B. Ellis and B. T. Galloway, 6:31.
New Species of Kansas Fungi, J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman, 5:142.
New Species of Kansas Fungi, W. A. Kellerman and W. T. Swingle, 4:93; 5:11, 72.
New Species of Louisiana Fungi, J. B. Ellis and A. B. Langlois, 6:35.
New Species of Næmosphæra, A. W. A. Kellerman, 10:113.
New Species of Peronospora, A. W. A. Kellerman, 10:171.
New Species of Peronospora [*P. Celtidis*, *P. hydrophylli*], M. B. Waite, 7:105.

- New Species of Puccinia and Uromyces, S. M. Tracy, 7:281.
New Species of Pyrenomycetes, A. P. Morgan, 10:161.
New Species of Rhytisma, W. A. Kellerman, 8:50.
New Species of Sirothecium, A. A. P. Morgan, 9:82.
New Species of Uredineæ, J. B. Ellis and S. M. Tracy, 7:43.
New Species of Uredineæ and Ustilagineæ, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 6:118.
New Stereum from North Carolina, A. Stereum (Merisma), caroliniense Cke. & Rav., 1:130.
New Uromyces, A. Byron D. Halsted, 3:138.
New Ustilago from Florida, J. B. Ellis and F. W. Anderson, 6:116.
New Western Uredineæ, S. M. Tracy and B. T. Galloway, 4:20.
Nicotiana tabacum [host], Macrosporium longipes E. & E. n. sp., 7:134.
Nicotiana tabacum [host], Macrosporium tabacinum E. & E. n. sp., 7:134.
Nidula White n. g. Nidulariaceæ [descr.], 10:240.
North American Agarics [Russula], Robert K. Macadam, 5:58.
North American Agarics — Amanita, A. P. Morgan, 3:25.
North American Species of Asterina, Dimerosporium and Meliola [synopsis], 1:133, 145.
North American Cercosporæ, Enumeration of the, J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 1:17, 33.
North American Species of Cylindrosporium, J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 1:126.
North American Fungi, New, Dr. G. Winter, 1:101.
North American Geasters, A. P. Morgan, 1:7.
North American Species of Gloeosporium, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 1:109.
North American Species of Ramularia, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 1:73.
North American Fungi, New Genera of, 1:103.
North American Species of Nummularia and Hypoxylon, J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:19.
North America, The Phyllostictas of, Geo. Martin, 2:13, 25.
North American Ustilagineæ, G. P. Clinton, 8:128.
North American Ustilagineæ, A Series of Specimens illustrating, A. B. Seymour, 9:83.
North and South America, New Species, *see Observations on*. . . .
Notes on the Boleti of the United States, Chas. H. Peck, 3:53.
Notes on Californian Uredineæ and Descriptions of New Species, W. R. Dudley and C. H. Thompson, 10:52.
Notes on Corticium leucothrix B. & C., A. P. Morgan, 9:161.
Notes upon Economic Peronosporæ for 1889 in New Jersey, Byron D. Halsted, 5:201.
Notes on some Florida Myriostomas and Geasters, A. P. Morgan, 8:3.
Notes on Fossil Fungi, Joseph F. James, 7:268.
Notes on Fungi, John W. Harshberger, 8:156.
Notes on Fungi, I, New or Interesting American Uredineæ, P. L. Ricker, 10:165.
Notes on Fungicides and A New Spraying Pump, B. T. Galloway, 6:25.
Notes on Florida Fungi, W. W. Calkins, 2:6, 23, 42, 53, 70, 80, 89, 104, 126; 3:7, 33, 46, 58, 70, 82.
Notes on Fungi from Western Kansas, W. T. Swingle, 4:27.
Notes on the Fungi of Helena, Mont.]list[, F. D. Kelsey, 5:80.
Notes on a Few Common Fungi of Montana, W. F. Anderson, 5:30.
Note on the Genus Harpochytrium, Geo. F. Atkinson, 10:3.
Notes from Mycological Literature, W. A. Kellerman, 8:20, 161, 193; 9:71, 155, 199, 240; 10:21, 81, 156, 194, 283.
Note on a Minnesota Species of Isaria and an attendant Pachybasium, Conway MacMillan, 6:75.
Notes on a New and Destructive Oat Disease. Preliminary, B. T. Galloway and E. A. Southworth, 6:72.

- Notes on New or Rare Fungi from Western New York, Charles E. Fairman, 5:78.
Notes on North American Fungi, A. P. Morgan, 8:105.
Notes [Parasitic Fungi and Treatment], B. T. Galloway, 5:92.
Notes on *Peziza*, J. B. Ellis, 2:44.
Notes [on Some Plant Diseases], B. T. Galloway, 5:214.
Notes [Plant Diseases], B. T. Galloway, E. A. Southworth, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 6:113.
Notes on some Published Species of Fungi, J. B. Ellis, 2:43.
Notes on *Polyporus*, J. B. Ellis, 2:5.
Notes on Prevention of Smit, 5:164.
Notes on *Ramularia*, Supplementary, 1:102.
Notes on *Sclerospora graminicola*, F. L. Stevens, 9:13.
Notes upon *Sphærotheca Phytoptophila* Kell. & Swingle, B. D. Halsted, 5:85.
Notes [Spraying to Prevent Some Diseases], B. T. Galloway, 5:37.
Notes on Uredineæ I, E. W. D. Holway, 8:171.
Notes on Uredineæ II, E. W. D. Holway, 10:163.
Notes on Certain Uredineæ and Ustilagineæ, F. W. Anderson, 6:121.
Notes on Some Uredineæ of the United States, P. Dietel, 7:42.
Notes on Uredineæ, E. W. D. Holway, 8:171; 10:163, 228.
Notes on Western Uredineæ, S. M. Tracy and B. T. Galloway, 4:61.
Notes on some West American Fungi, P. L. Ricker, 8:125.
Notes on Western Erysipheæ and Peronosporæ, S. M. Tracy and B. T. Galloway, 4:33.
Nolanea modospora Atks. n. sp., ground in woods, 8:114.
Nomenclature of Colors, Fries' [extr.], 1:9.
Nummularia [descr. and monograph], J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:19.
Nummularia and *Hypoxylon*, Synopsis of North American Species of, J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:19.
Nummularia bulliardi Tul. [descr.], J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:20.
Nummularia discreta (Schw.) [descr.], J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:19.
Nummularia excavata (Schw.) [descr.], J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:20.
Nummularia exutans Cke. [descr.], J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:22.
Nummularia glycyrrhiza (B. & C.) [descr.], J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:21.
Nummularia hypophlæa (B. & Rav.) [descr.], J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:22.
Nummularia microplaca (B. & C.) [descr.], J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:21.
Nummularia, North American Species [monograph], J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 4:38, 66, 85, 109.
Nummularia obularia (Fr.) [descr.], J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:21.
Nummularia pezizoides E. & E., not distinct from *N. repanda*, 1:87.
Nummularia repanda (Fr.) [descr.], J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:19.
Nummularia rumpens Cke. [descr.], J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:22.
Nummularia subapiculata E. & E. n. sp., J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:23.
Nummularia subconcava (Schw.) [descr.], J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 5:20.
Nuphar advena [host], *Phyllosticta orontii advena* E. & E. n. var., 5:146.
Nuttallii cerasiformis [host], *Glœosporium nuttallii* Hark., 1:117.
Nyctalis [host], *Hypomyces asterophorus* Tul., 2:75.
Nymphæa odorata [host], *Cercospora nymphæacea* C. & E., 1:22.
Nyssa capitata [host], *Phyllosticta nyssæ* Cke., 2:17.

- Nyssa capitata* [host], *Uredo nysseæ* E. & Tr. n. sp., 6:77.
Nyssa multiflora [host], *Lophiostoma subcollapsa* E. & E. n. sp., 2:100.
Nyssa multiflora [host], *Melanconis* [*Melanconiella*] *nyssægena* E. & E. n. sp., 8:18.
Nyssa, old wood [host], *Sirothecium fragile* Morgan n. sp., 10:1.
- Oak [host], *Chloridium glaucum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:113.
 Oak [host], *Cylindrosporium microspilum* Sacc. & Winter, 1:127.
 Oak [host], *Cyphella trachychæta* F. & E. n. sp., 4:73.
 Oak [host], *Didymosphæria denudata* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 6:32.
 Oak [host], *Hypoxylon leucocreas* B. & Rav., 4:68.
 Oak [host], *Stictis* (*Cryptodsicus*) *niveo-purpureus* E. & E. n. sp., 4:101.
 Oak bark [host], *Hypsotheca subcorticalis* (C. & E.) E. & E., 1:129.
 Oak bark [host], *Nectria* (*Calonectria*) *fulvida* E. & E. n. sp., 1:140.
 Oak bark [host], *Sporidesmium insulare* E. & E. n. sp., 5:72.
 Oak, dead [host], *Harknessia caudata* E. & E. n. sp., 1:92.
 Oak, decorticated [host], *Winteria crustosa* E. & E. n. sp., 1:149.
 Oak galls [host], *Diplodia gallæ* E. & E. n. sp., 2:37.
 Oak limb [host], *Dialonectria fulvida* E. & E., 2:136.
 Oak plank [host], *Sporidesmium helicoides* and *S. inquinans* E. & E. n. sp., 2:38.
 Oaks [host], *Botrytis griseo-lilacina* E. & E. n. sp., 4:45.
 Oak wood [host], *Amphisphæria granulosa* E. & E. n. sp., 10:169.
 Observations on a new species of Fungi from North and South America, G. Lagerheim, 7:44.
 Observations on the Development of Some Fenestrate Sporidia, Charles E. Fairman, 6:29.
 Ochra [host], *Ophiobolus consimilis* E. & E. n. sp., 4:77 [cor.].
 Oenothera biennis [host], *Septoria œnotheræ* West, 3:66.
 Oenothera biennis [host], *Sphærella œnotheræ* E. & E. n. sp., 1:151.
 Ohio Fungi, Exsiccata, W. A. Kellerman, 8:5, 56, 119; 9:17, 110, 171; 10:
 Ohio Fungi, Fascicle IX, W. A. Kellerman, 10:55.
 Ohio Stations for Myriostoma, John H. Schaffner, 8:173.
 Ohleriella Earle n. g. *Amphisphæriaceæ* [descr.], 10:214.
 Oidium obductum E. & L. n. sp., on *Quercus* (*falcata* ?), 6:35.
 Oidium pirinum Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Pirus coronaris*, 5:68.
 Olea americana [host], *Asterina discoidea* E. & M., 1:135.
 Olea americana [host], *Asterina discoidea* E. & M., 1:101.
 Olea americana [host], *Asterina oleina* Cke., 1:137.
 Olea americana [host], *Asterina purpurea* E. & M. n. sp., 2:128.
 Olea americana [host], *Dialonectria erubescens* (Desm.) Sacc., 2:136.
 Olea americana [host], *Meliola amphistricha* Fr., 1:147.
 Olea americana [host], *Phyllosticta oleæ* E. & M., 2:17.
 Olea americana [host], *Phyllosticta sinuosa* E. & M., 2:18.
 Onoclea sensibilis [host], *Septoria mirabilis* Pk., 3:65.
 On Ramularia obovate Fckl., J. B. Ellis and E. M. Everhart, 1:69.
 On the Study of Agaricini, A. P. Morgan, 1:41.
 Oospora scabies Thaxter [descr.], 7:280.
 Ophiobolus consimilis E. & E. n. sp., on Ochra, 4:77 [corr.].
 Ophiobolus hamasporus E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus tinctoria* (?), 3:117.
 Ophiobolus medusa E. & E. n. sp., on *Spartina*, 1:150.
 Ophiobolus staphylinus E. & E. n. sp., on *Staphylea trifolia*, 1:150.
 Ophiobolus versisporus E. & M. n. sp., on *Sabal serrulata*, 1:99.
 Ophiodictyon Sacc. et Syd. n. g. *Sphæiaceæ* [descr.] 10:215.
 Ophioglæa Clements n. g. *Bulgarieæ* [descr.], 10:215.
 Ophionectria everhartii Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Diatrype stigma*, 6:32.
 Opuntia brasiliensis [host], *Glœosporium opuntiae* E. & E. n. sp., 4:52.
 Opuntia engelmanni [host], *Sphæria cacti* Schw., 4:65.
 Opuntia ficus indica [host], *Hendersonia opuntiae* E. & E. n. sp., 8:65.
 Opuntia ficus indica [host], *Nectriella cacti* E. & E. n. sp., 8:66.

- Opuntia* [host], *Sphærella opuntiae* E. & E. n. sp., 4:97.
Orange [host], *Glœosporium hysterioides* E. & E. n. sp., 5:154.
Orange in Florida, Diseases of, Lucien M. Underwood, 7:27.
Orange leaves [host], *Phyllosticta adusta* E. & M. n. sp., 2:130.
Orange-tree stumps [host], *Nectria vulgaris* Speg., 3:5.
Orontium aquaticum [host], *Atilbum aciculosum* E. & E. n. sp., 1:153.
Orontium aquaticum [host], *Physalospora orontii* E. & E. n. sp., 1:150.
Orontium aquaticum [host], *Sphærella orontii* E. & E. n. sp., 1:151.
Orontium aquaticum [host], *Phyllosticta orontii* E. & M., 2:25.
Orontium aquaticum [host], *Ramularia orontii* E. & M., 1:77.
Orthotricha microcephala Wingate n. sp., on rotton logs, 2:125.
Orthotricha Wingate nov. gen. *Stemonitaceæ*, 2:125.
Oryza sativa [host], *Phoma glumarum* Ell. & Tracy n. sp., 4:123.
Osmorrhiza longistylis [host], *Septoria ægopodii* Desm., 3:86.
Osmorrhiza [host], *Puccinia pallidia* Tracy n. sp., 7:281.
Osmunda [host], *Peziza* (*Dasyscypha*) *frondicola* E. & E. n. sp., 4:99.
Ostrya virginica [host], *Hypocrea ravenelii* B., 2:66.
Ostrya virginica [host], *Septoria ostryæ* Pk., 3:67.
Otidea doratophora E. & E. n. sp., on old logs and stumps, 1:90.
Ovularia Sacc. [descr.], 1:81.
Ovularia carletoni Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Lactuca*, 5:144.
Ovularia compacta Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Macrorhynchus troximoides*, 5:68.
Ovularia pyrolæ Trel [descr.], on *Pyrola rotundifolia* L., 1:13.
Ovularia Sacc. [descr.], 1:81.
Oxalis acetosella [host], *Ramularia oxalidis* Far., 1:78.
Oxalis corniculata [host], *Phyllachora oxalina* E. & E. n. sp., 3:41.
Oxalis stricta [host], *Ustilago oxalidis* E. & Tr. n. sp., 6:77.
Oxybaphus nyctagineus Sweet [host], *Ascochyta oxybaphi* Trel. 1:14.
Oxybaphus nyctagineus [host], *Cercospora oxybaphi* E. & K. n. sp., 4:8.
Oxybaphus nyctagineus [host], *Peronospora oxybaphi* E. & K. n. sp., 1:2.
Oxydendrum arborem [host], *Cercospora oxydendri* E. & E. n. sp., 8:71.
Oxydendrum arborem [host], *Godronia rugosa* E. & E. n. sp., 8:70.
Oxytropis lamberti [host], *Phleospora oxytropidis* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:65.

Pachyma cocos [host], *Granularia eurotioides* S. & E. [descr.], 1:104.
Pachyma cocos [host], *Hypocrea solenostoma* B. & Rav., 2:63.
Pæonia officinalis L. [host], *Cercospora variicolor* Winter n. sp., 1:125.
Pammel, L. H., *New Fungous Diseases of Iowa* [general account], 7:95.
Pammel, L. H., *Some Mildews of Illinois*, 4:36.
Panax trifolium [host], *Puccinia araliæ* E. & E. n. sp., 6:120.
Pancratium coronarium [host], *Cercospora pancratii* E. & E. n. sp., 3:15.
Panicum proliferum [host], *Vermicularia discoidea* E. & L. n. sp., 6:37.
Panicum anceps [host], *Uromyces panici* Tracy n. sp., 7:281.
Panicum crus-galli [host], *Sphærella crus-galli* E. & K. n. sp., 3:105.
Panicum curtisii [host], *Metasphæria punctulasa* E. & E. n. sp., 4:76.
[cor.].
Panicum curtisii [host], *Sphæria* (*Metasphæria*) *stenotheca* E. & E. n. sp., 3:127.
Panicum curtisii [host], *Venturia erysiphoides* E. & E. n. sp., 3:128.
Panicum sanguinale [host], *Septoria gramimum* Desm., 3:61.
Panicum sanguinale [host], *Ustilago diplospora* E. & E. n. sp., 6:119.
Panicum [host], *Vermicularia sanguinea* Ell. & Hals. n. sp., 4:8.
Panicum virgatum [host], *Metasphæria subseriata* E. & E. n. sp., 8:17.
Panus alliaceous B. & C. [descr.], 4:25.
Panus anyustatus Berk. [descr.], 4:25.
Panus conchatus Fr. [descr.], 4:22.
Panus dealbatus Berk. [descr.], 4:24.
Panus doraslis Bosc. [descr.], 4:24.
Panus [monograph], Edward J. Forster, 4:21.
Panus farinaceus Schum. [descr.], 4:23.

- Panus foetens* Secr. [descr.], 4:24.
Panus lævis B. & C. [descr.], 4:23.
Panus operculatus B. & C. [descr.], 4:25.
Panus salacinus Peck [descr.], 4:26.
Panus stipticus Fr. [descr.], 4:23.
Panus strigosus B. & C. [descr.], 4:22.
Panus tomentosus Bundy [descr.], 4:23.
Panus torulosus Fr. [descr.], 4:22.
Parasitella Bainier n. g. Mucoraceæ [descr.], 10:199.
Parodiella fruticola E. & E. n. sp., on *Clematis ligusticifolia*, 4:97.
Parodiella rigida E. & E. n. sp., on *Pinus rigida*, 4:62.
Parodina Sacc. et Syd. n. n., [descr.] 10:215.
Paspalum plicatulum [host], *Tilletia rugispora* Ellis n. sp., 7:275.
Paspalum notatum [host], *Sphacelotheca paspali-notati* (Henn.) Clint. n. sp., 8:140.
Passiflora incarnata [host], *Cercospora fusco-virens* Sacc., 5:72.
Passiflora lutea [host], *Cercospora fusco-virens* Sacc., 1:54.
Passiflora [host], *Septoria fructigena* B. & C., 3:52.
Pastinaca [host], *Cercospora apii* Fres., 1:37.
Pastinaca sativa [host], *Septoria pastinacina* Sacc., 3:67.
Patellaria carolinensis E. & E. n. sp., on bleached wood, 1:152.
Patellaria cenangiicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Cenangium turgidum* Schw., 4:56.
Patellaria cyanea E. & M. n. sp., on *Quercus* (*laurifolia* ?), 1:97.
Patellaria leucochætes E. & E. n. sp., on *Andropogon*, 1:152.
Patellaria subvelata E. & E. n. sp., on coniferous trees, 1:152.
Patellaria tetraspora Mass. & Morg. n. sp., on *Juglans cinerea*, 8:180.
Peach Blight, *Monilia fructigena* Schw., Edwin F. Smith, 7:36.
Peach Blight, Peach Rot and, *Monilia fructigena* Pers., Erwin F. Smith, 5:123.
Peach [host], *Cercospora persica* Sacc., 1:56.
Peach Pits [host], *Xylaria persicaria* Schw., 3:102.
Peach Rosette, The, Erwin F. Smith, 6:143.
Peach Rosette, Notes, Erwin F. Smith, 7:226.
Peach Rot and Peach Blight *Monilia fructigena* Pers., Erwin F. Smith, 5:123.
Peach [host], *Phyllosticta persicæ* Sacc., 2:14.
Peach trees [host], *Cercospora consorbrina* E. & E. n. sp., 3:19.
Peach (?) [host], *Valsa* (*Eutypella*) *microcarpa* E. & E. n. sp., 4:122.
Peach Yellows, What to do for, Erwin F. Smith, 6:15.
Pear Leaf-Blight, Treatment, M. B. Waite, 7:333.
Pear [host], *Phyllosticta pyrorum* Cke., 2:17.
Peck, Chas H., Notes on the Boleti of the United States, 3:53.
Pelargonium zonale [host], *Macrophoma subconica* E. & E., 8:63.
Pelodiscus Clements n. g. Pezizaceæ [descr.], 10:215.
Peloronectria A Möller n. g. Hypocreaceæ [descr.], 10:216.
Peltandra virginica [host], *Glœosporium paludosum* E. & Gall. n. sp., 6:32.
Peltandra virginica [host], *Pestalozzia aquatica* E. & E. n. sp., 5:157.
Peltigeromyces A. Möller n. g. Pezizaceæ [descr.], 10:216.
Peltosphæria Berl. n. sp. Ascomycetæ [descr.], 4:30.
Penthorum sedoides [host], *Cercospora sedoides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:4.
Pentstemon cobæa [host], *Cercospora pentstemonis* E. & K., 1:24.
Pentstemon digitalis [host], *Septoria pentstemonis* Ell. & Everh., 3:67.
Pentstemon gracilis [host], *Septoria penstemonicola* E. & E. n. sp., 8:13.
Pentstemon virgatus [host], *Aecidium palmeri* Anders. n. sp., 6:122.
Peony [host], *Phyllosticta commonsii* E. & E. n. sp., 5:146.
Perennial Mycelium of the Fungus of Blackberry Rust, F. C. Newcombe, 6:106.
Peridermium pini Wallr. [original description], 9:19.
Peronospora alsinearum Casp. [hosts], 7:121.
Peronospora alta Fckl. [hosts], 7:124.

- Peronospora arenariæ* (Berk.) Tul. var. *macrospora* Farl. [host], 7:121.
Peronospora arthuri Farl. [host], 7:121.
Peronospora calotheca DeBy [host], 7:121.
Peronosporaceæ in the Herbarium of the Division Vegetable Pathology, W. T. Swingle, 7:109.
Peronospora celtidis Waite [host], 7:124.
Peronospora celtidis Waite n. sp., on *Celtis occidentalis*, 7:105.
Peronospora claytoniæ Farl. [host], 7:130.
Peronospora corydalis BeB. [hosts], 7:122.
Peronospora cubensis B. & C. [hosts], 7:124.
Peronospora cubensis B. & C., New Localities, 5:216.
Peronospora dipsaci Tul. [host], 7:123.
Peronospora echinospermi Swing. [notes, synonymy and host], 7:126.
Peronospora effusa (Grev.) Rab. [synonymy and host], 7:124.
Peronospora euphorbiæ Fckl. [hosts], 7:124.
Peronospora ficariæ Tul. [hosts], 7:123.
Peronospora flærkea Kellerm. n. sp., on *Flærkea proserpinacoides*, 10:172.
Peronospora gonolobi Lagh. n. sp., on *Gonolobus*, 7:49.
Peronospora grisea Ung. [host], 7:123.
Peronospora hydrophyllii Waite [host], 7:123.
Peronospora hydrophylli Waite n. sp., on *Hydrophyllum virginicum* L., 7:107.
Peronospora lamii A. Br. [host], 7:124.
Periconia lateralis E. & E. n. sp., on dead herbaceous stems, 2:104.
Peronospora lini E. & K. n. sp., on *Linum sulcatum*, 3:126.
Peronospora lophanthi Farl. [host], 7:123.
Peronospora myosotidis DeB. [host], 7:121.
Peronospora, New Species [*P. celtidis*, *P. hydrophylli*], M. E. Waite, 7:105.
Peronospora oxybaphi E. & Kellerm. [host], 7:123.
Peronospora oxybaphi E. & K. n. sp., on *O. nyctagineus*, 1:2.
Peronospora parasitica (Pers.) DeBary [original description], 10:57.
Peronospora parasitica (Pers.) Fr. [synonymy and hosts], 7:122.
Peronospora potentillæ DeB. [hosts], 7:122.
Peronospora rubi Rab. [hosts], 7:130.
Peronospora rumicis Corda [host], 7:124.
Peronospora sordida B. & Br. [host], 7:130.
Peronospora sparsa Berk. [host], 7:130.
Peronospora swinglei E. & K. n. sp., on *Salvia lanceolata*, 3:104.
Peronospora vicicæ (Berk.) Casp. [synonymy and hosts], 7:121.
Peronospora violæ DeB. [host], 7:123.
Peronosporæ for 1889 in New Jersey, Notes upon Economic, Byron D. Halsted, 5:201.
Peronosporæ, Notes on Western Erysipheæ and, S. M. Tracy and B. T. Galloway, 4:33.
Peronosporæ and Rainfall, Byron D. Halstead, 5:6.
Persea carolinensis [host], *Asterina tenella* Cke., 1:135.
Persea carolinensis [host], *Phyllosticta micropuncta* Cke., 2:16.
Persea carolinensis [host], *Phyllosticta perseæ* E. & M. n. sp., 1:100; 2:17.
Persea [host], *Meliola amphitricha* Fr., 1:147.
Persea palustris [host], *Asterina carnea* E. & M., 1:134.
Persea palustris [host], *Asterina delitescens* E. & M., 1:134.
Persea palustris [host], *Cercospora purpurea* Cke., 1:34.
Persica vulgaris [host], *Cercospora rubrotincta* E. & E. n. sp., 3:20.
Pestalozzia adusta E. & E. n. sp., on cultivates plum, 4:51.
Pestalozzia affinis E. & E. n. sp., on Japan Chestnut, 5:156..
Pestalozzia batatæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Batatas edulis*, 8:65.
Pestalozzia cornifolia E. & E. n. sp., on *Cornus sericea*, 4:51.
Pestalozzia discosioides E. & E. n. sp., on cultivates rose, 4:51.
Pestalozzia equatica E. & E. n. sp., on *Peltandra virginica*, 5:157.

- Pestalozzia flagellifera* E. & E. n. sp., on *Camptonia asplenifolia*, 5:156.
Pestalozzia kalmericola E. & E. n. sp., on *Kalmia latifolia*, 4:51.
Pestalozzia lateripes E. & E. n. sp., on *Cassia chamæcusta*, 7:133.
Pestalozzia mali E. & E. n. sp., on apple tree, 8:13.
Pestalozzia maura E. & E. n. sp., on *Psychotria rufescens*, 4:123.
Pestalozzia microspora E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus coccinea*, 4:45.
Pestalozzia nervalis E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus alba*, 5:157.
Pestalozzia pallida E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus alba*, 4:45, 104.
Pestalozzia peregrina E. & M. n. sp., on *Pinus austriaca*, 1:100.
Pestalozzia premaria E. & E. n. sp., on *Scirpus fluviatilis*, 2:103.
Pestalozzia suffocata E. & E. n. sp., on Rose leaves, 2:38.
Pestalozzia taphrinicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Taphrina coerulescens*, *Quercus alba* and *Q. coccinea*, 4:104.
Pestalozzia uncinata Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Quercus tinctoria*, 5:143.
Pestalozzia S. & E. [descr.], 1:103.
Pestalozziella andersoni Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Asclepias* or *Apocynum*, 5:65.
Pestalozziella subsessilis S. & E. [descr.], on *Geranium carolinianum*, 1:103.
Petalostemon [host], *Puccinia petalostemonis* Parl., 1:15.
Petasites palmatus [host], *Puccinia mardosmii* E. & E. n. sp., 1:85.
Peters, Thos. M., Sketch of John F. Beaumont, 2:81.
Petroselinum [host], *Cercospora apii* Fres., 1:37.
Petunia parviflora [host], *Cercospora canescens* E. & M., 8:73.
Peziza clavigera E. & E. n. sp., on *Ammophila longifolia*, 4:100.
Peziza craginiana E. & E., in litt., 1:47.
Peziza (Cupulares) *brachypus* E. & E. n. n., on ground, 4:55.
Peziza cyphelloides E. & E. n. sp., on *Hydnum* (membranaceum ?), 1:151.
Peziza (Dasyscypha) *callochætes* E. & E. n. sp., on *Myrica cereifera*, 4:99.
Peziza (Dasyscypha) *frondicola* E. & E. n. sp., on *Osmunda* (?), 4:99.
Peziza (Dasyscypha), *hystricula* E. & E., n. sp., on *Magnolia grandiflora*, 4:99.
Peziza (Dasyscypha) *soleniæformis* E. & E. n. n., on decaying wood, 4:56.
Peziza (Dasyscypha), *venturoides* E. & E. n. sp., on *Gaylussacia dumosa*, 4:99.
Peziza dinemasporioides E. & E. n. sp., on *Andropogon*, 1:42.
Peziza hemispherica Wigg. in litt. var. *subcalva* Ellis, on damp ground, 1:47.
Peziza (Humaria) *cestrica* E. & E. n. sp., on ground, 1:152.
Peziza (Humaria) *fuscocarpa* E. & Hol. n. sp., on old log, 1:5.
Peziza (Mollisia), *fairmani* E. & E. n. n., on bark, 4:56.
Peziza (Mollisia) *glagosa* E. & E. n. n., on fallen leaves, 4:56.
Peziza (Mollisia) *prinicola* E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus prinus*, 4:99.
Peziza morgani Massee n. sp., on the ground in woods, 8:189.
Peziza nana Mass. & Morg. n. sp., on the ground, 8:189.
Peziza (Otidea) *doratophora* E. & E. n. sp., on old logs and stumps, 1:90.
Peziza (Sarcoscypha) *rhizomorpha* E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhizomorpha*, 4:98.
Peziza (Tapesiz) *heteromorpha* E. & E. n. sp., on *Spartina polystachyr*, 2:88.
Peziza yogensis Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on dead leaves of *Carex*, 5:65.
Phæohygrocybe P. Hennings n. g. Agaricaceæ [descr.], 10:241.
Phæosolenia Spegazzini n. g. Polyporaceæ [descr.], 10:241.
Phalaris canariensis [host], *Cladosporium velutinum* E. & Tr. n. sp., 6:76.
Phaseolus diversifolius [host], *Phyllosticta phaseolina* Sacc., 2:25.
Phaseolus [host], *Cercospora canescens* E. & M., 1:21.
Phaseolus [host], *Cercospora cruenta* Sacc., 2:1.
Phaseolus [host], *Cercospora phaseolorum* Cke., 1:55.
Phaseolus [host], *Glœosporium lindemuthianum* Sacc. & Magnus, 1:111.
Philadelphus coronarius L. [host], *Cercospora angulata* Winter n. sp., 1:124.
Phleboscypus Clements n. n. (pro *Paxina*) [descr.], 10:216.

- Phleospora aceris* (Lib.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Acer* and *Negundo aceroides*, 3:87.
- Phleospora anemones* E. & K. [descr.], on *Anemone*, 3:88.
- Phleospora anemones* E. & K. n. sp., on *Anemone*, 3:105.
- Phleospora asimnæ* Ell. & Morg. [descr.], on *Asimina triloba*, 3:88.
- Phleospora caricis* E. & E. [descr.], on *Carex angustata*, 3:88; 4:49.
- Phleospora celtidis* E. & M. [descr.], on *Celtis occidentalis*, 3:87.
- Phleospora chenopodii* E. & K. n. sp., on *Chenopodium album*, 4:26.
- Phleospora moricola* (Pass.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Morus alba*, 3:88.
- Phleospora mori* (Lev.) Sacc. [descr.] on *Morus rubra*, 3:88.
- Phleospora oxytropidis* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Oxytropis lamberti*, 5:65.
- Phleospora ulmi* (Fr.) Wallr. [descr.], on *Ulmus*, 3:88.
- Phleospora* Wall. [descr. and monograph], 3:87.
- Phleum pratense* [host], *Epichlœ typhina* (Pers.), 2:50.
- Phlox divaricata* [host], *Septoria divaricata* E. & E. n. sp., 5:151.
- Phlox divaricata* [host], *Septoria phlogis* Sacc. & Speg. (?), 3:85.
- Phlox divaricata* var. *laphami* [host], *Cercospora omphakodes* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:5, 23.
- Phlox drummondii* [host], *Septoria drummondii* E. & E. n. sp., 7:133.
- Phlox longifolia* [host], *Sphærella phlogina* E. & E. n. sp., 4:65.
- Phlyctæna andersoni* Ellis n. sp., on *Arabis holboëllii* and *Draba*, 7:277.
- Phlyctæna arcuata* Berk. [descr.], on *Solidago* and *Rumex*, 3:91.
- Phlyctæna complanata* (B. & C.) [descr.], on *Polygonum virginicum*, 3:91.
- Phlyctæna gossypii* Sacc. [descr.], on Cotton plant, 3:91.
- Phlyctæna* Mont. & Desm. [descr. and monograph], 3:91.
- Phlyctæna orthospora* B. & C., on *Phytolacca*, 3:91.
- Phlyctæna septorioides* Sacc. [descr.], on *Phytolacca*, 3:91.
- Phlyctæna simulans* (B. & C.) [descr.], on *Nabalus*, 3:91.
- Phlyctæna smilacis* Cke. [descr.], on *Smilax*, 3:91.
- Phlyctæna vagabonda* Desm. [descr.], on *Phytolacca*, 3:91.
- Phoma* and *Phyllosticta* of Sugar beet, Identity, Proof, Geo. G. Hedcock, 10:2.
- Phoma apocrypta* E. & E. n. sp., on *Phytolacca decandra*, 8:62.
- Phoma glumarum* Ell. & Tracy n. sp., on *Oryza sativa*, 4:123.
- Phoma infossa* E. & E. n. sp., on *Fraxinus*, 4:102.
- Phoma lagerstrœmiæ* Speg. var. *foliicola* E. & E. n. sp., on *L. indica*, 4:101.
- Phoma mamillariæ* E. & E. n. sp., on *Mamillaria vivipara*, 4:102.
- Phoma media* E. & E. n. sp., on *Asparagus*, 5:147.
- Phoma parasitica* E. & E. n. sp., on *Taphrina cœrulescens* and *Quercus coccinea*, 4:102.
- Phoma thermopsidis* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Thermopsis rhombifolia* [dead stems], 5:65.
- Phomatospora wistariæ* E. & E. n. sp., on *Wistaria frutescens*, 8:68.
- Phoma urens* E. & E. n. sp., on dead poplar branches, 4:102.
- Phormium tenax* [host], *Glœosporium phomiforme* Sacc. & E., 1:114.
- Phormium tenax* [host], *Glœosporium punctiforme* Sacc. & Ell., 1:112.
- Phosphorescent Fungi, J. B. Ellis, 2:70.
- Photinia* [host], *Septoria photiniæ* B. & C., 3:67.
- Phoma zeicola* E. & E. n. sp., 8:62.
- Phragmidium potentillæ* (Pers.) Karst [original description], 8:121.
- Phragmidium*, The Relationship of *Puccinia* and, G. de Lagerheim, 6:111.
- Phragmites communis* [host], *Claviceps microcephala* (Wallr.), 2:28.
- Phragmitis communis* [host], *Leptosphæria clavicarpa* E. & E. n. sp., 1:44.
- Phragmites communis* [host], *Scolecotrichum maculicola* E. & K. n. sp., 3:103.
- Phryma leptostachya* [host], *Æcidium phrymæ* Halst. n. sp., 2:52.
- Phryma leptostachya* [host], *Gymnosporium harknessioides* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:6.

- Phryma leptostachys* [host], *Septoria leptostachya* E. & K., 3:63.
Phycoascus A. Möller n. g. *Pezizaceæ* [descr.], 10:216.
Phyllachora cinerea E. & E. n. sp., on *Catalpa*, 10:170.
Phyllachora graminis (Pers.) Fckl. [original description], 8:8.
Phyllachora lespedezeæ (Schw.) Sacc. [original description], 8:8.
Phyllachora oxalina E. & E. n. sp., on *Oxalis corniculata*, 3:41.
Phyllachora serialis E. & E. n. sp., on *Spartina stricta*, 8:18.
Phyllachora stenostoma E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Panicum brizanthemum*, 6:76.
Phyllachora tracyi E. & E. n. sp., on *Distichlis maritima*, 4:63.
Phyllicactus latifrons [host], *Colletotrichum phyllocacti* E. & E. n. sp., 8:65.
Phyllosticta abortiva E. & K. n. sp., on *Menispermum canadense*, 1:4; 2:13.
Phyllosticta acericola Cke. & Ell. [descr.], on Maple leaves, 2:13.
Phyllosticta adusta E. & M. n. sp., on Orange leaves, 2:130.
Phyllosticta æsculi E. & M. n. sp., on *Æsculus glabra*, 2:130.
Phyllosticta affinis E. & K. [descr.], on *Sassafras*, 2:13.
Phyllosticta amaranthi E. & K. n. sp., on *A. retroflexus*, 1:4; 2:19.
Phyllosticta ampelopsidis E. & M. [descr.], on *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, 2:14.
Phyllosticta and *Phoma* of Sugar beet, Identity, Proof, Geo. G. Hedcock, 10:2.
Phyllosticta antennariæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Antennaria plantaginifolia*, 4:9.
Phyllosticta apocyni Trel. [descr.], on *Apocynum cannabinum* L., 1:14; 2:20.
Phyllosticta arbutifolia E. & M. n. sp., on *Pyrus arbutifolia*, 2:129.
Phyllosticta asiminæ E. & K. [descr.], on *Asimina triloba*, 2:14.
Phyllosticta astragali Pk. [descr.], on *Astragalus*, 2:19.
Phyllosticta batatas Cke. [descr.], on *Convolvulus*, 2:20.
Phyllosticta bataticola E. & M. [descr.], on *Batatas*, 2:20.
Phyllosticta beranii E. & E. n. sp., on *Geranium carolinianum*, 3:130.
Phyllosticta calaminthæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Calamintha clinopodium*, 5:145.
Phyllosticta caryæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Caryæ*, 4:101.
Phyllosticta catalpæ E. & M. [descr.], on *Catalpa bignonioides*, 2:14.
Phyllosticta celtidis E. & K. n. sp., on *Celtis occidentalis*, 4:27.
Phyllosticta chenopodii West. [descr.], on *Chenopodium album*, 2:20.
Phyllosticta circumvallata Winter [descr.], on *Liriodendron tulipifera*, 2:14.
Phyllosticta circumvallata Winter n. sp., on *Liriodendron tulipifera*, 1:123; 2:25.
Phyllosticta clethricola E. & M. [descr.], on *Clethra alnifolia*, 2:14.
Phyllosticta clypeata E. & E. n. sp., on *Pirus malus*, 8:15.
Phyllosticta commonsii E. & E. n. sp., on *Peony*, 5:146.
Phyllosticta concomitans E. & E. n. sp., on *Ilex decidua*, 4:9.
Phyllosticta cornicola (DC.) Rabh. [descr.], on *Cornus*, 2:14.
Phyllosticta cornuti E. & K. [descr.], on *Asclepias cornuti*, 2:20.
Phyllosticta cratægi (Cke.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Cratægus*, 2:14.
Phyllosticta cruenta Fr. [descr.], on *Smilacina racemosa*, 2:20.
Phyllosticta cyrillæ E. & M. n. sp., on *Cyrilla racemiflora*, 2:130.
Phyllosticta decidua E. & K. [descr.], on *Leonurus cardiaca*, 2:20.
Phyllosticta desmodii E. & E. n. sp., on *Desmodium*, 5:146.
Phyllosticta destruens Desm., see *Phyllosticta virginica* E. & E., 8:15.
Phyllosticta deutziae E. & E. n. sp., on *Deutzia*, 5:146.
Phyllosticta dodecathei Trelease [descr.], on *Dodecathea meadia* L., 1:14; 2:25.
Phyllosticta fagicola E. & M. n. sp., on *Fagus ferruginea*, 4:10.
Phyllosticta fraxini E. & M. [descr.], on *Fraxinus*, 2:15.
Phyllosticta halstedii E. & E. n. sp., on *Syringa vulgaris*, 5:146.
Phyllosticta garryæ Cke. & Hark. [descr.], on *Garrya elliptica*, 2:15.

- Phyllosticta gaultheriæ* E. & E. n. sp., on *Gaultheria procumbens*, 1:153; 2:25.
Phyllosticta gelsemii E. & E. n. sp., on *Gelsemium sempervirens*, 7:131.
Phyllosticta glauca Cke. [descr.], on *Magnolia glauca*, 2:15.
Phyllosticta gordoniæ E. & M. n. sp., on *G. lasianthus*, 1:100; 2:15.
Phyllosticta gossypina E. & M. n. sp., on the cotton plant, 2:129.
Phyllosticta grossulariæ Sacc. [descr.], on *Ribes grossularia*, 2:15.
Phyllosticta hamamelidis Cke. [descr.], on *Hamamelis virginica*, 2:15.
Phyllosticta heteromeles Cke. & Hark. [descr.], on *Heteromeles*, 2:15.
Phyllosticta hibiscina E. & E. n. sp., on *Hibiscus mutabilis*, 4:9.
Phyllosticta humuli major E. & E. n. var., on *Humulus*, 5:145.
Phyllosticta hydrangæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Hydrangea*, 5:145.
Phyllosticta innumera Ck. & Hk. [descr.], on living leaves of (?), 2:25.
Phyllosticta ipomoeæ E. & K. n. sp., on *Ipomoea pandurata*, 3:102.
Phyllosticta ivæcola E. & E. n. sp., on *Iva frutescens*, 2:37.
Phyllosticta juliflora E. & B. n. sp., on *Prosopis juliflora*, 8:174.
Phyllosticta labruscæ Thuem. [descr.], on *Vitis labrusca*, 2:15; 9:173.
Phyllosticta lagerstrœmiæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Lagerstrœmia indica*, 4:101.
Phyllosticta lappæ Sacc. [descr.], *Lappa major*, 2:25.
Phyllosticta leucothœs E. & M. [descr.], on *Leucothœ acuminata*, 2:16.
Phyllosticta linderæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Linden benzoin*, 4:9.
Phyllosticta liriodendrica Cke. [descr.], on *Liriodendron tulipifera*, 2:16.
Phyllosticta lycii E. & K. [descr.], on *Lycium vulgare*, 2:16.
Phyllosticta ludoviciana E. & M. n. sp., on *Quercus aquatica*, 2:130.
Phyllosticta macluræ E. & E. n. sp., on *Maclura aurantiaca*, 5:145.
Phyllosticta magnoliæ Sacc. [descr.], on *Magnolia grandiflora*, 2:16.
Phyllosticta marginalis E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus aquatica*, 4:9.
Phyllosticta maxima, E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhododendron manimum*, 4:123.
Phyllosticta malix E. & E. n. sp., on *Melia azedarach*, 4:9.
Phyllosticta Mentzelix [descr.], on *Mentzelia nuda*, 2:419.
Phyllosticta micropuncta Cke. [descr.], on *Persea caroliniensis*, 2:16.
Phyllosticta molluginis E. & H. n. sp., on *Mollugo verticillata*, 6:33.
Phyllosticta myricæ Cke. [descr.], on *Myrica cerifera*, 2:16.
Phyllosticta nerri West. [descr.], on *Nerium oleander*, 2:16.
Phyllosticta nesææ Pk. [descr.], on *Nesaea verticillata*, 2:25.
Phyllosticta nyssæ Cke. [descr.], on *Nyssa capitata*, 2:17.
Phyllosticta pyrorum Cke. [descr.], on *Olea americana*, 2:17.
Phyllosticta orbicularis E. & E. n. sp., on *Cucurbito pepo*, 4:10.
Phyllosticta orontii advena E. & E. n. sp., on *Nuphar advena*, 5:146.
Phyllosticta orontii E. & M. [descr.], on *Orontium aquaticum*, 2:25.
Phyllosticta palmetto E. & E. n. sp., on *Sabal palmetto*, 5:146.
Phyllosticta pavix Desm. [original description], 8:9.
Phyllosticta Pers. [descr. and monograph], 2:13.
Phyllosticta perseæ E. & M. n. sp., on *Persea carolinensis*, 1:100; 2:17.
Phyllosticta persicæ Sacc. [descr.], on *Peach*, 2:14.
Phyllosticta phaseolina Sacc. [descr.], on *Phaseolus diversifolius*, 2:25; 8:9.
Phyllosticta phomiformis Sacc. [descr.], on *Quercus alba*, 2:17.
Phyllosticta phytolacæ Cke. [descr.], on *Phytolacca decandra*, 2:26.
Phyllosticta platani Sacc. & Speg. [descr.], on *Platanus*, 2:17.
Phyllosticta podophylli Wint. [descr.], on *Podophyllum paltatum*, 2:26.
Phyllosticta pyrina Sacc. [descr.], on *Pyrus*, 2:17.
Phyllosticta pyrolæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Pyrola rotundifolia*, 5:145.
Phyllosticta pyrorum Cke. [descr.], on *Pear*, 2:17.
Phyllosticta quercus-rubræ Ger. [descr.], on *Quercus rubra*, 2:18.
Phyllosticta rhei E. & E. n. sp., on *Rheum officinale*, 5:145.
Phyllosticta rhododendri West, on *Rhododendron catawbiense*, 7:131.
Phyllosticta richardsoniæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Richardsonia scabra*, 8:62.
Phyllosticta sanguinariæ Winter n. sp., on *Sanguinaria canadensis*, 1:123; 2:26.

- Phyllosticta sassafras* Cke. [descr.], on *Sassafras officinale*, 2:18.
Phyllosticta serotina Cke. [descr.], on *Cerasus serotina*, 2:18.
Phyllosticta sinuosa E. & M. [descr.], on *Olea americana*, 2:18.
Phyllosticta shæropsoidea E. & E. [descr.], on *Æsculus hippocastaneum*, 2:18.
Phyllosticta spinosa E. & K. n. sp., on *Sida spinosa*, 3:102.
Phyllosticta solani E. & M. [descr.], on *Solanum*, 2:26.
Phyllosticta stillingiæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Stillingia sebifera*, 3:130.
Phyllosticta terminalis E. & M. [descr.], on *Ilex dahoon*, 2:18.
Phyllosticta toxica E. & M. [descr.], on *Rhus toxicodendron*, 2:19.
Phyllosticta toxicodendri Thuem. [descr.], on *Rhus toxicodendron*, 2:19.
Phyllosticta tuberosa E. & M. [descr.], on *Asclepias tuberosa*, 2:26.
Phyllosticta variegata E. & E. n. sp., on *Fraxinus*, 5:145.
Phyllosticta verbascicola E. & K. [descr.], on *Verbascum thapsus*, 2:26.
Phyllosticta verbenicola Martin n. sp., on *Verbena hastata*, 2:26.
Phyllosticta vesicatoria Thuem. [descr.], on *Quercus cinerea*, 2:19.
Phyllosticta violæ Desm. [descr.], on *Viola cucullata*, 2:26.
Phyllosticta virens [host], on *Quercus virens*, 6:36.
Phyllosticta viridis Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Fraxinus viridis*, 5:142.
Phyllosticta virginica E. & E., a form of *P. destruens* Desm., 8:15.
Phyllosticta viticola Thuem. [descr.], on *Vitis vulpina*, 2:19.
Phyllosticta vulgaris Desm. [descr.], on *Lonicera*, 2:19.
Phyllosticta yuccægena E. & E. n. sp., on *Yucca*, 3:130.
Phyllosticta saccharina E. & M. n. sp., on *Acer saccharinum*, 2:130.
Phyllostictas of North America, The, Geo. Martin, 2:13, 25.
Physalis [host], *Cercospora physalidis* Ell., 1:19.
Physalis lanceolata [host], *Cercospora diffusa* E. & E. n. sp., 4:3.
Physalocris langloisii E. & E. n. sp., on rotten wood, 4:73.
Physalospora lepachydis E. & E. n. sp., on *Lepachys columnaris*, 8:16.
Physalospora minima E. & E. n. sp., on *Rubus strigosus*, 8:17.
Ppysalospora obtusa (Schw.) Cke. [descr.], on *Rubus villosus*, 8:67.
Physalospora orontii E. & E. n. sp., on *Orontium aquaticum*, 1:150.
Physalospora quercifolia E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus coccinea*, 1:92.
Physalospora vagans E. & E. n. sp., on *Rubus strigosus*, 8:67.
Physarum scyphoides Cke. & Balf. [descr. and synonymy], 5:186.
Physostegia virginiana [host], *Septoria physostegiae* E. & E. n. sp., 5:150.
Physalospora sesbaniae E. & E. n. sp., on *Sesbania macrocarpa*, 4:77 [cor.]
Phytolacca decandra [host], *Cercospora flagellaris* E. & M., 1:18.
Phytolacca decandra [host], *Phoma apocrypta* E. & E. n. sp., 8:62.
Phytolacca decandra [host], *Phyllosticta phytolaccæ* Cke., 2:26.
Phytolacca [host], *Phlyctæna orthospora* B. & C., 3:91.
Phytolacca [host], *Phlyctæna septorioides* Sacc., 3:91.
Phytolacca [host], *Phlyctæna vagabonda* Desm., 3:91.
Phytoptus Distortions, Erysiphease upon, F. W. Anderson and F. D. Kelsey, 5:209.
Phytophthora infestans, experiments in preventing, Clarence M. Weed, 5:158.
Phytophthora infestans (Mont.) DeB. [synonymy and hosts], 7:116.
Phytophthora phaseoli Thaxter [descr.], 7:279.
Phytoptus Distortions, Another *Sphærotheca* upon, Byron D. Halsted, 5:134.
Pierce, Newton B., A Disease of Almond trees, *Cercospora circumscissa*, 7:66.
Pierce, Newton B., Prune Rust [Treatment, etc.], 7:354.
Pierce, Newton B., Remedies for the Almond Disease caused by *Cercospora circumscissa* Sacc., 7:232.
Pierce, Newton B., Tuberculosis of the Olive, 6:148.
Pilea pumila [host], *Septoria pileæ* Thum., 3:68.
Pimpinella inegerrima [host], *Septoria pimpinellæ* Ellis n. sp., 7:277.
Pine (?) bark [host], *Dialonectria dispersa* (C. & E.), 2:133.

- Pine cones [host], *Meliola fenestrata* C. & E., 1:147.
 Pine [host], *Hypomyces tegillum* B. & C., 2:76.
 Pine [host], *Volutella citrina*, E. & E. n. sp., 4:55.
 Pine [host], *Zygodesmus trachychætes* E. & E. n. sp., 4:106.
 Pine leaves [host], *Septoria acericola* (Thuem.) Sacc., 3:37.
 Pine logs [host], *Cylindrocolla cylindrophora* E. & E. n. sp., 2:39.
 Pine wood [host], *Torula sepulta* E. & B. n. sp., 8:177.
Pinus austriaca [host], *Pestalozzia peregrina* E. & M. n. sp., 1:100.
Pinus [host], *Rhabdospora pini* (B. & C.) Sacc., 3:90.
Pinus inops [host], *Coleosporium pini* Ball n. sp., 7:44.
Pinus murrayana, dead leaves of [host], *Didymosphæria euryasca* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:67.
Pinus murrayana [host], *Hymenochæte fimbriata* E. & E. n. sp., 1:149.
Pinus palustris [host], *Hysterium compressum* E. & E. n. sp., 8:69.
Pinus ponderosa [host], *Scoriomyces andersoni* E. & Gall. n. sp., 6:33.
Pinus rigida [host], *Asterina pinastri* Sacc. & Ell., 1:135.
Pinus rigida [host], *Dacrymyces corticioides* E. & E. var. *vanigena*, 2:87.
Pinus rigida [host], *Nectria cucurbitula* Curr., 2:77.
Pinus rigida [host], *Parodiella rigida* E. & E. n. sp., 4:62.
Pinus strobus [host], *Nectria cucurbitula* Curr., 2:77.
Pirogaster P. Henn. n. g. *Gasteromycetes* [descr.], 10:241.
Pirus americana [host], *Diaporthe* (Chorostate) *congesta* E. & E. n. sp., 9:165.
Pirus americana [host], *Diplodia maura americana* C. & E. n. var., 5:79.
Pirus coronaria [host], *Cryptovalsa pirina* E. & E. n. sp., 9:167.
Pirus coronaria [host], *Oidium pirinum* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:68.
Pirus japonica [host], *Diatrypella xanthostroma* E. & E. n. sp., 9:225.
Pirus malus [host], *Phyllosticta clypeata* E. & E. n. sp., 8:15.
Plantago lanceolata [host], *Cercospora plantaginis* Sacc., 1:19.
Plantago lanceolata [host], *Septoria inconspicua* B. & C., 3:62.
Plantago major [host], *Asterina plantaginis* Ellis, 1:138.
Plantago major [host], *Ramularia plantaginis* E. & M., 1:75.
Plantago major [host], *Rhabdospora continue* (B. & C.) Sacc., 3:89.
Plantago major [host], *Septoria plantaginea* Pass. var. *b* Sacc. (?), 3:80.
Plasmodiophora brassicæ Wor., [Clubroot in the U. S.], 7:79.
Plasmopara australis (Speg.) Humph. [original description], 9:173.
Plasmopara australis (Speg.) Swing. [synonymy and hosts], 7:118.
Plasmopara entospora (Roze & Cor.) Berl. & DeT. [synonymy and hosts], 7:119.
Plasmopara geranii (Pk.) Berl. & DeT. [synonymy and hosts], 7:116.
Plasmopara gonolobi (Lagh), Swing. [synonymy and hosts], 7:119.
Plasmopara halstedii (Farl.) Berl. & De Toni [original description], 8:58.
Plasmopara halstedii (Farl.) Berl. & DeT. [synonymy and hosts], 7:118.
Plasmopara obducens Schrt. [synonymy and hosts], 7:117.
Plasmopara pygmæa (Ung.) Schrt. [synonymy and hosts], 7:116.
Plasmopara sordida Berk. [original description], 10:58.
Plasmopara viburni Pk. [synonymy and hosts], 7:118.
Plasmopara vincetoxici E. & E. n. sp., on *Vincetoxicum*, 8:70.
Plasmopara viticola (B. & C.) Berl. & DeT. [synonymy and hosts], 7:117.
Plasmopara viticola (B. & C.) Berl. & DeT. [original description], 10:58.
Platanus occidentalis [host], *Septoria platanifolia* Cke., 3:68.
Platanus [host], *Cucurbitaria platani* v. Tavel n. sp., 5:181.
Platanus [host], *Discula platani* (Pk.) Sacc., 5:113.
Platanus [host], *Fenestella platani* v. Tavel n. sp., 5:113.
Platanus [host], *Hypocrea sublobata* Schw., 2:68.
Platanus [host], *Nectria dematiosa* Schw., 2:110.
Platanus [host], *Phyllosticta platani* Sacc. & Speg., 2:17.
Platanus occidentalis [host], *Cercospora platanicola* E. & E. n. sp., 3:17.
Platanus racemosa [host], *Glæosporium nervisequum* Fckl., 1:110.
Platanus [host], *Trichosphæria invisa* Morg. n. sp., 10:161.

- Plenospora lactucicola* E. & E. n. sp., on *Lactuca canadensis*, 4:64.
Pleonactria Sacc. [descr. and monograph], 2:123.
Pleoravenelia Long n. g. *Uredineæ* [descr.], 10:237.
Pleospora alismatis E. & E. n. sp., on *Alismatis plantago*, 8:16.
Pleospora cassiæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Cassia*, 2:41.
Pleospora hispida Niessl. [descr.], on *Draba*, 1:87.
Pleospora kansensis E. & E. n. sp., on *Melilotus alba*, 8:17.
Pleospora laxa Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on dead grasses, 5:66.
Pleospora pustulans E. & E. n. sp., on *Fraxinus*, 4:76 [cor.].
Pleurascus Mass. et Salm. n. g. *Perisporiaceæ* [descr.], 10:216.
Pleurotus stratosus Atks. n. sp., on rotting wood, 8:116.
Plum, cultivated [host], *Pestalozzia adusta* E. & E. n. sp., 4:51.
Pluteus flavofuliginus Atks. n. sp., on rotten wood, 8:116.
Podaxon mexicanum E. & E. n. sp., on the ground, 7:274.
Podophyllum peltatum [host], *Glœosporium podophyllum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:103.
Podophyllum peltatum [host], *Phyllosticta podophylli* Wint., 2:26.
Podophyllum peltatum [host], *Septoria podophyllina* Pk., 3:68.
Podosphæra oxyacanthæ, Variations in appendages, J. G. Sanders, 8:170.
Poisoning by *Lepiota morgani* Pk., F. L. Stevens, 9:220.
Polyagyrium Sacc. et Syd. n. sub-gen. *Agyrium* [descr.], 10:217.
Polygonum acre [host], *Dialonectria* (*Nectriella*) *consors* E. & E. n. sp., 4:122.
Polygonum amphibium var. *terrestre* [host], *Ramularia rufo-maculans* Pk., 1:77.
Polygonum aviculare L. [host], *Cercospora avicularis* Winter n. sp., 1:125.
Polygonum convolvulus [host], *Cercospora polygonacea* E. & E., 1:24.
Polygala cruciata [host], *Cercospora grisea* C. & E., 1:53.
Polygala lutea [host], *Cercospora grisea* C. & E., 1:53.
Polygala paucifolia [host], *Septoria polygalæ* Pk. & Cks., 3:68.
Polygala polygama [host], *Glœosporium ramosum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:154.
Polygala senega [host], *Septoria consocia* Pk., 3:50.
Polygonum pennsylvanicum [host], *Septoria polygonorum* Desm., 3:68.
Polygonum polymorphum [host], *Kellermannia polygoni* E. & E. n. sp., 2:110.
Polygonum virginicum [host], *Phlyctæna complanata* (B. & C.), 3:91.
Polyporaceæ, Historical Review of the Genera of, William Alphonso Murrill, 9:87.
Polemonium reptans [host], *Septoria polemoniicola* E. & M., 3:79.
Polyporus anax Berk. [original description], 10:59.
Polyporus cæsius [host], *Hypocrea pallida* E. & E. n. sp., 2:65.
Polyporus castanophilus Atks. n. sp., on chestnut logs, 8:118.
Polyporus citrinus [host], *Hypomyces boleticola* Schw., 2:76.
Polyporus curtisii [host], *Hypocrea stereorum* Schw., 2:62.
Polyporus holocyanus Atks. n. sp., on ground under coniferous trees, 8:118.
Polyporus [host], *Hypomyces flavescens* Schw., 2:76.
Polyporus medulla-panis [host], *Hypocrea lactea* Rr., 2:64.
Polyporus, Notes on, J. B. Ellis, 2:5.
Polyporus officinalis Fries [note], W. W. Calkins, 2:107.
Polyporus, old [host], *Chromosporium vitellinum* Sacc. & Ell., 1:95.
Polyporus, old [host], *Melanospora lagenaria* (Pers.), 3:4.
Polyporus pergamenus (Fr.) [host], *Coniosporium mycophilum* E. & L. n. sp., 6:35.
Polyporus picipes [host], *Heterosporium fungicolum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:70.
Polyporus resinosus (Schrad.) Fr. [original description], 9:19.
Polyporus versicolor [host], *Hypomyces aurantius* (Pers.), 3:115.
Polyporus versicolor [host], *Hypomyces polyporinus* Pk., 2:69.
Polyscytalum cylindroides Sacc. & Ell. n. sp., on *Quercus virens* and *Q. aquatica*, 4:105.
Polystictus cinnabarinus (Jacq.) Fr. [original description], 10:59.

- Polystigma (?), bumeliæ Schw. [descr.], on *Bumelia oblongifolia*, 2:77.
 Polystigma rubrum (Pers.) DC., 2:77.
 Polystigma Persoon [descr. and monograph], 2:76.
 Polytænia nuttallii [host], *Cercospora polytæniæ* E. & K. n. sp., 3:104.
 Polytrichum [host], *Coniothyrium muscicolum* Ellis n. sp., 7:276.
 Poplar bark [host], *Hypsotheca calicioides* (Fr.) E. & E., 1:129.
 Poplar [host], *Amphisphæria subiculosa* E. & E. n. sp., 2:103.
 Poplar [host], *Cœlosphæria fusariospora* E. & E. n. sp., 4:65.
 Poplar [host], *Diatrypella hysterioides* E. & E. n. sp., 2:99.
 Poplar [host], *Dothiorella decorticata* E. & E. n. sp., 4:50.
 Poplar [host], *Hypocrea richardsoni* Berk. & Mont., 2:62.
 Poplar [host], *Phoma urens* E. & E. n. sp., 4:102.
 Poplar [host], *Teichospora pygmea* E. & E. n. sp., 4:63.
Populus alba [host], *Cercospora populina* E. & E. n. sp., 3:20.
Populus alba [host], *Glœosporium populi* (Lib.) Mont. & Desm., 1:115.
Populus angulata [host], *Cercospora populina* E. & E. n. sp., 3:20.
Populus candicans [host], *Glœosporium* (Marsonia) *brunneum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:154.
Populus, dead limbs of, [host], *Diatrypella populi* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:4.
Populus deltoides [host], *Anthostomella thyridioides*, 9:167.
Populus deltoides [host], *Dothiorella multicocca* E. & B. n. s., 8:174.
Populus grandidentata [host], *Clasterosporium populi* E. & E. n. sp., 7:134.
Populus [host], *Hypoxylon holwayi* Ell., 4:67.
Populus monilifera [host], *Cercospora sessilis* E. & E. n. sp., 8:71.
Populus monilifera [host], *Cylindrosporium* ? *oculatum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:155.
Populus monilifera [host], *Glœosporium stenosporum* E. & K., 2:4.
Populus monilifera [host], *Septoria musiva* Pk., 3:81.
Populus tremuloides [host], *Clasterosporium populi* E. & E. n. sp., 7:134.
Populus tremuloides [host], *Solenopeziza fimbriata* E. & B. n. sp., 8:174.
Porodiscus Murrill n. g. *Polyporaceæ* [descr.], 10:241.
Poronia, North American species [monograph], J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 3:97, 109.
Poronia ordipus Mont. [descr.], on dung, 3:112.
Poronia punctata (L.) Fr., on horse dung, 3:112.
Poronia Willd. [descr. and monograph], 3:112.
Portulaca oleracea [host], *Vermicularia oblongispora* E. & E. n. sp., 8:73.
Potamogeton [host], *Doassansia martianioffiana* (Thum.) Schroet., 4:14.
Potamogeton [host], *Doassansia* (Hoffm.) Cornu, 4:14.
Potamogeton lonchites [host], *Ramularia aquatilis* Pk., 1:74.
 Potato Blight, Combating the, J. H. Bünzli, 6:78.
 Potato rot, *Phytophthora infestans*, Preventing, Clarence M. Weed, 5:158.
Potentilla anserina [host], *Glœosporium potentillæ* (Desm.) Ouds., 1:116.
Potentilla norvegica [host], *Ramularia arvensis* Sacc., 1:75.
Potentilla norvegica [host], *Septoria purpurascens* E. & M., 3:69.
Potentilla palustris [host], *Cercospora comari* Pk., 1:63.
Potoromyces (Müll.) Hollos n. g. *Lycoperdaceæ* [descr.], 10:241.
 Powdery Mildew of the Bean, B. T. Galloway, 5:214.
Prachtflorella Matruchot n. g. [descr.], 10:200.
 Preliminary Notes on some New Species of Fungi, Geo. F. Atkinson, 8:110.
 Preliminary Note on two New Genera of Basidiomycetes, Geo. F. Atkinson, 8:106.
 Preliminary Notice of a Fungous parasite on *Aleyrodes citri* R. & H., H. J. Webber, 7:363.
Prenanthes aspera [host], *Cercospora prenanthis* E. & K. n. sp., 3:104.
Prenanthes [host], *Septoria prenanthis* E. & E. n. sp., 5:150.
Prenanthus crepidinea [host], *Læstadia prenanthis* E. & E. n. sp., 8:66.
 Preserving spores of Hymenomycetes, C. O. Harz, 5:163.
 Prevention of Smut in Oats and other Cereals, W. A. Kellerman and W. T. Swingle, 6:26.

- Prinos [host], *Asterina pelliculosa* Berk., 1:137.
 Prinos verticellata [host], *Ramularia* Pk. (ined.), 1:74.
 Proabsidi Vuillemin n. g. [descr.], 10:200.
 Prosopis [host], *Glœosporium leguminum* Cke., 1:112.
 Prosopis juliflora [host], *Phyllisticta puliflora* E. & B. n. sp., 8:174.
 Prosthemella hysteroioides E. & L. n. sp., on *Salix nigra*, 6:37.
 Protascus Dangeard n. g. *Saprolegniaceæ* [descr.], 10:200.
 Prune Rust [Treatment, etc.], Newton B. Pierce, 7:354.
 Prunus americana [host], *Cercospora prunicola* E. & E. n. sp., 3:17.
 Prunus americana [host], *Septoria pruni* Ellis, 3:68.
 Prunus caroliniana [host], *Septoria ravenelii* Thum., 3:69.
 Prunus domestica [host], *Septoria cerasina* Pk., 3:41.
 Prunus serotina [host], *Cercospora circumscissa* Sacc., 1:23.
 Prunus serotina [host], *Lophiostoma pruni* E. & E. n. sp., 4:64.
 Prunus serotina [host], *Septoria cerasina* Pk., 3:41.
 Prunus serotina [host], *Septoria ravenelii* Thum., 3:69.
 Prunus serotina [host], *Glœosporium prunicolum* E. & E. n. sp., 3:129.
 Puccinia agropyri E. & E. n. sp., on *Agropyrum glaucum*, 7:131.
 Puccinia albiperidia Arth. n. sp., on *Ribes cynosbati* L. and *Carex pubescens* Muhl., 8:53.
 Puccinia albiperidia Arthur [original description], 10:59.
 Puccinia anchorata Hark. [note and description], 10:52.
 Puccinia andropogonis Schw. [original description], 8:9.
 Puccinia and Phragmidium, The Relationship of, G. de Lagerheim, 6:111.
 Puccinia antirrhini, on cultivated Snapdragon [note by W. C. Blasdale], 9:82.
 Puccinia apocrypta E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Asprella hystrix*, 6:76.
 Puccinia arabicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Arabis*, 6:119.
 Puccinia araliæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Panax trifolium*, 6:120.
 Puccinia aristidæ Tracy n. sp., on *Aristida pungens*, 7:281.
 Puccinia atkinsoniana Dietel [original description], 8:122.
 Puccinia bolleyana Sacc. [note, etc., by J. C. Arthur], 8:55.
 Puccinia caricis-asteris Arth. [original description], 9:174.
 Puccinia caricis-asteris Arth. n. sp., on *Aster paniculatus* Lam., *Aster cordifolius* L. and *Carex pœnea* Willd., 8:54.
 Puccinia caricis-erigerontis Arth. [original description], 8:122.
 Puccinia caricis-erigerontis Arth. n. sp., on *Erigeron annuus* (L.) Pers. and *Carex festucacea* Willd., 8:53.
 Puccinia caricis (Schum.) Reb. [original description], 8:59.
 Puccinia caricis-solidaginis Arth. [original description], 10:59; 10:60.
 Puccinia caulicola Tr. & Gal. n. sp., on *Salvia lanceolata*, 4:20.
 Puccinia chasmatis E. & E., see *Puccinia circinans* E. & E., 8:15.
 Puccinia cheiranthi E. & E. [descr.], on *Cheiranthus pygmæus*, 1:141.
 Puccinia circinans E. & E., change to *Puccinia chasmatis* E. & E., 8:15.
 Puccinia cirsii-lanceolati Schroet. [original descriptions], 9:113.
 Puccinia consimilis E. & E. n. sp., on *Sisymbrium linifolium*, 6:120.
 Puccinia eatoniæ Arth. n. n., on *Ranunculus abortivus* L. and *Eatonia pennsylvanica* (DC.) Gr., 10:18.
 Puccinia echinopteridis Holw. n. sp., on *Echinopteris lappula*, 10:164.
 Puccinia emaculata Schw. [original description], 8:10.
 Puccinia fragilis Tr. & Gal. n. sp., on *Arenaria pungens*, 4:20.
 Puccinia fusca (Pers.) Winter [original description], 9:20.
 Puccinia glechomatis DC. [original description], 9:175.
 Puccinia hemizoniæ E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Hemizonia truncata*, 7:43.
 Puccinia heterogenea Lagh. n. sp., on *Althæa rosea*, *Malva crispa*, *M. peruviana*, *M. nicæensis*, 7:47.
 Puccinia heterospora, Distribution of, A. B. Seymour, 1:94.
 Puccinia hydnoidea (B. & C.) Arth. n. n., on *Dirca palustris* L. and *Bromus ciliatus* L., 10:19.
 Puccinia kamschatke Anders. n. sp., on *Rosa* sp., 6:125.

- Puccinia lateripes* B. & Rav., an Aut-eu-puccinia, W. A. Kellerman, 9:107.
Puccinia lateripes B. & R. [original description], 9:113.
Puccinia lithospermi E. & K. n. sp., on *Lithospermum canescens*, 1:2.
Puccinia mariæ-wilsoni Clint. [original description], 8:60.
Puccinia methæ Pers. [original description], 8:122.
Puccinia microica Ellis n. sp., on *Sanicula* (?), 7:274.
Puccinia micromeriæ Dudl. & Thomp. n. sp., on *Micromeria chaimssonis*, 10:54.
Puccinia modica Holw. n. sp., on *Arenaria* sp., 10:164.
Puccinia monardellæ Dudl. & Thomp. n. sp., on *Monardella villosa*, 10:53.
Puccinia montanensis Ellis n. sp., on *Elymus condensatus*, 7:274.
Puccinia moreiana Dudl. & Thomp. n. sp., on *Brodiaea capitata*, 10:53.
Puccinia muhlenbergiæ Arth. & Holw. [original description], 9:20.
Puccinia mutabilis Ell. & Gal. n. sp., on *Allium mutabile*, 5:67.
Puccinia myrrhis Schw. [original description], 9:21.
Puccinia nesææ (Ger.) Ell. & Ev. [original description], 8:123.
Puccinia nardosmii E. & E. n. sp., on *Nardosmius palmatus*, 1:85.
Puccinia, New Species of, S. M. Tracy, 7:281.
Puccinia nodosa Ell. & Hark. [note and description], 10:52.
Puccinia nuda E. & E. n. sp., on *Arnica foliosa*, 3:57.
Puccinia pallida Tracy n. sp., on *Osmorrhiza*, 7:281.
Puccinia peckii (DeT.) Kellerm., Infec. Expts, and Correction, 8:20.
Puccinia petalostemonis Farl. [descr.], on *Petalostemon*, 1:15.
Puccinia phragmitis (Schum.) Korn., finding in Nebraska, John M. Bates, 9:219.
Puccinia podophylli Schw. [original description], 8:9.
Puccinia polygoni-amphibii Pers. [original description], 8:123.
Puccinia pustulata (Curt.) Arth. n. n., on *Comandra umbellata* DC. and *Andropogon scoparius* Mx., 10:17.
Puccinia redfieldiæ Tracy n. sp., on *Redfieldia flexuosa*, 7:281.
Puccinia rhamni (Pers.) Wettst. [original description], 8:123.
Puccinia riparia Holw. n. sp., on *Ribes floridum* and *Carex riparia*, 10:163.
Puccinia rubricans Holw. n. sp., on *Heteropteris portillana*, 10:165.
Puccinia sambuci (Schw.) Arth. [synonymy], 10:174.
Puccinia schedonnordi Kell. & Swingle n. sp., on *Schedonnardus texanus*, 4:95.
Puccinia seymeriæ Burrill [original description], 10:60.
Puccinia seymeriæ [host], *Fusarium parasiticum* E. & K. n. sp., 3:127.
Puccinia sorghi Schw. [original description], 8:123.
Puccinia subcircinata E. & E. n. sp., on *Senecio triangularis*, 3:56.
Puccinia subcollopsa Ellis n. sp., on *Asclepiadaceæ*, 7:275.
Puccinia suksdorfii E. & E. n. sp., on *Troximon graucum*, 7:130.
Puccinia taraxaci Plowright [original description], 8:60.
Puccinia thompsonii, Cultures of, W. A. Kellerman, 10:173.
Puccinia thompsonii Hume [original description], 8:10.
Puccinia tomipara Trel. [descr.], on *Bromus ciliatus* L., 1:14.
Puccinia verti-septa Tr. & Gal. n. sp., on *Salvia ballotæflora*, 4:21.
Puccinia violæ (Schum.) DC. [original description], 8:114; 9:114.
Puccinia windsoriæ australis Anders. n. var., on *Muhlenbergia* sp., 6:123.
Puccinia xanthiifolia E. & E. n. sp., on *Iva xanthiifolia*, 6:120.
Puccinia zyadeni Trel. [descr.], on *Zygadenus glaucus* Nutt., 1:15.
Pucciniastrum agrimonie (DC.) Diet. [original description], 9:22.
Pseudo-absidia Bainier n. g. *Mucoraceæ* [descr.], 10:201.
Pseudoheppia Zahlbruckner n. g. *Ascholichenes* [descr.], 10:217.
Pseudoesonospora Rostowzew n. g. *Peronosporaceæ* [descr.], 10:202.
Pseudovalsa canadensis E. & E. n. sp., on dead *Cratægus*, 9:224.
Pseudovalsa minima E. & E. n. sp., on Maple bark, 9:224.
Psilotheций Clements n. g. *Patellariæ* [descr.], 10:217.
Psoralea argophylla [host], *Cercospora latens* E. & E. n. sp., 4:3.
Psoralea argophylla [ohst], *Septoria argophylla* E. & K. n. sp., 3:86.

- Psorotheciella* Sacc. et Syd. n. g. *Pezizaceæ* [descr.], 10:217.
Pteris aquilina [host], *Gloeosporium necans* E. & E. n. sp., 4:104.
Pteris aquilina [host], *Gloeosporium pteridis* Hark., 1:112.
Ptelea trifoliata L. [host], *Cercospora afflata* Winter n. sp., 1:125.
Ptelea trifoliata L. [host], *Cercospora pteleæ* Winter n. sp., 1:125.
Pumpkin-vines [host], *Diplodia cucurbitaceæ* E. & L. n. sp., 6:37.
Puttemansia P. Hennings n. g. *Pezizaceæ* [descr.], 10:217.
Psychotria rufescens [host], *Pestalozzia maura* E. & E. n. sp., 4:123.
Pyrenomycetes, A New Genus of, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 1:128.
Pyrenomycetes, Contributions to the History of the Development of, Franz von Tavel, 5:53, 113, 181.
Pyrenomycetes scarcely known in North America, A. P. Morgan, 10:226.
Pyrenidiaceæ Zahlbruckner n. fam. *Lichenum* [descr.], 10:218.
Pyrenophora hyphasmatis E. & E. n. sp., on cotton cloth, 4:77 [cor.]
Pyrola rotundifolia [host], *Ovularia pyrolæ* Trel., 1:13.
Pyrola rotundifolia [host], *Phyllosticta pyrolæ* E. & E. n. sp., 5:145.
Pyrola rotundifolia [host], *Ramularia pyrolæ* (Trel.), 1:81.
Pyrola rotundifolia [host], *Zygodesmus pyrolæ* E. & H. n. sp., 6:34.
Pyrola secunda [host], *Septoria pyrolæ* E. & M. n. sp., 1:100; 3:69.
Pyrrhosorus Juel n. g. *Chytridiaceæ* [descr.], 10:202.
Pyrus arbutifolia [host], *Cercospora pyri* Farlow, 1:54.
Pyrus arbutifolia [host], *Phyllosticta arbutifolia* E. & M. n. sp., 2:129.
Pyrus malus [host], *Cercospora mali* E. & E. n. sp., 4:116.
Pyrus [host], *Phyllosticta pyrina* Sacc., 2:18.
Pyrus malus [host], *Septoria pyri* Cast., 3:80.

Quercus alba [host], *Gloeosporium canadense* E. & E. n. sp., 5:153.
Quercus agrifolia [host], *Gloeosporium quernum* Hark., 1:111.
Quercus alba [host], *Lachnum viridulum* Mass. & Morg. n. sp., 8:187.
Quercus alba [host], *Pestalozzia nervalis* E. & E. n. sp., 5:157.
Quercus alba [host], *Pestalozzia pallida* E. & E. n. sp., 4:45.
Quercus alba [host], *Pestalozzia pallida* Ell. & Martin n. sp., 4:104.
Quercus alba [host], *Pestalozzia taphrincola* E. & E. n. sp., 4:104.
Quercus alba [host], *Sporidesmium fumosum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:53.
Quercus aquatica [host], *Phyllosticta ludoviciana* E. & M. n. sp., 2:130.
Quercus aquatica [host], *Phyllosticta marginalis* E. & E. n. sp., 4:9.
Quercus alba [host], *Phyllosticta phomiformis* Sacc., 2:17.
Quercus aquatica [host], *Polyscytalum cylindroides* Sacc. & Ell. n. sp. 4:105.
Quercus arenaria [host], *Asterina intricata* E. & M. n. sp., 1:136.
Quercus cinerea [host], *Phyllosticta vesicatoria* Thuem., 2:19.
Quercus coccinea [host], *Byssophæria luteobosis* Ell., 4:63.
Quercus coccinea [host], *Gloeosporium septorioides* Sacc., 1:106.
Quercus coccinea [host], *Harknessia hyalina* E. & E. n. sp., 1:92.
Quercus coccinea [host], *Phoma parasitica* E. & E. n. sp., 4:102.
Quercus coccinea [host], *Pestalozzia microspora* E. & E. n. sp., 4:45.
Quercus coccinea [host], *Pestalozzia taphrinicola* E. & E. n. sp., 4:104.
Quercus coccinea [host], *Physalospora quercifolia* E. & E. n. sp., 1:92.
Quercus (falcata ?) [host], *Oidium obductum* E. & L. n. sp., 6:35.
Quercus falcata [host], *Septoria dryina* Cke., 3:51.
Quercus ilicifolia [host], *Gloeosporium quercus* Pk. (in literis), 1:116.
Quercus imbricaria [host], *Gloeosporium septorioides* Sacc., 1:106, 111.
Quercus imbricaria [host], *Stagonospora septorioides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:45.
Quercus laurifolia [host], *Ascomycetella aurantiaca* E. & M. n. sp., 1:97.
Quercus laurifolia [host], *Asterina discoidea* E. & M., 1:135.
Quercus laurifolia [host], *Asterina patelloides* E. & M., 1:136.
Quercus laurifolia [host], *Asterina pustulata* E. & M., 1:136.
Quercus laurifolia [host], *Asterina stonatorphora* E. & M. n. sp., 1:98, 136.
Quercus laurifolia [host], *Asterina subcyanea*, 1:136.
Quercus laurifolia [host], *Dialonectria erubescens* (Desm.) Sacc., 2:136.

- Quercus laurifolia* [host], *Microsphæra densissima* Schw., 1:101.
Quercus (*laurifolia* ?) [host], *Patellaria cyanea* E. & M. n. sp., 1:97.
Quercus laurifolia [host], *Septoria serpentaria* E. & M., 3:74.
Quercus nigra (?) [host], *Gloeosporium septorioides major* E. & E. n. var., 1:111.
Quercus obtusiloba [host], *Gloeosporium martini* Sacc. & E. 1:116.
Quercus prinus [host], *Peziza* (*Mollisia*) *prinicola* E. & E. n. sp., 4:99.
Quercus rubra [host], *Byssophæria luteobosis* Ell., 4:63.
Quercus rubra [host], *Phyllosticta quercus-rubræ* Ger., 2:18.
Quercus tinctoria [host], *Cytispora pallida* E. & E. [*Neocytispora pallida* E. & E. in Herb.], 8:12.
Quercus tinctoria [host], *Diatrype roseola* Winter n. sp., 1:122.
Quercus tinctoria (?) [host], *Ophiobolus hamasporus* E. & E. n. sp., 3:117.
Quercus tinctoria [host], *Pestalozzia uncinata* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 5:143.
Quercus tinctoria [host], *Septoria querceti* Thum., 3:69.
Quercus virens [host], *Cercospora polytricha* Cke., 1:56.
Quercus virens [host], *Hypoxylon bicolor* E. & E. n. sp., 2:88; 4:42.
Quercus virens [host], *Polyscytalum cylindroides* Sacc. & Ell. n. sp., 4:105.
Quercus virens [host], *Phyllosticta virens* E. & L. n. sp., 6:36.
Quercus videns [host], *Stagonospora virens* E. & M. n. sp., 2:129.
Quercus virginiana [host], *Sphærella* (*Mycoph.*) *cæspitosa* E. & E. n. sp., 9:166.
- Ramularia* [descr.], 1:73.
Ramularia actææ E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Actæa alba*, 1:78.
Ramularia and *Cercospora*, Additions to, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 4:1.
Ramularia andromedæ E. & M. [descr.], on *A. racemosa*, 1:77.
Ramularia angustata Pk. ined., on *Azalea nudiflora*, 1:77.
Ramularia aquatillis Pk. [descr.], on *Potamogeton lonchites*, 1:74.
Ramularia armoraciæ Fckl. [descr.], on *Nasturtium armoracia*, 1:75.
Ramularia Sacc. [original description], 9:114.
Ramularia arvensis Sacc. [descr.], on *Potentilla norvegica*, 1:75.
Ramularia astragali E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Astragalus canadensis*, 1:6; 1:78.
Ramularia barbæræ Pk. [original description], 9:114.
Ramularia brunnea Pk. [descr.], on *Tussilago farfara*, 1:78.
Ramularia brunellæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Brunella vulgaris*, 5:69.
Ramularia celastri E. & M. [descr.], on *Celastrus scandens*, 1:74.
Ramularia celtidis E. & K. n. sp., on *Celtis occidentalis*, 1:75.
Ramularia concomitans E. & H. n. sp., on *Bidens*, 4:2.
Ramularia crepidis E. & E. n. sp., on *Crepis glauca*, 4:45.
Ramularia crypta Ck. [descr.], 1:102.
Ramularia crypta Cke. [listed, not described], 1:82.
Ramularia decipiens E. & E. n. sp., on *Rumex crispus*, 1:69; 1:79.
Ramularia desmodii Cks. [descr.], on *Desmodium*, 1:79.
Ramularia desmodii epiphylla, on *Astragalus*, 1:80.
Ramularia didyma Ung. [descr.], on *Ranunculus pennsylvanicus* and *Anemone virginiana*, 1:82.
Ramularia diervillæ Pk. (ined.), on *Diervilla trifida*, 1:74.
Ramularia euonymi E. & K. n. sp., on *E. atropurpureus*, 1:3, 76.
Ramularia filaris Fres. [descr.], on *Aster puniceus*, 1:80.
Ramularia glauca E. & E. n. sp., on *Sambucus glauca*, 9:222.
Ramularia grindeliæ E. & K. [descr.], on *Grindelia*, 1:81.
Ramularia hamamelidis Pk. [descr.], on *H. virginicus*, 1:76.
Ramularia heraclei (Oud.) Sacc. [descr.], on *H. lanatum*, 1:80.
Ramularia hydrophylli E. & E. n. sp., on *Hydrophyllum capitatum*, 8:14.
Ramularia impatientis Pk. [descr.], on *I. fulva*, 1:76.
Ramularia isarioides (Sacc.) [descr.], on *Staphylea trifolia*, 1:81.
Ramularia liriodendri E. & E. n. sp., on *Liriodendron tulipifera*, 4:2.

- Ramularia macrospora senecionis* Sacc. [descr.], on *Aster novæ angliæ*, 1:102.
- Ramularia mimuli* E. & K. [descr.], on *Mimulus ringens*, 1:77.
- Ramularia mitellæ* Pk. [descr.], on *M. diphylla*, 1:78.
- Ramularia monilioides* E. & M. [descr.], on *Myrica*, 1:81.
- Ramularia nemopanthi* C. & P. [descr.], on *N. canadensis*, 1:78.
- Ramularia*, North American Species of, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 1:73.
- Ramularia obovato* Fckl., J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 1:69; 1:81.
- Ramularia occidentalis* E. & K. n. sp., on *Rumex britannica*, 3:103.
- Ramularia orontii* E. & M. [descr.], on *O. aquaticum*, 1:77.
- Ramularia oxalidis* Far. [descr.], on *O. acetosella*, 1:78.
- Ramularia plantaginis* E. & M. [descr.], on *Plantago major*, 1:74.
- Ramularia prini* Pk. (ined.) on *Prinos* (*Ilex*) *verticellata*, 1:74.
- Ramularia pyrolæ* (Trelease) [descr.], on *Pyrola rotundifolia*, 1:81.
- Ramularia ranunculi* Pk. [descr.], on *Ranunculus recurvatus*, 1:79.
- Ramularia roset* (Fckl.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Salix rostrata*, 4:2.
- Ramularia rudbeckiæ* Pk. [descr.], on *Rudbeckia laciniata*, 1:76.
- Ramularia rufo-maculans* Pk. [descr.], on *Polygonum amphibium* var. *terrestre*, 1:77.
- Ramularia sambucina* Pk. [descr.], on *Sambucus can.*, 1:77.
- Ramularia serotina* E. & E. n. sp., on *Solidago serotina*, 5:69.
- Ramularia sidalceæ* E. & E. n. sp., on *Sidalcea*, 4:1.
- Ramularia subrufa* E. & H. n. sp., on *Smilax*, 4:2.
- Ramularia*, Supplementary Notes on, 1:102.
- Ramularia tulasnei* Sacc. [descr.], on *Fragaria*, 1:75.
- Ramularia ulmariæ* Cke. [descr.], on *Spiræa ulmaria*, 1:79.
- Ramularia urticæ* Ces. [descr.], on *Urtica gracilis*, 1:75.
- Ramularia variabilis* Fckl. [descr.], on *Verbascum thapsus*, 1:77; 9:114.
- Ramularia veronicæ* Fckl. [descr.], on *Veronica peregrina*, 4:1.
- Ramularia viburni* E. & E. n. sp., on *Viburnum lentago*, 5:69.
- Ramularia virgaureæ* Thuem. [descr.], on *Solidago*, 1:80.
- Ranunculus* (*abortivus* ?) [host], *Ascochyta* (?) *infuscans* E. & E. n. sp., 5:148.
- Ranunculus abortivus* L. [host], *Puccinia eatoniæ* Arth. n. n., 10:18.
- Ranunculus pennsylvanicus* [host], *Ramularia didyma* Ung., 1:82.
- Ranunculus repens* [host], *Cercospora ranunculi* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:5, 50.
- Raphanus sativus* [host], *Cercospora cruciferarum* E. & E. n. sp., 3:17.
- Ranunculus recurvatus* [host], *Ramularia renunculi* Pk., 1:79.
- Raspberry [host], *Gloeosporium necator* E. & E. n. sp., 3:129.
- Ratibida columnaris* [host], *Cercospora ratibidæ* E. & B. n. sp., 8:177.
- Rau, Eugene A., A Lichen new to the United States, 4:20.
- Ravenel, H. W., Obituary, 3:106.
- Ravenelia verrucosa* Cke. & Ellis [descr.], on *Lecania* sp., 3:83.
- Rafinesquiæ californica* [host], *Cercospora rafinesquiæ* Hark., 1:51.
- Rain-fall, *Peronosporæ* and, Byron D. Halsted, 5:6.
- Recent Literature, *see Reviews of Literature*.
- Redfieldia flevuosa* [host], *Puccinia redfieldiæ* Tracy n. sp., 7:281.
- Rehmiomyces* Sacc. et Syd. n. subg. *Bertia* [descr.], 10:218.
- Relationship of *Puccinia* and *Phragmidium*, The, G. de Lagerheim, 6:111.
- Remarks un the fungus of a Potato scab, *Spongiosa solani* Branch, G. de Lagerheim, 7:103.
- Remedies for the Almond Disease caused by *Cercospora circumscissa* Sacc., Newton B. Pierce, 7:232.
- Resticularia* Dangeard, emend. Fritsch. *Ancylistaceæ* [descr.], 10:202.
- Reseda odorata* [host], *Cercospora resedæ* Fuckl., 1:21.
- Retrospect and Prospect Vol. I, 1:155.

- Reviews of Literature, 1:9, 27, 45, 56, 71, 94, 105, 130, 141, 154; 2:9, 23, 35, 47, 59, 71, 83, 95, 107, 119, 130; 3:11, 22, 35, 47, 59, 70, 83, 95, 107, 119, 131, 138; 4:10, 29, 47, 59, 71, 82, 119, 125; 5:39, 98, 165, 216; 6:38, 80, 117, 128, 184; 7:50, 52, 135, 153, 282, 293, 378, 400; 8:20, 161, 193; 9:71, 155, 199, 240; 10:21, 91, 156, 194, 283.
- Revision of the genus *Doassansia* Corun, J. B. DeToni, 4:13.
- Rex, Geo. A., The Banded-spore Trichias, 2:86.
- Rhabdium* Dangeard n. g. Chytridiacæ [descr.], 10:203.
- Rhabdospora* Mont. [descr. and monograph], 3:89.
- Rhabdospora allantoidea* (B. & C.) Sacc., on *Medicago sativa*, 3:89.
- Rhabdospora breviscula* (B. & C.) Sacc., on *Robinia*, 3:89.
- Rhabdospora continua* (B. & C.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Plantago major*, 3:89.
- Rhabdospora decipiens* (B. & C.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Lonicera*, 3:89.
- Rhabdospora dianæ* (B. & C.) Sacc., on branches, 3:89.
- Rhabdospora falx* (B. & C.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Vitis*, 3:89.
- Rhabdospora hedeomita* (Pk.) Sacc., on *Hedeoma pulegeioides*, 3:89.
- Rhabdospora helianthicola* (C. & Hk.) Sacc., on *Helianthus*, 3:89.
- Rhabdospora interrupta* (B. & C.) Sacc., on *Viburnum opulus*, 3:89.
- Rhabdospora juglandis* (Schw.) Sacc., on *Juglans nigra*, 3:90.
- Rhabdospora kellermani* E. & M., on *Scrophularia nodosa* and *Mimulus ringens*, 3:90.
- Rhabdospora lonicera* (C. & E.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Lonicera*, 3:90.
- Rhabdospora maculans* (B. & C.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Alnus*, 3:90.
- Rhabdospora pini* (B. & C.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Pinus*, 3:90.
- Rhabdospora ribicola* (B. & C.) Sacc., on *Ribes rotundifolia*, 3:90.
- Rhabdospora rubi* Ellis n. sp., on *Rubus strigosus*, 3:90.
- Rhabdospora solidaginis* (C. & E.) Sacc., on *Solidago*, 3:90.
- Rhabdospora subgrisea* Pk. [descr.], on *Solidago*, 3:91.
- Rhabdospora trifolii* (Ell.) Sacc., on *Trifolium pratense*, 3:90.
- Rhabdospora verruciformis* (B. & C.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Cephalanthus*, 3:91.
- Rhamnus* [host], *Cercospora æruginosa* Cke., 1:39.
- Rheum officinale* [host], *Phyllosticta rhei* E. & E. n. sp., 5:145.
- Rhinotrichum carneum* E. & E. n. sp., on bark, 1:93.
- Rhinotrichum pulveraceum* Ellis in litt., 1:47.
- Rhizoclostrum* Peterson n. g. Chytridiacæ [descr.], 10:203.
- Rhizoctonia carnea* E. & E. n. sp., among decaying chips, 2:39.
- Rhizomorpha* [host], *Peziza* (*Sarcoscypha*) *rhizomorpha* E. & E. n. sp., 4:98.
- Rhododendron catawbiense* [host], *Hendersonia concentrica* E. & E. n. sp., 5:149.
- Rhododendron catawbiense* [host], *Phyllosticta rhododendri*, 7:131.
- Rhododendron* [host], *Septoria rhododendri* Cke., 3:69.
- Rhododendron maximum* [host], *Phyllosticta maxima* E. & E. n. sp., 4:123.
- Rhopalogaster* Johnston n. g. Lycoperdaceæ [descr.], 10:242.
- Rhus copallina* [host], *Cercospora rhuina* C. & E., 1:33.
- Rhus copallina* [host], *Hainesia rhoïna* Ell. & Sacc., 1:105.
- Rhus copallina* [host], *Sphæria rhuina* E. & E. n. sp., 1:92.
- Rhus copallina* [host], *Stemphylium copallinum* E. & E. n. sp., 8:73.
- Rhus cotinus* [host], *Septoria rhoïna* B. & C., 3:69.
- Rhus glabra* [host], *Cercospora rhuina* C. & E., 1:33.
- Rhus integrifolia* [host], *Harknessia rhoïna* E. & E. n. sp., 10:168.
- Rhus radicans* [host], *Lophiostoma radicans* E. & E. n. sp., 3:44.
- Rhus radicans* [host], *Zythia rhoïna* E. & E. n. sp., 8:13.
- Rhus toxicodendron*, dead stems [host], *Dothiorella radicans* E. & E. n. sp., 8:11.
- Rhus toxicodendron* [host], *Cercospora bartholomei* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 5:144.
- Rhus toxicodendron* [host], *Cercospora toxicodendri* E., 1:62.

- Rhus toxicodendron* [host], *Dothiorella toxica* E. & E. n. sp., 10:168.
Rhus toxicodendron [host], *Glæosporium toxicodendri* E. & M. n. sp., 1:116.
Rhus toxicodendron [host], *Phyllosticta toxica* E. & M., 2:19.
Rhus toxicodendron [host], *Phyllosticta toxicodendri* Thuem., 2:19.
Rhus toxicodendron [host], *Septoria irregularis* Pk., 3:62.
Rhus toxicodendron [host], *Septoria toxicodendri* Curt., 3:77.
Rhus typhina [host], *Cucurbitaria typhina* E. & E. n. sp., 9:166.
Rhus venenata [host], *Scoriomyces cragini* Ell. & Sacc., 1:105.
Rhytisma, A New Species of, W. A. Kellerman, 8:50.
Rhytisma concavum Ell. & Kellerm. n. sp., on *Ilex verticellata*, 8:51.
Rhyncospora glomerata [host], *Uromyces rhyncosporæ* Ellis n. sp., 7:274.
Rhyncospora [host], *Cintractia utriculicola* (Henn.) Clint. n. sp., 8:143.
Rhyncospora macrostachya [host], *Amerosporium macrochæta* E. & E. n. sp., 4:50.
Ribes cynosbati [host], *Puccinia albiperidia* Arth. n. sp., 8:53.
Ribes, dead [host], *Nectria berolinensis* Sacc., 2:123.
Ribes floridum [host], *Asteroma ribicolum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:148.
Ribes floridum [host], *Puccinia riparia* Holw. n. sp., 10:163.
Ribes grossularia [host], *Phyllosticta grossulariæ* Sacc., 2:15.
Ribes [host], *Nectria ribis* Tode, 2:79.
Ribes [host], *Septoria ribis* Desm., 3:73.
Ribes prostratum [host], *Glæosporium ribis* (Lib.) Mont. & Desm., 1:110.
Ribes rotundifolia [host], *Rhabdospora ribicola* (B. & C.) Sacc., 3:90.
Richardsonia scabra [host], *Cercospora richardsoniæ* E. & E. n. sp., 8:72.
Richardsonia scabra [host], *Phyllosticta richardsoniæ* E. & E. n. sp., 8:62.
Richonia Boud. [descr.], 1:143.
Ricinus communis [host], *Cercospora albidomaculans* Winter n. sp., 1:124.
Ricinus communis [host], *Cercospora canescens* E. & M., 8:73.
Ricker, P. L., Notes on Fungi I, New or Interesting American Uredineæ, 10:165.
Ricker, P. L., *see Kellerman, W. A. and Ricker, P. L.*
Ricker, P. L., Notes on Some West American Fungi, 8:125.
Rinia Penzig et Saccardo n. g. *Sphæriaceæ* [descr.], 10:218.
Robinia [host], *Fusarium scolecoides* Sacc. & Ell., 1:95.
Robinia [host], *Rhabdospora breviscula* (B. & C.) Sacc., 3:89.
Robinia pseudacacia [host], *Glæosporium revolutum*, 5:153.
Rodwaya Sydow n. n. (*Campbellia* Cke. & Mas.) [descr.], 10:242.
Rose, cultivated [host], *Pestalozzia discosioides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:51.
Rose [host], *Cercospora rosæcola* Pass., 1:35.
Rosa [host], *Puccinia kamtschatke* Anders. n. sp., 6:125.
Rose leaves [host], *Pestalozzia suffocata* E. & E. n. sp., 2:38.
Rose leaves [host], *Sphærella rosigena* E. & E. n. sp., 3:45.
Rosellina bigeloviae [descr.], 8:16.
Rosa lucida, dead leaves [host], *Sphæronemella rosæ* E. & E. n. sp., 5:152.
Root fungus of New Zealand, R. Allan Wight, 5:199.
Rot of Grapes and Apples, Ripe, E. A. Southworth, 6:164.
Rubus hispidus [host], *Septoria rubi pallida* Ell. & Holway, 3:73.
Rubus occidentalis [host], *Venturia rubicola* E. & E., 8:15.
Rubus strigosus [host], *Botrytis patula* Sacc. & Berl., 1:106.
Rubus strigosus [host], *Cylindrosporium* E. & Morgan n. sp., 1:127.
Rubus strigosus [host], *Physalospora minima* E. & E. n. sp., 8:17.
Rubus strigosus [host], *Physalospora vagans* E. & E. n. sp., 8:67.
Rubus strigosus [host], *Rhabdospora rubi* Ellis n. sp., 3:90.
Rubus trivialis [host], *Meliola sanguinea* E. & E. n. sp., 2:42.
Rubus villosus [host], *Glæosporium rubi* E. & E. n. sp., 4:52.
Rubus villosus [host], *Mollisia alabamænsis* E. & E. n. sp., 8:69.
Rubus villosus [host], *Physalospora obtusa* (Schw.) Cke., 8:67.
Rudbeckia laciniata [host], *Ramularia rudbeckiæ* Pk., 1:76.
Rudbeckia laciniata [host], *Septoria rudbeckiæ* E. & H. n. sp., 6:33.

- Rudbeckia triloba* [host], *Cercospora tabacina* E. & E. n. sp., 4:6.
Ruhlandiella P. Hennings n. g. *Rhizinaceæ* [descr.], 10:219.
Rumex acetosella [host], *Cercospora acetosella* Ellis, 1:54.
Rumex brittannica [host], *Ramularia occidentalis* E. & K. n. sp., 3:103.
Rumex crispus [host], *Ramularia decipiens* E. & E. n. sp., 1:69, 79.
Rumex crispus [host], *Vermicularia rugulosa* E. & E. n. sp., 8:73.
Rumex [host], *Cylindrosporium pulchrum* Speg., 3:22.
Rumex [host], *Phlyctæna arcuata* Berk., 3:91.
Rumex [host], *Ramularia obovata* Fckl., 1:81.
Rumex sp. [host], *Septoria rumicis* Ellis n. sp., 7:277.
Rust of Flax, B. T. Galloway, 5:215.
Rust of the Cultivated Snapdragon, W. C. Blasdale, 9:82.
Russula adusta (Pers.) Fr. [descr.], 5:60.
Russula cinnamomea Bauming [descr.], 5:137.
Russula compacta Peck [descr.], 5:61.
Russula concobrina Fr. [descr.], 5:139.
Russula cyanoxantha (Schæf.) [descr.], 5:138.
Russula danguinea (Bull.) Fr. [descr.], 5:63.
Russula delicata Fr. [descr.], 5:61.
Russula depallens (Pers.) Fr. [descr.], 5:64.
Russula foetens [host], *Hypomyces hyalinus* Schw., 2:73.
Russula foetens (Pers.) Fr. [descr.], 5:140.
Russula furcata (Pers.) Fr. [descr.], 5:62.
Russula heterophylla Fr. [descr.], 5:139.
Russula lactea (Pers.) Fr. [descr.], 5:135.
Russula lepida Fr. [descr.], 5:136.
Russula morgani Sacc. [descr.], 5:141.
Russula nigricans (Bull.) Fr. [descr.], 5:60.
Russula olivascens Fr. [descr.], 5:62.
Russula rosacea Fr. [descr.], 5:63.
Russula rubra Fr. [descr.], 5:137.
Russula sardoniana Fr. [descr.], 5:64.
Russula simillima Peck [descr.], 5:140.
Russula sordida Peck [descr.], 5:61.
Russula variata Bauming [descr.], 5:141.
Russula vesca Fr. [descr.], 5:138.
Russula virescens (Schæff.) Fr., 5:135.
Rye and other gramineæ [host], *Claviceps purpurea* (Fr.) Tul., 2:28.

Sabal andansonii [host], *Sphærospora sabalicola* E. & Carver n. sp., 8:63.
Sabal andansonii [host], *Zignælla sabalina* E. & En. n. sp., 8:66.
Sabal palmetto [host], *Amerosporium sabalinum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:50.
Sabal palmetto [host], *Anthostomella melanostica* E. & E. n. sp., 3:43.
Sabal palmetto [host], *Asterina inquinans* E. & E. n. sp., 3:41.
Sabal palmetto [host], *Cyphella subcyanea* E. & E. n. sp., 2:37.
Sabal palmetto [host], *Helminthosporium spiculiferum* E. & E. n. sp., 2:104.
Sabal palmetto [host], *Linospora palmetto* E. & E. n. sp., 3:45.
Sabal palmetto [host], *Phyllosticta palmetto* E. & E. n. sp., 5:146.
Sabal palmetto [host], *Sphærella sabaligena* E. & E. n. sp., 2:101.
Sabal palmetto [host], *Sphærella serrulata* E. & E. n. sp., 3:45.
Sabal serrulata [host], *Anthostomella minor* E. & E. n. sp., 3:43.
Sabal serrulata [host], *Didymosphæria serrulata* E. & M. n. sp., 1:99.
Sabal serrulata [host], *Meliola furcata* Lev., 1:148.
Sabal serrulata [host], *Ophiobolus versisporus* E. & M. n. sp., 1:99.
Sabal serrulata [host], *Sphærella incisa* E. & M. n. sp., 1:99.
Sabbatia angularis [host], *Cercospora sabbatiæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:3.
Saccardo: De diagnostica et nomenclatura mycologica; admonita quædam,
Trans., Fred. E. Clements, 10:109.
Saccardo's Sylloge, J. B. Ellis, 4:107.

- Saccharomycopsis* Schiöningg n. g. *Saccharomycetes* [descr.], 10:219.
Sacidium ulmi-gallæ Kell. & Sw, n. sp., on *Phytoptus* galls on *Ulmus americana*, 5:72.
Sagittaria [host], *Doassansia sagittariæ* (West) Fisch., 4:14.
Sagittaria variabilis [host], *Cercospora sagittariæ* E. & K. n. sp., 2:1.
Salix cordata [host], *Sphæropsis salicis* E. & B. n. sp., 8:175.
Salix cordata [host], *Sphærella* (Mycosph.) *salicina* E. & E. n. sp., 9:166.
Salix [host], *Dimerosporium xylogenum* E. & E. n. sp., 2:102.
Salix longifolia [host], *Glœosporium salicis* West, 1:113.
Salix lucida [host], *Septoria albanensis* Thuem., 3:38.
Salix lucida [host], *Septoria salicina* Pk., 3:74.
Salix nigra [host], *Cercospora salicina* E. & E. n. sp., 3:19.
Salix nigra [host], *Lophiostoma langloisii* E. & E. n. sp., 3:44.
Salix nigra [host], *Melanconium salicinum* E. & E. n. sp., 2:103.
Salix nigra [host], *Prosthemiella hysterioides* E. & L. n. sp., 6:37.
Salix rostrata [host], *Ramularia rosea* (Fckl.) Sacc., 4:2.
Salix serica [host], *Glœosporium salicinum* Pk., 1:118.
Salix [host], *Sphærostilbe flammea* Tul., 3:3.
Salix [host], *Valsa pallida* E. & E. n. sp., 4:58.
Salix, wood [host], *Lophiostoma erosum* E. & E. n. sp., 3:44.
Salutatory, *Journal of Mycology* [Editor], 1:1.
Salvia ballotæflora [host], *Puccinia verti-septa* Tr. & Gal. n. sp., 4:21.
Salvia lanceolata [host], *Æcidium caulicolum* Kellerm., 9:225.
Salvia lanceolata [host], *Peronospora swinglei* E. & K. n. sp., 3:104.
Salvia lanceolata [host], *Puccinia caulicola* Tr. & Gal. n. sp., 4:20.
Salvia officinalis [host], *Coniothyrium salviicolum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:49.
Sambucus canadensis [host], *Cercospora depazeoides* (Desm.) Sacc., 1:34.
Sambucus canadensis [host], *Haplosporella sambucina* E. & B. n. sp., 8:175.
Sambucus canadensis [host], *Ramularia sambucina* Pk., 1:77.
Sambucus glauca [host], *Ramularia glauca* E. & E. n. sp., 9:222.
Sambucus [host], *Graphium squarrosum* E. & L. n. sp., 6:36.
Sambucus pubens [host], *Cercospora lateritia* Ell. & Hals. n. sp., 4:7.
Sanders, J. G., Variations in appendages of *Podosphæra oxyacanthæ*, 8:170.
Sanguinaria canadensis [host], *Cercospora sanguinariæ* Pk., 1:50.
Sanguinaria canadensis L. [host], *Cylindrosporium circinans* Winter n. sp., 1:124; 128.
Sanguinaria canadensis [host], *Phyllosticta sanguinariæ* Winter n. sp., 1:123.
Sanguinaria canadensis [host], *Phyllosticta sanguinariæ* Wint., 2:26.
Sanicula marilandica [host], *Septoria saniculæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:44.
Sanicula (?) [host], *Puccinia microica* Ellis n. sp., 7:274.
Sapindus marginatus [host], *Sphærella sapindi* E. & E. n. sp., 2:101.
Sarcobatus vermiculatus [host], *Hendersonia heterophragmia* E. & E. n. sp., 5:149.
Sarcoscypha rhizomorpha E. & En. n. sp., on *Rhizomorpha*, 4:98.
Sarcomyces Massee nov. gen., 6:178.
Sarcomyces vinosa (B. & C.) Mass. n. n., on wood, 6:173.
Sarcosoma carolinianum Durand n. sp., 9:103.
Sarcosoma cyttarioides Rehm n. sp., 9:104.
Sarcosoma rufum (Schw.) Rehm [descr.], 9:103.
Sarcosoma, the Genus, in North America, Elias J. Durand, 9:102.
Sassafras [host], *Glœosporium affine* E. & K., 1:113.
Sassafras [host], *Hypocrea olivacea* C. & E., 2:62.
Sassafras [host], *Hypoxylon sassafras* Schw., 4:70.
Sassafras [host], *Nectria cerrucosa* Schw., 2:79.
Sassafras officinales [host], *Phyllosticta sassafras* Cke., 2:18.
Sassafras [host], *Phyllosticta affinis* E. & K., 2:13.
Saururus cernuus [host], *Cercospora saururi* E. & E. n. sp., 3:14.
Scale insects [host], *Cordyceps clavulata* Schw., 2:28.

- Scale lice [host], *Dialonectria coccicola* E. & E., 2:137.
 Scale lice [host], *Nectria coccicola* E. & E. n. sp., 2:39.
 Schaffner John H., Ohio Stations for *Myriostoma*, 8:173.
Schedonnardus texanus [host], *Puccinia schedonnardi* Kell. & Swingle n. sp., 4:95.
 Schweinitz, de, Sketch of, W. A. Kellerman, 2:31.
Schizonella subtrifida E. & E. n. sp., on *Cirsium ochrocentrum*, 6:119.
Schizoxylon occidentale E. & E. n. sp., 1:90.
Schrœteria annulata Ell. & Ev. n. sp., on *Andropogon annulatus*, 6:118.
Scirpus fluviatillis [host], *Pestalozzia primaria* E. & E. n. sp., 2:103.
Scirpus fluviatilis [host], *Septoria peckii* Sacc., 3:67.
Scirpus maritima [host], *Septoria marvisiana* Sacc., 3:66.
Scleranthus annuus [host], *Septoria scleranthii* Desm., 3:74.
Scleroderma [host], *Cordyceps capitata* (Holmsk.) Link., 2:49.
Scleroderma flavidum E. & E. n. sp., in loose sand, 1:88.
Scleroderma in Saccardo's *Sylloge*, The Genus, J. B. Ellis, 5:23.
Sclerospora graminicola (Sacc.) Schrt. [synonymy and hosts], 7:116.
Sclerospora graminicola, Notes on, F. L. Stevens, 9:13.
Scoriomyces Ell. & Sacc. [descr.], 1:105.
Scolecotrichum caricæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Carica papaya*, 7:134.
Scolecotrichum graminis Fuckel [original description], 8:124.
Scolecotrichum maculicola E. & K. n. sp., on *Phragmites communis*, 3:103.
Scoriomyces andersoni E. & Gall. n. sp., on dead *Pinus ponderosa*, 6:33.
Scoriomyces cragini Ell. & Sacc., on *Rhus veneata*, 1:105.
Scrophularia nodosa [host], *Cylindrosporium scrophulariæ* S. & E., 1:127.
Scrophularia nodosa [host], *Rhabdospora kellermani* E. & M., 3:90.
Scrophularia nodosa [host], *Septoria scrophulariæ* Pk., 3:74.
Scutellaria versicolor Nutt. [host], *Cercospora scutellariæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:54.
Scytopeziz Clements n. g. *Dermateæ* [descr.], 10:219.
Secale cereal [host], *Nectria secalina* E. & E. n. sp., 8:66.
Sedum sp. [host], *Cercospora sedi* E. & E. n. sp., 8:72.
Senecio trianguaris [host], *Puccinia subcircinata* E. & E. n. sp., 3:56.
Septoglœum Sacc. [descr. and monograph], 1:117.
Septoglœum ampelopsidis E. & E. n. sp., on *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, 5:155.
Septoglœum salicinum [host], *Glœosporium maculans* Hark., 1:117.
Septonema subramosum E. & E. n. sp., on old wood, 1:93.
Septorella sorghi E. & E. n. sp., on *Sorghum halapense*, 9:164.
Septoria Fr. [descr. and monograph], 3:37.
Septoria acerella Sacc. [descr.], on *Negunda aceroides*, 3:79.
Septoria acericola (Thuem.) Sacc., on dry pine leaves, 3:37.
Septoria ocerina Pk. [descr.], on *Acer pennsylvanicum* and *A. dasycarpum*, 3:37.
Septoria aciculosa E. & E. [descr.], on *Fragaria*, 3:37.
Septoria ægopodii Desm. [descr.], on *Osmorrhiza longistylis*, 3:86.
Septoria albaniensis Thuem. [descr.], on *Salix lucida*, 3:38.
Septoria albo-nigra B. & C., on living leaves, 3:38.
Septoria albo-punctata Cke. [descr.], on *Vaccinium arboreum*, 3:38.
Septoria alismatis Oudem. [descr.], on *Alisma plantago*, 3:38.
Septoria alnicola Cke. [descr.], on *Alnus incana*, 3:80.
Septoria ampelina B. & C. [descr.], on *Vitis vulpina*, 3:38.
Septoria ampelopsidis Ellis n. sp., on *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, 7:276.
Septoria angustata (Cke.) Sacc., on *Typha*, 3:38.
Septoria aparine Ell. & Kell. n. sp., on *Galium aparine*, 5:143.
Septoria aquilegiæ E. & K. n. sp., on *Aquilegia vulgaris*, 3:38.
Septoria argophylla E. & K. n. sp., on *Psoralea argophylla*, 3:86.
Septoria asclapiadicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Asclepias incarnata*, 4:44.
Septoria asclapiadicola E. & E. [descr.], on *Asclepias rubra*, 5:150.
Septoria astericola E. & E. n. sp., on *Aster cordifolius*, 5:150; 8:61.

- Septoria astragali* Rab. [descr.], on *Lathyrus ochroleucus* and *L. maritimus*, 3:38.
Septoria astragalicola Pk. [descr.], on *Astragalus*, 3:39.
Septoria atriplicis (Desm.) n. sp., on *Blitum capitatum*, 4:117.
Septoria atropurpurea Pk. [descr.], on *Aster macrophyllus* and *A. cordifolia*, 3:39.
Septoria bacilligera Winter n. sp., on *Ambrosia trifida*, 1:122; 3:39.
Septoria baptisiæ Ske. [descr.], on *Baptisia perfoliata*, 3:39.
Septoriæ besseyi Pk. [descr.], on *Fraxinus*, 3:39.
Septoria betulicola Pk. [descr.], on *Betula*, 3:39.
Septoria bidentis Sacc. [descr.], on *Bidens bipinnata*, 3:40.
Septoria brunellæ E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Brunella vulgaris*, 1:6; 3:40.
Septoria cacaliæ E. & K. [descr.], on *Cacalia tuberosa* and *C. atriplicifolia*, 3:40.
Septoria calystegiæ West. [descr.], on *Calystegia sepium*, 3:81.
Septoria campanulæ (Lev.) Ell. [descr.], on *Campanula americana*, 3:40.
Septoria cannabis (Lasch.) Sacc., on *Cannabis sativa*, 3:40.
Septoria caricinella Sacc. & Rowm. [descr.], on *Carex cephaloidea* (?), 3:79.
Septoria carya E. & E. [descr.], on *Carya*, 3:80.
Septoria cassiæcola Kell. & Swingle n. sp., on *Cassia chamæcrista*, 4:94.
Septoria celti-galli Gerard [descr.], on *Celtis occidentalis*, 3:40.
Septoria cephalanthi E. & K. [descr.], on *Cephalanthus occidentalis*, 3:40.
Septoria cerasina Pk. [descr.], on *Prunus domestica* and *P. serotina*, 3:41.
Septoria cerastii Rob. & Desm. [descr.], on *Cerastium viscosum*, *C. vulgatum* and *C. oblongifolium*, 3:41.
Septoria ceuthosporioides (Ck. & Hk.) [descr.], on *Eucalyptus*, 3:41.
Septoria chenopodii West. n. sp., on *Blitum capitatum*, 4:117.
Septoria chimaphila E. & E. [descr.], on *Chimaphila maculata*, 3:85.
Septoria chionanthi Cke. [descr.], on *Chionanthus virginica*, 3:49.
Septoria chrysamphoræ E. & E. n. sp., on *C. californica*, 9:222.
Septoria cirrhosa Winter n. sp., on *Staphylea trifolia*, 1:122; 3:49.
Septoria cirsii Niessl. [descr.], on *Cirsium altissimum*, 3:49.
Septoria citrulli E. & E. n. sp., on *Citrullus*, 4:102.
Septoria cocoina E. & E. [descr.], on *Cocos plumosa*, 3:85.
Septoria commonsii E. & E. n. sp., on *Cnicus altissimum*, 5:150.
Septoria consimilis E. & M. [descr.], on cultivated lettuce, 3:49.
Septoria consocia Pk. [descr.], on *Polygola senega*, 3:50.
Septoria conspicua E. & M. [descr.], on *Steironema ciliatum*, 3:64.
Septoria convolvuli Desm. [descr.], on *Calystegia seuipm*, 5:152.
Septoria coptidis B. & C. [descr.], on *Coptis*, 3:50.
Septoria cornicola Desm. [descr.], on *Cornus* sp., 3:50.
Septoria corydalis E. & Davis n. sp., on *Corydalis glauca*, 8:13.
Septoria corylina Pk. [descr.], on *Corylus rostrata*, 3:50.
Septoria cucurbitacearum Sacc. [descr.], on *Curcubita*, 3:50.
Septoria curtisiana Sacc. [descr.], on *Triticum*, 3:50.
Septoria cryptotæniæ E. & Rau. n. sp., on *Cryptotænia canadensis*, 3:50.
Septoria cryptotæniæ Ell. & Rau. [descr.], 5:151.
Septoria cyperi E. & E. n. sp., on *Cyperus* sp., 8:65.
Septoria dalibardæ Pk. [descr.], on *Dalibarda repens*, 3:50.
Septoria dearnessii E. & E. n. sp., on *Archangelica atropurpurea*, 5:151.
Septoria dentariæ Pk. [descr.], on *Dentaria diphylla*, 3:51.
Septoria diervillæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Diervilla trifida*, 1:144; 3:51.
Septoria difformis C. & Pk. [descr.], on *Vaccinium pennsylvanicum*, 3:51.
Septoria divaricata E. & E. n. sp., on *Phlox divericata*, 5:151.
Septoria dolichi B. & C. [descr.], on *Dolichos*, 3:51.
Septoria drummondii E. & E. n. sp., on *Phlox drummondii*, 7:133.
Septoria dryina Cke. [descr.], on *Quercus falcata*, 3:51.
Septoria elymi E. & E. n. sp., on *Elymus canadensis*, 7:132.
Septoria emaculata Pk. Clint. [descr.], on *Lathyrus palustris*, 3:51.
Septoria epilobii West. [descr.], on *Epilobium coloratum*, 3:81.

- Septoria equisiti* Desm. [descr.], on *Equisetum*, 3:51.
Septoria erigeronis Pk. [original description], 9:115.
Septoria erigerontis Pk. [descr.], on *Erigeron*, 3:52.
Septoria eupatoriæ Rob. & Desm. [descr.], on *Eupatorium serotinum*, 3:85.
Septoria examinans B. & C. [descr.], on *Ilex*, 3:52.
Septoria expansa Niessl. [descr.], on *Geranium carolinianum*, 3:86.
Septoria fairmani E. & E. n. sp., on *Althæa rosea*, 5:151.
Septoria flagellaris Ell & Everht. [descr.], on *Calystigia sepium*, 3:52.
Septoria fraxini Desm. [descr.], on *Fraxinus*, 3:52.
Septoria fructigena B. & C. [descr.], on *Passiflora*, 3:52.
Septoria fumosa Pk. [descr.], on *Solidago canadensis*, 3:81.
Septoria galeopsidis West. [descr.], on *Galeopsis tetrahit*, 3:80.
Septoria galiorum Ell. [descr.], on *Galium*, 3:52.
Septoria gallarum E. & E. n. sp., on *Solidago* galls, 4:103.
Septoria gaurina E. & K. [descr.], on *Gaura parviflora*, 3:53.
Septoria gei Rob. & Desm. [descr.], on *Geum virginianum*, 3:81.
Septoria glycyrrhizæ E. & K. n. sp., on *Glycyrrhiza lepidota*, 4:27.
Septoria gossypina Cke. [descr.], on *Gossypium*, 3:61.
Septoria graminum Desm. [descr.], on *Panicum sanguinale*, 3:61.
Septoria gratiolæ E. & M. [descr.], on *Gratiola quadridentata*, 1:107;
3:61.
Septoria helenii E. & E. [descr.], on *Helenium autumnale*, 3:87.
Septoria helianthi Ell. & Kellerm. [original description], 8:10.
Septoria helianthi E. & K. [descr.], on *Helianthus doroncioides*, 3:61.
Septoria hosackiæ Hark. [descr.], on *Hosackia strigosa*, 3:61.
Septoria hydrocotyles Desm. [descr.], on *Hydrocotyle repanda*, 3:62.
Septoria ilicifolia Cke. & Ellis [descr.], on *Ilex*, 3:62.
Septoria inconspicua B. & C. [descr.], on *Plantago lanceolata*, 3:62.
Septoria increscens Pk. [descr.], on *Trientalis americana*, 3:62.
Septoria infusata Winter n. sp., on *Lepachys pinnata*, 1:22; 3:62.
Septoria intermedia E. & E. n. sp., on *Solidago* (*juncea* ?), 5:150.
Septoria irregularis Pk. [descr.], *Rhus toxicodendron*, 3:62.
Septoria jackmani E. & E. n. sp., on *Clematis jackmani*, 7:132.
Septoria kalmiæcola (Schw.) B. & Curt. [descr.], on *Kalmia latifolia*,
3:62; 8:61.
Septoria kellermaniana Thum. [descr.], on *Vitis riparia*, 3:63.
Septoria lactucæ Pass. [descr.], on *Lactuca sativa*, 3:63; 10:61.
Septoria lactucicola E. & M. [descr.], on *Lactuca canadensis*, 3:63.
Septoria lamii Pass. [descr.], *Leonurus marrubiastrum*, 3:63.
Septoria lapparum Sacc. [descr.], on *Lappa*, 3:82.
Septoria lathyri E. & E. n. sp., on *Lathyrus latifolius*, 5:149.
Septoria lepidicola E. & M. [descr.], on *Lepidium virginicum*, 3:63.
Septoria leptostachya E. & K. [descr.], on *Phryma leptostachys*, 3:63.
Septoria leucostoma Ellis n. sp., on *Fraxinus americana*, 7:277.
Septoria liatridis E. & Davis n. sp., on *Liatris spicata*, 8:13.
Septoria liquidamberis C. & E. [descr.], on *Liquidamber styraciflua*, 3:63.
Septoria littorea Sacc. [descr.], on *Apocynum cannabinum*, 3:86.
Septoria lobeliæ Pk. [descr.], on *Lobelia spicata* and *Lobelia syphilitica*,
3:64.
Septoria lophanthi Winter [descr.], on *Lophanthus nepetoides*, 3:64.
Septoria ludwigia Cke. [descr.], on *Ludwigia palustris*, 3:64.
Septoria lupini Hark. [descr.], on *Lupinus densiflorus*, 3:64.
Septoria lupulina E. & K. n. sp., on *Humulus lupulus*, 4:27.
Septoria lycopersici Speg. [original description], 9:115.
Septoria lythrina Pk. [descr.], *Lythrum salicaria* and *L. alatum*, 3:64.
Septoria maculosa Ger. [descr.], on *Cuphea viscosissima*, 3:53.
Septoria magnoliæ Cke. [descr.], on *Magnolia grandiflora*, 3:65.
Septoria malvicola E. & M. n. sp., on *Malva rotundifolia*, 3:65.
Septoria melandrii Pass. [descr.], on *Lychnis vespertina*, 3:79.

- Septoria melanophthalmi* B. & C. [descr.], on *Dolichos melanophthalmus*, 3:65.
- Septoria mentzeliae* E. & K. [descr.], on *Mentzelia nuda*, 2:4; 3:65.
- Septoria microsperma* Pk. [descr.], on *Betula lenta*, 3:65.
- Septoria microspora* Ellis n. sp., on *Asprella hystrix*, 7:276.
- Septoria mimuli* Winter n. sp., on *Mimulus ringens*, 1:122; 3:65.
- Septoria mimuli* E. & K. [note: Dr. Winter], 1:155.
- Septoria mirabilis* Pk. [descr.], on *Onoclea sensibilis*, 3:65.
- Septoria munroæ* E. & B. n. sp., on *Munroa squarrosa*, 8:176.
- Septoria musiva* Pk. [descr.], on *Populus monilifera*, 3:81.
- Septoria nabali* B. & C. [descr.], on *Nabalus alba*, 3:66.
- Septoria narvisiana* Sacc. [descr.], on *Scirpus maritima*, 3:66.
- Septoria nepetæ* E. & . n. sp., on *Nepeta cataria*, 4:44.
- Septoria niphostoma* B. & C. [descr.], on *Magnolia grandiflora*, 3:66.
- Septoria noctifloræ* E. & K. [descr.], on *Silene noctiflora*, 3:66.
- Septoria nolitangeris* Gerard [descr.], on *Impatiens*, 3:66.
- Septoria ochroleuca* B. & C. [original description], 10:61.
- Septoria œnotheræ* West. [descr.], on *Senothera biennis*, 3:66.
- Septoria œnotheræ* (Lasch) West. [original description], 9:22.
- Septoria oleandrina* Sacc. [descr.], on *Nerium oleander*, 3:67.
- Septoria ostryæ* Pk. [descr.], on *Ostrya virginica*, 3:67.
- Septoria pachyspora* E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Zanthoxylum americanum*, 1:6; 3:67.
- Septoria panici* Pk. [descr.], on *Aster puniceus*, 3:81.
- Septoria pastinacina* Sacc. [descr.], on *Pastinaca sativa*, 3:67.
- Septoria paupera* Ellis [descr.], on *Helianthus divaricatus*, 3:67.
- Septoria peckii* Sacc. [descr.], on *Scirpus fluviatilis*, 3:67.
- Septoria penstemonis* Ell. & Everh. [descr.], on *Pentstemon digitalis*, 3:67.
- Septoria pentstemonicola* E. & E. n. sp., on *Pentstemon gracilis*, 8:13.
- Septoria phlogis* Sacc. & Speg. (?), on *Phlox divaricata*, 3:85.
- Septoria photiniæ* B. & C. [descr.], on *Photinia*, 3:67.
- Septoria physistegiæ* E. & E. n. sp., on *Physostegia virginiana*, 5:150.
- Septoria pileæ* Thum. [descr.], on *Pilea pumila*, 3:68.
- Septoria pimpinellæ* Ellis. n. sp., on *Pimpinella integerrima*, 7:277.
- Septoria plantagenea* Pass. var. *b* Sacc. ?, on *Plantago major*, 3:80.
- Septoria plantanifolia* Cke. [descr.], on *Platanus occidentalis*, 3:68.
- Septoria podophyllina* Pk. [descr.], on *Podophyllum peltatum*, 3:68.
- Septoria polygalæ* Pk. & Cke. [descr.], on *Polygala paucifolia*, 3:68.
- Septoria pruni* Ellis [descr.], on *Prunus americana*, 3:68.
- Septoria pyrolæ* E. & M. n. sp., on *Pyrola secunda*, 1:100.
- Septoria polemoniicola* E. & M. [descr.], on *Polemonium reptans*, 3:79.
- Septoria polygonorum* Desm. [descr.], on *Polygonum pennsylvanicum*, 3:68.
- Septoria prenanthis* E. & E. n. sp., on *Prenanthes*, 5:150.
- Septoria psilostega* E. & M. [descr.], on *Galium pilosum*, 3:68.
- Septoria pulchella* B. & C. [descr.], on *Andromeda ferruginea*, 3:69.
- Septoria purpurascens* E. & M. [descr.], on *Potentilla norvegica*, 3:69.
- Septoria pyri* Cast. [descr.], on *Pyrus malus*, 3:80.
- Septoria pyrolæ* E. & M. [descr.], on *Pyrola secunda*, 3:69.
- Septoria querceti* Thum. [descr.], on *Quercus tinctoria*, 3:69.
- Septoria ravenelii* Thum. [descr.], on *Prunus caroliniana*, 3:69.
- Septoria recta* B. & C. [descr.], on dead leaves, 3:69.
- Septoria rhododendri* Cke. [descr.], on *Rhododendron*, 3:69.
- Septoria rhoïna* B. & C. [descr.], on *Rhus corinus*, 3:69; 9:176.
- Septoria ribis* Desm. [descr.], on *Ribes*, 3:73.
- Septoria rubi pallida* Ell. & Holway [descr.], on *Rubus hispidus*, 3:73.
- Septoria rudebeckiæ* E. & H. n. sp., on *Rudbeckia laciniata*, 6:33.
- Septoria rumicis* Ellis n. sp., on *Rumex* sp., 7:277.
- Septoria saccharina* E. & E. n. sp., on *Acer saccharinum*, 7:132.
- Septoria salicifolia* (Trelease) E. & E. [descr.], on *Spirea salicifolia*, 3:74.
- Septoria salicina* Pk. [descr.], on *Salix lucida*, 3:74.

- Septoria salliae* Gerard [descr.], on *Acer sacharinum*, 3:73.
Septoria sambucina Pk. [descr.], on *Sambucus canadensis*, 3:74.
Septoria saniculæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Sanicula marilandica*, 4:44.
Septoria scleranthi Desm. [descr.], on *Scleranthus annuus*, 3:74.
Septoria scrophulariæ Pk. [original description], 9:115.
Septoria scrophulariæ Pk. [descr.], on *Scrophularia nodosa*, 3:74; 9:115.
Septoria serpentaria E. & M. [descr.], on *Quercus laurifolia*, 3:74.
Septoria sicyi Pk. [descr.], on *Sicyos angulata*, 3:80.
Septoria sii Rob. & Desm. [descr.], on *Cicuta maculata*, 3:86.
Septoria silenicola (E. & M.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Silene stellata*, 3:74.
Septoria silphii E. & E. [descr.], on *Silphium perfoliatum*, 3:86.
Septoria sisymbrii Ellis [descr.], on *Sisymbrium*, 3:75.
Septoria smilacinæ E. & M. [descr.], on *Smilacina*, 3:75.
Septoria smilacis E. & E. n. sp., on *Smilax*, 10:168.
Septoria solidaginis Thum. [descr.], on *Solidago puberula* and *S. odora*, 3:75.
Septoria sonchifolia Cke. [descr.], on *Sonchus asper*, 3:75.
Septoria speculariæ B. & C. [descr.], on *Specularia perfoliata*, 3:75.
Septoria sphærelloides E. & K. [descr.], on *Hypericum corymoosum*, 3:16.
Septoria spiculisporea E. & E. n. sp., on *Euonymus*, 8:12.
Septoria spiculosa E. & Hol. [descr.], on *Symphoricarpus foetidus*, 3:76.
Septoria stenosphonis E. & K. [descr.], on *Stenosiphon virgatus*, 3:76.
Septoria stigma B. & C. [descr.], on *Symplocus*, 3:76.
Septoria submaculata Winter [descr.], on *Fraxinus americana*, 3:76.
Septoria symphoricarpi E. & E. n. sp., on *Symphoricarpus*, 2:38; 3:76.
Septoria symploci E. & M. [descr.], on *Symplocus tinctoria*, 3:77.
Septoria tenella Ck. & Ellis [descr.], on *Festuca tenella*, 3:77.
Septoria tenuissima Winter n. sp., on *Bœhmeria cylindrica*, 1:122; 3:77.
Septoria thalictri E. & E. n. sp., on *Thalictrum purpurascens*, 4:49.
Septoria toxicodendri Curt. [descr.], on *Rhus toxicodendron*, 3:77.
Septoria trillii Pk. [descr.], on *Trillium recurvatum*, 3:77.
Septoria unicolor Winter n. sp., on *Mulgedium acuminatum*, 1:123; 3:77.
Septoria unicolor Desm. [descr.], on *Laportea canadensis*, 3:79.
Septoria verbascicola B. & C. [descr.], on *Verbascum blattaria*, 3:78; 9:23.
Septoria verbenæ Rob. & Desm. [descr.], on *Verbena augustifolia* 3:77.
Septoria vestita B. & C. [descr.], on *Curburbita*, 3:78.
Septoria violæ West [descr.], on *Viola lanceolata*, 3:78.
Septoria virgaureæ Desm. [descr.], on *Solidago*, 3:78.
Septoria viride-tingens Curt. [descr.], *Allium tricoccum*, 3:78.
Septoria waldsteiniae Cke. & Pk. [descr.], on *Waldsteinia fragarioides*, 3:78.
Septoria wilsoni Clinton [descr.], on *Chelone glabra*, 3:78.
Septoria wyethiæ Hark., on *Wyethia mollis*, 3:78.
Septoria xanthii Desn. [descr.], on *Xanthium strumarium*, 3:79.
Septoria xanthiifolia E. & K. [descr.], on *Iva xanthiifolia*, 3:79.
Septoria yuccæ (Schwz.) Sacc. [descr.], on *Yucca gloriosa*, 3:79.
Septorias of North America [monograph], George Martin, 3:1, 49, 61, 73, 85.
Septosporium heterosporum Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Vitis californica*, 5:67.
Sequoia gigantea [host] *Cercospora sequoiae* E. & E. n. sp., 3:13.
Sesamum orientale [host], *Metasphæria carveri* E. & E. n. sp., 8:68.
Sesbania [host], *Botryosphæria minor* E. & E. n. sp., 4:77, [cor.].
Sesbania macrocarpa [host], *Physalospora sesbaniae* E. & E. n. sp., 4:77, [cor.].
Sesbania macrocarpa [host], *Sphærella sesbaniae* E. & E. n. sp., 4:98.
Seymour, A. B., *Distribution of Puccinia heterospora*, 1:94.
Seymour, A. B., *Specimens illustrating N. A. Ustilagineæ*, 9:83.
Setaria [host], *Ustilago viridis* n. sp., 3:56.
Sicyos angulata [host], *Sphærella sicyicola* E. & E. n. sp., 3:45.
Sicyos angulata [host], *Septoria sicyi* Pk., 3:80.
Sida spinosa [host], *Cercospora sidæcola* E. & E. n. sp., 5:72.
Sida spinosa [host], *Phyllosticta spinosa* E. & K. n. sp., 3:102.

- Sidalcea* [host], *Aecidium roestelioides* E. & E. n. sp., 1:93.
Sidalcea [host], *Ramularia sidalceæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:1.
Silene antirrhina [host], *Ascochyta silenes* E. & E. n. sp., 5:148.
Silene noctiflora [host], *Septoria noctiflora* E. & K., 3:66.
Silene stellata [host], *Septoria silenicola* (E. & M.) Sacc., 3:74.
Silene watsoni [host], *Ustilago violacea major* Clint. n. var., 8:139.
Silphium integrifolium [host], *Cercospora silphii* E. & E. n. sp., 4:3, 29.
Silphium integrifolium [host], *Metasphæria silphii* E. & E. n. sp., 9:167.
Silphium lævigatum Ell. [host], *Ellisiella mutica* Winter n. sp., 1:124.
Silphium perfoliatum [host], *Septoria silphii*, 3:86.
Silphium terebinthaceum L. [host], *Chætophoma maculans* Winter n. sp., 1:123.
Siphonaria Petersen n. g. *Chytridineæ* [descr.], 10:203.
Siphotychium casphargi Rfski. [note], 4:82.
Sirothecium, A New, A. P. Morgan, 10:1.
Sirothecium fragile Morgan n. sp., on *Nyssa*, old wood, 10:1.
Sirothecium nigrum Morgan n. sp., on *Acer*, 9:82.
Sisymbrium [host], *Septoria sisymbrii* Ellis, 3:75.
Sisymbrium canescens [host], *Ascochyta sisymbrium* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 5:142.
Sisymbrium linifolium [host], *Puccinia consimilis* E. & E. n. sp., 6:120.
Sisymbrium officinale [rhost], *Cercospora cruciferarum* E. & E. n. sp., 3:17.
Sisymbrium officinale [host], *Cercospora nasturtii* Pass., 3:16.
Sisyrinchium bellum [host], *Kellermannia sisyrinchii* E. & E. n. sp., 2:110.
Sium cicutæfolium [host], *Cercospora sii* E. & E. n. sp., 5:71.
Smilacina [host], *Septoria smilacinæ* E. & M., 3:75.
Smilacina bifolia [host], *Didymium fairmani* Sacc. n. sp., 5:78.
Smilacina canadensis [host], *Cercospora subsanguineæ* E. & E. n. sp., 4:4.
Smilacina racemosa [host], *Phyllosticta cruenta* Fr., 2:20.
Smilax [host], *Botryosphæria muriculata* E. & E. n. sp., 8:68.
Smilax [host], *Cercospora nubilosa* E. & E. n. sp., 4:115.
Smilax [host], *Cercospora smilacis* Thuem., 1:33.
Smilax [host], *Dimerosporium nimbosum* E. & M. n. sp., 2:129.
Smilax [host], *Hypoxylon smilacicum* Howe, 4:70.
Smilax [host], *Phlyctæna smilacis* Cke., 3:91.
Smilax [host], *Ramularia subrufa* E. & H. n. sp., 4:2.
Smilax [host], *Septoria smilacis* E. & E. n. sp., 10:168.
Smilax [host], *Sphærella smilacina* E. & E., n. sp., 2:101.
Smilax hispida [host], *Ascochyta confusa* E. & E. n. sp., 10:168.
Smilax hispida [host], *Ascochyta smilacis* E. & E. n. sp., 8:12.
Smilax hispida [host], *Dendryphium subsessile* E. & E. n. sp., 3:128.
Smilax hispida [host], *Sphæropsis smilacis* E. & E. n. sp., 5:149.
Smilax lycium [host], *Diplodina ramulorum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:152.
 Smith Clayton O., A New Egg Plant Fungus, 10:98.
 Smith Erwin F., Field Notes [on Some Plant Diseases], 6:107.
 Smith, Erwin F., Field Notes, 1891, [various plant diseases], 7:88.
 Smith, Erwin F., Field Notes, 1892, [Plant Diseases], 7:372.
 Smith, Erwin F., Notes on Peach Rosette, 7:226.
 Smith, Erwin F., Peach Blight, *Monilia fructigena*, 7:36.
 Smith, Erwin F., Peach Rot and Peach Blight, *Monilia fructigena*, 5:123.
 Smith, Erwin F., Prevalence of, Ergot in 1889, 5:203.
 Smith, Erwin F., Spotting of Peaches, 5:32.
 Smith, Erwin F., The Peach Rosette, 6:143.
 Smith, Erwin F., What to do for Peach Yellows, 6:15.
 Smut Diseases, Recent Investigations of Smut Fungi and, Oskar Brefeld, 6:1, 59, 153.
 Smut-fungi [extr.; H. Marshal Ward in Gardener's Chronicle], 5:87.
 Smut Fungi and Smut Diseases, Recent Investigations of, Oskar Brefeld, 6:1, 59, 153.

- Smut in Oats and other Cereals, Prevention of, W. A. Kellerman and W. T. Swingle, 6:26.
- Smut prevention, Notes, B. T. Galloway, 5:164.
- Solanum dulcamara* [host], *Cercospora dulcamaræ* Pk., 1:56.
- Solanum melongena* [host], *Ascochyta lycopersici* Brun., 10:98.
- Solanum nigrum* [host], *Macrophoma subconica* E. & E. n. sp., 5:147.
- Solanum* [host], *Phyllosticta solani* E. & M., 2:26.
- Solenopeziza fimbriata* E. & B. n. sp., on *Populus tremuloides*, 8:174.
- Solenopeziza symphoricarpi* E. & E. n. sp., on *Symphoricarpus*, 9:165.
- Solenoplea* Starback n. g., *Xylariaceæ* [descr.], 10:219.
- Solidago* [host], *Phyctæna arcuata* erk., 3:91.
- Solidago* [host], *Ramularia virgaureæ* Thuem., 1:80.
- Solidago* [host], *Rhabdospora solidaginis* (C. & E.), Sacc., 3:90.
- Solidago* [host], *Rhabdospora subgrisea* Pk., 3:91.
- Solidago* [host], *Septoria gallarum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:103.
- Solidago* [host], *Septoria virgaureæ* Desm., 3:78.
- Solidago altissima* [host], *Cercospora reticulata* Pk., 3:62.
- Solidago canadensis* [host], *Septoria fumosa* Pk., 3:81.
- Solidago canadensis* [host], *Sphærella solidaginea* E. & K. n. sp., 3:127.
- Solidago canadensis* L. [host], *Uromyces solidaginis-caricis* Arth. n. n., 10:17.
- Solidago* (juncea ?) [host], *Septoria intermedia* E. & E. n. sp., 5:150.
- Solidago odora* [host], *Septoria solidaginis* Thum., 3:75.
- Solidago puberula* [host], *Septoria solidaginis* Thum., 3:75.
- Solidago serotina* [host], *Ramularia serotina* E. & E. n. sp., 5:69.
- Sonchus asper* [host], *Septoria sonchifolia* Cke., 3:75.
- Sordaria* (*Hypocopa*) *iowana* Ell. & Holw. n. sp., on horse dung, 4:65.
- Sordaria penicillata* E. & E. n. sp., on old mat, 4:78 [cor.].
- Sordaria lutea* E. & E. n. sp., on Maple and *Kalmia*, 3:118.
- Sordaria penicillata* E. & E. n. sp., on old mat, 4:78 [cor.].
- Sordaria striata* E. & E. n. sp., on weeds, 4:79 [cor.].
- Sorghum Blight, Status of, W. A. Kellerman and W. T. Swingle, 5:195.
- Sorghum halapense* [host], *Lophiostoma* (*Lophionema*) *implexum*, 4:75 [cor.].
- Sorghum halapense* [host], *Cercospora sorghi* E. & E. n. sp., 3:15.
- Sorghum halapense* [host], *Septorella sorghi* E. & E. n. sp., 9:164.
- Sorghum nutans* [host], *Everhartia hymenuloides* S. & E. [descr.], 1:103.
- Sorghum vulgare* [host], *Macrosporium ornatissimum* E. & E. n. sp., 8:178.
- Sorosporium consanguineum* E. & E. n. sp., on *Aristida rusbyi*, 3:56.
- Sorosporium ellisii provincialis* Ell. & Gall. n. var., on *Andropogon provincialis*, 6:31.
- Sorosporium everhartii* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Andropogon virginicus*, 6:32.
- Sorosporium granulosum* E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Stipa viridula*, 6:77.
- Sorosporium provinciale* (E. & Gall.), Clint. n. sp., on *Andropogon furcatus*, 8:145.
- South, North America and, New Species, *see Observations on* . . .
- Southworth, E. A., A New Hollyhock Disease, 6:45.
- Southworth, E. A., Anthracnose on Cotton, 6:100.
- Southworth, E. A., *Glæosporium nervisequum* (Fckl.), Sacc., 5:51.
- Southworth, E. A., Ripe Rot of Grapes and Apples, 6:164.
- Southworth E. A., *see Galloway, B. T., and Southworth, E. A.*
- Spartina cynosuroides* [host] *Sphaerella spartinae* E. & E. n. sp., 4:97.
- Spartina cynosuroides* Willd. [host], *Ascochyta spartinae* Trel., 1:14.
- Spartina glabra* [host], *Uredo peridermiospora* E. & Tr. n. sp., 6:77.
- Spartina* [host], *Leptosphaeria marina* E. & E. n. sp., 1:43.
- Spartina* [host], *Ophiobolus medusa* E. & E. n. sp., 1:150.
- Spartina polystachya* [host], *Dimerosporium spartinae* E. & E. n. sp., 2:102.
- Spartina polystachya* [host], *Didymosphaeria pardalina* E. & E. n. sp., 2:102.

- Spartina polystachya* [host], *Peziza* (*Tapesia*) *heteromorpha* E. & E. n. sp., 2:88.
- Spartina stricta* [host], *Fusarium spartinæ* E. & E. n. sp., 8:14.
- Spartina stricta* [host], *Phyllachora serialis* E. & E. n. sp., 8:18.
- Specularia perfoliata* [host], *Septoria specularia* B. & C., 3:75.
- Sphacelotheca andropogonis-hirtifolii* (Henn.) Clint. n. n., 8:141.
- Sphacelotheca diplospora* (E. & E.), Clint. n. n., 8:140.
- Sphacelotheca ischæmi* (Fckl.), E. & E.), Clint. n. n., 8:140.
- Sphacelotheca monilifera* (E. & E.), Clint. n. n., 8:141.
- Sphacelotheca montaniensis* (Ell. & Hol.) Clint. n. n., 8:141.
- Sphacelotheca occidentalis* (Seym.), Clint. n. n., 8:141.
- Sphacelotheca pamparum* (Speg.) Clint. n. n., 8:140.
- Sphacelotheca paspali-notati* (Henn.) Clint. n. sp., on *Paspalum notatum*, 8:140.
- Sphacelotheca reiliana* (Kuehn.) Clint. n. n., 8:141.
- Sphacelotheca sorghi* (Lk.) Clint. n. n., 8:140.
- Sphærella applanata* E. & E. n. sp., on *Clematis ligusticifolia*, 4:98.
- Sphærella aquilegiæ* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Aquilegia jonesii*, 5:66.
- Sphærella asterinoides* E. & E. n. sp., *Dipsacus*, 4:98.
- Sphærella* (Mycosph.) *cæspitosa* E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus virginiana*, 9:166.
- Sphærella crus-galli* E. & K. n. sp., on *Panicum crus galli*, 3:105.
- Sphærella desmodii* Winter n. sp., on *Desmodium canescens*, 1:121.
- Sphærella earliana* Winter n. sp., on Strawberry, 1:101.
- Sphærella granulata* E. & E. n. sp., on *Baptisia tinstoria*, 2:102.
- Sphærella incisa* E. & M. n. sp., on *Sabal serrulata*, 1:99.
- Sphærella leucophæa* E. & K. [descr.], on *Baptisia leucophæa*, 2:3.
- Sphærella œnothæræ* E. & E. n. sp., on *Oenothera biennis*, 1:151.
- Sphærella opuntia* E. & E. n. sp., on *Opuntia*, 4:97.
- Sphærella orontii* E. & E. n. sp., on *Orontium aquaticum*, 1:151.
- Sphærella phlogino* E. E. n. sp., on *Phlox longifolia*, 4:65.
- Sphærella rosigena* E. & E. n. sp., on cultivates Rose leaves, 3:45.
- Sphærella sabaligena* E. & E. n. sp., on *Sabal palmetto*, 2:101.
- Sphærella* (Mycosph.) *salicina* E. & E. n. sp., on *Salix cordata*, 9:166.
- Sphærella sapindi* E. & E. n. sp., on *Sapindus marginatus*, 2:101.
- Sphærella smilacina* E. & E. n. sp., on *Smilax*, 2:101.
- Sphærella serrulata* E. & E. n. sp., on *Sabal palmetto*, 3:45.
- Sphærella sesbania* E. & E. n. sp., on *Sesbania macrocarpa*, 4:98.
- Sphærella sicyicola* E. & E. n. sp., on *Sicyos angulata*, 3:45.
- Sphærella solidaginea* E. & K. n. sp., on *Solidago canadensis*, 3:127.
- Sphærella spartinæ* E. & E. n. sp., on *Spartina cynosurioides*, 4:97.
- Sphærella staphylina* E. & E. n. sp., on *Staphylea trifolia*, 3:128.
- Sphærella subcongregata* E. & E. n. sp., on *Erigeon salsuginosus*, 2:101.
- Sphærella thalictri* E. & E. n. sp., on *Thalictrum dioicum*, 1:44.
- Sphærella yuccæ* E. & E. n. sp., on *Yucca filamentosa*, 8:67.
- Sphæria cacti* Schw. [descr.], on *Opuntia engelmanni*, 4:65.
- Sphæria* (Metasphæria) *cavernosa* E. & E. n. sp., on *Taxodium distichum*, 1:91.
- Sphæria* (Winteria), *cœrulea* E. & E. n. sp., on a coniferous tree, 1:91.
- Sphæria* [host], *Dialonectria diploa* B. & C. var. *diminuta*, 2:136.
- Sphæria* (Anthostomella), *leucobasis* E. & M. [descr.], 1:99.
- Sphæria* (Amphisphæria) *oroncensis* E. & E. n. sp., on rotten wood, 3:117.
- Sphæria* (Winteria) *rhuina* E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhus copallina*, 1:92.
- Sphæria sabalensioides* E. & M. [descr.], 1:99.
- Sphæria* (Metasphæria) *stenotheca* E. & E. n. sp., on *Panicum curtisii*, 3:127.
- Sphæria* (Zignœlla), *subvestita* E. & E. n. sp., on *Vaccinium*, 2:100.
- Sphæria* (Montagnella) *tumefaciens* E. & Hark. n. sp., on *Artemisia californica*, 2:41.
- Sphæria zizaniæ* Schw. [descr.], on *Zizania aquatica*, 3:45.

- Sphæriaceous fungi [host], *Dialonectria episphæria* (Tode), 2:135.
Sphæridium lacteum E. & L. n. sp., on decaying herbaceous stems, 6:36.
Sphærocreas pubescens S. & E. [descr.], 1:104.
Sphærodothis Sacc. et Syd. n. subg. *Auerswaldia* [descr.], 10:219.
Sphæronema canum E. & E. nn. sp., on *Negundo aceroides*, 5:147.
Sphæronemella carnea E. & E. n. sp., on ash bark, 5:152.
Sphæronemella rosæ E. & E. n. sp., dead *Rosa lucida*, 5:152.
Sphærostilbe cinnabarina Tul. [descr.] on *Stilbum cinnabarinum*, 3:3.
Sphærostilbe coccophila Tul., on dead bark lice, 3:3.
Sphærostilbe flammea Tul. [descr.], on Maple and *Salix*, 3:3.
Sphærostilbe gracilipes Tul., on various plants, 3:3.
Sphærostilbe Tulasne emend. A. Möller, *Xylariaceæ* [descr.], 10:219.
Sphærostilbe Tul. [descr. and monograph], 3:3.
Sphærostilbella P. Hennings n. subg. *Sphærostilbe* [descr.], 10:219.
Sphæroopsis albescens E. & E., on *Negundo aceroides*, 7:131.
Sphæroopsis begoncola E. & E. n. sp., on *Begonia*, 8:63.
Sphæroopsis cladoniæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Cladonia cariosa*, 5:149.
Sphæroopsis grandiflora E. & E. n. sp., on *Magnolia grandiflora*, 8:63.
Sphæroopsis grandinea E. & E. n. sp., on Maple, 10:167.
Sphæroopsis persicæ E. & B. n. sp., on *Amygdalus persica*, 8:175.
Sphæroopsis sabalicola E. & Carver n. sp., on *Sabal andansonii*, 8:63.
Sphæroopsis salicis E. & B. n. sp., on *Salix cordata*, 8:175.
Sphæroopsis smilacis E. & E. n. sp., on *Smilax hispida*, 5:149.
Sphærotheca leucotricha E. & E. n. sp., on twigs, 4:58.
Sphærotheca phytoptophila Kell. & Swingle, Notes upon, B. D. Halsted, 5:85.
Sphærotheca phytoptophila Kell. & Swingle n. sp., on *Celtis occidentalis*, 4:93.
Sphærotheca upon *Phytoptus* Distortions, Another, Byron D. Halsted, 5:134.
Sphagnum [host], *Botrytis rhinotrichoides* Sacc. & Ell. n. sp., 4:105.
Sphinx Moths [host], *Cordyceps sphingum* Tul., 2:31.
Spinach [host], *Colletotrichum spinaciæ* E. & H. n. sp., 6:34.
Spinach [host], *Stagonospora spinaciæ* E. & E. n. sp., 7:132.
Spiræa salicifolia L. [host], *Ascochyta salicifoliæ* Trel., 1:14.
Spiræa salicifolia [host], *Septoria salicifolia* (Trelease) E. & E., 3:74.
Spiræa ulmaria [host], *Ramularia ulmaricæ* Cke., 1:79.
Spirographa Zahlbruckner n. g. *Ascholichenes* [descr.], 10:220.
Spongiosa solani, the fungus of a Potato Scab, G. de Lagerheim, 7:103.
Sporidesmium fumosum E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus alba*, 4:53.
Sporidesmium funereum E... & Lang. n. sp., on rotten piece of old coffin, 4:124.
Sporidesmium helicoides E. & E. n. sp., on Oak plank, 2:38.
Sporidesmium inquinans E. & E. n. sp., on Oak plant, 2:38.
Sporidesmium insulare E. & E. n. sp., on Oak bark, 5:72.
Sporidesmium macrosporoides Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Artemisia tridentata*, 5:67.
Sporobolus depauperatus, dead culms of [host], *Leptosphæria sporoboli* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:66.
Sporobolus gracillimus [host], *Tilletia montana* E. & E. n. sp., 3:55.
Sporictomorpha Almeida et S. Cam. n. g. *Sphæriaceæ* [descr.], 10:220.
Sporobolus asperifolius [host], *Tilletia asperifolia* E. & E. n. sp., 3:55.
Sporocystis condita Morgan n. g. and n. sp., on old leaves in woods, 8:169.
Sporonema pallidum E. & E. n. sp., on dead wood, 5:153.
 Spotting of Peaches, Erwin F. Smith, 5:32.
 Sprayer, Description of a New Knapsack, B. T. Galloway, 6:51.
Spumatoria Mass. et Salm. n. g. *Sphæricæ* [descr.], 10:220.
Squamotubera P. Hennings n. g. *Xylariaceæ* [descr.], 10:220.
 Squash, Hubbard [host], *Coniosporium fairmani* Sacc. n. sp., 5:78.
Stachybotryella Ell. & Barthol. n. gen., 8:177.

- Stachybotryella repens* E. & B. n. sp., on *Verbesina virginica*, 8:177.
Stachybotrys atrogrisea E. & E. n. sp., on Tomato stems, 4:106.
Stachys palustris [host], *Cylindrosporium stachydis* Ellis n. sp., 7:277.
Stagonospora baccharidis Ellis n. sp., on *Baccharis*, 7:276.
Stagonospora biformis E. & B. n. sp., on Apple, 8:176.
Stagonosporus myricæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Myrica cerifera*, 4:103.
Stagonospora septorioides E. & E. n. sp., on *Quercus imbricaria*, 4:45.
Stagonospora spinaciæ E. & E. n. sp., on Spinach, 7:132.
Stagonospora vireus E. & M. n. sp., on *Quercus vireus*, 2:129.
Stamnaria americana Mass. & Morg. n. sp., on *Equisetum hyemale*, 8:183; 9:24.
Stamnaria n. sp. [Bubak], 9:1.
Stamnaria pusio (B. & C.) Mass. n. n., 6:179.
Staphylea trifolia [host], *Hendersonia staphyleæ* E. & E. n. sp., 1:151.
Staphylea trifolia [host], *Leptosphaeria rubrotincta* E. & E. n. sp., 1:150.
Staphylea trifolia [host], *Lophiostoma roseotinctum* E. & E., 1:148.
Staphylea trifolia [host], *Nectria atrofusca* (Schw.), 1:140; 2:98.
Staphylea trifolia [host], *Ophiobolus staphylinus* E. & E. n. sp., 1:150.
Staphylea trifolia [host], *Ramularia isarioides* (Sacc.), 1:81.
Staphylea trifolia [host], *Septoria cirrhosa* Winter n. sp., 1:123; 3:49.
Staphylea trifolia [host], *Sphaerella staphylina* E. & E. n. sp., 3:128.
Starbæckiella Sacc. et Syd. n. subg. *Clypeosphaeria* [descr.], 10:220.
Status of the Sorghum Blight, W. A. Kellerman and W. T. Swingle, 5:195.
Stella americana Mass. n. sp., on ground, 5:185.
Stella Mass, n. gen., 5:184.
Stellaria [host], *Darluca interseminata* Winter n. sp., 1:102.
Stegnosporium centngioides E. & E. n. sp., on *Abies balsamea*, 1:93.
Steironema ciliatum [host], *Septoria conspicua* E. & M., 3:64.
Stemphylium copallinum E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhus copallina*, 8:73.
Stenosiphon virgatus [host], *Septoria stenosisiphonis* E. & K., 3:76.
Stephanomeria runcinata [host], *Discula runcinata* E. & E. n. sp., 5:153.
Stereum [host], *Hypomyces aurantius* Pers., 2:74.
Stereum (Merisma) *caroliniense* Cke. & Rav. [descr.], 1:130.
Stereum sericeum (Schw.) Fr. [original description], 9:115.
Stereum spadiceum [host], *Stilbum sebaceum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:116.
Sternum rogosum [host], *Dialonectria sulfurea* Ell. & Calkins n. sp., 4:57.
Sterigmatocystis dasytricha E. & E. n. sp., on decaying wood, 2:104.
Stevens, F. L., Poisoning by *Lepiota morgani* Pk., 9:220.
Stevens, F. L., *Sclerospora graminicola*, Notes on, 9:13.
Stichomyces Thaxter n. g. *Laboulbeniaceæ* [descr.], 10:235.
Stichopsora solidaginis (Schw.) Diet. [original description], 9:176.
Stichopsora vernoniæ (B. et C.) Diet. [original description], 9:176.
Strictis compressa E. & E. n. sp., on *Carpinus americana*, 7:131.
Stictis (*Cryptodiscus*) *niveo-purpureus* E. & E. n. sp., on white oak, 4:101.
Stictis parasitica E. & E. n. sp., on *Diatrype tremellophora*, 4:54.
Stilbohypoxyton P. Hennings n. g. *Xylariaceæ* [descr.], 10:220.
Stilbospora varneyana Ellis n. sp., on dead twigs, 7:278.
Stilbum aciculoosum E. & E. n. sp., on *Orontium aquaticum*, 1:153.
Stilbum capillare E. & E. n. sp., on *Trichia varia*, 4:45.
Stilbum cinnabarinum [host], *Sphaerostilbe cinnabarina* Tul., 3:3.
Stilbum coprogenum E. & E. n. sp., on dung of Raccoon (?), 4:116.
Stilbum corynoides E. & E. n. sp., on *Hypoxyton tinctor*, 1:153.
Stilbum echinatum E. & E. n. sp., on *Arcyria cineret*, 1:153.
Stilbum macrocarpon E. & E. n. sp., on rotten wood, 2:103.
Stilbum sebaceum E. & E. n. sp., on *Stereum spadiceum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:116.
Stillingia sebifera [host], *Cercospora stillingia sebifera*, 3:20.
Stillingia sebifera [host], *Phyllisticta stillingiae* E. & E. n. sp., 3:130.
Stipa comata [host], *Urocystis granulosa* Clint. n. sp., 8:151.
Stipa viridula [host], *Sorosporium granulatum* E. & Tr. n. sp., 6:77.

- Strawberry [host], *Sphæreda earliana* Winter n. sp., 1:101.
Streptothrix glauca E. & E. n. sp., on Clover, 4:107.
Stropharia coprinophila Atks. n. sp., on *Coprinus atramentarius*, 8:118.
Strumella dealbata E. & E. n. sp., on decaying wood, 4:50.
Study of the Abnormal Structures Induced by *Ustilago zeæ* mays, Etta L. Knowles, 5:14.
Study of the Agaricini, A. P. Morgan, 1:41.
Stylosanthes elatior [host], *Cercospora stylosanthis* E. & E. n. sp., 3:13.
Suggestions in regard to the treatment of *Cercospora circumscissa*, B. T. Galloway, 7:77.
Supplementary Enumeration of the *Cercosporæ*, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 2:1.
Supplementary notes, Fungi of Helena, Mont., F. W. Anderson, 5:82.
Supplementary Notes on *Ramularia*, 1:102.
Sweet-potato Black Rot, *Ceratocystis fimbriata* E. & Hals., B. D. Halsted and D. G. Fairchild, 7:1.
Swingle, W. T., Notes on Fungi from Western Kansas, 4:27.
Swingle, W. T., Improved Method of Making Bordeaux Mixture, 7:365.
Swingle, W. T., *see Kellerman, W. A. and Swingle, W. T.*
Swingle, W. T., Some *Peronosporaceæ* in the Herbarium of the Division Vegetable Pathology, 7:109.
Sylloge, Volume III [Revised], 1:68.
Symplocarpus foetidus [host], *Cercospora symplocarpi* Pk., 1:36.
Symphorocarpus foetidus [host], *Septoria spiculosa* E. & Hol., 3:76.
Symphoricarpus occidentalis [host], *Torula brachiata* E. & B. n. sp., 8:176.
Symphoriocarpus vulgaris [host], *Cercospora symphoriocarpi* E. & E. n. sp., 5:70.
Symphoricarpus [host], *Septoria symphoricarpi* E. & E., 3:76.
Symphoricarpus [host], *Septoria symphoricarpi* E. & E. n. sp., 2:38.
Symphoricarpus [host], *Solenopeziza symphoricarpi* E. & E. n. sp., 9:165.
Symplocus [host], *Septoria stigma* B. & C., 3:76.
Symplocus tinctoria [host], *Septoria symploci* E. & M., 3:77.
Synchytrium D. By. & Wor. [descr.], 1:56.
Synopsis of the North American *Hypocreaceæ* with descriptions of the species, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 2:28, 49, 61, 73, 97, 109, 121, 133; 3:1.
Synchytrium decipiens Farl. [original description], 10:61.
Synopsis of the North American Species of *Asterina*, *Dimerosporium* and *Meliola*, George Martin, 1:133, 145.
Synopsis of the North American Species of *Hypoxylon* and *Nummularia*, J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 4:38, 66, 85, 109.
Synopsis of North American Species of *Xylaria* and *Poronia*, J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 3:97, 109.
Synopsis of North American Species on *Nummularia* and *Hypoxylon*, J. B. Ellis and Benj. M. Everhart, 5:19.
Syringa vulgaris [host], *Phyllosticta halstedii* E. & E. n. sp., 5:146.
Tagetus patula [host], *Cercospora tageticola* E. & E. n. sp., 8:72.
Tapesia derelicta Morg. n. sp., on old wood and mosses, 8:186.
Tapesia heteromorpha E. & E. n. sp., on *Spartina polystachya*, 2:88.
Taphridium Lagerheim et Juel n. g. *Protomycetaceæ* [descr.], 10:221.
Taphrina cœrulescens [host], *Pestalozzia taphrinicola* E. & E. n. sp., 4:104.
Taphrina cœrulescens [host], *Phoma parasitica* E. & E. n. sp., 4:102.
Tavel, Franz von, Contributions to the History of the Development of the *Pyrenomycetes*, 5:53, 113.
Taxodium distichum [host], *Sphæria cavernosa* E. & E. n. sp., 1:91.
Tea plant [host], *Colletotrichum carveri* E. & E. n. sp., 8:65.
Tecoma radicans [host], *Cercospora duplicata* E. & E. n. sp., 5:70.
Tecoma radicans [host], *Cercospora pallida* E. & E. n. sp., 3:21.
Tecoma radicans [host], *Cercospora sordida* Sacc., 1:53.

- Teichospora pygmea* E. & E. n. sp., on poplar, 4:63.
Terfezia leonis Tul.—*Tuber niveum* (Desf.), J. B. Ellis, 3:10.
Tetracera volubilis [host], *Harknessia* (?) *tetreceræ* E. & E. n. sp., 10:167.
Teucrium canadense [host], *Botrytis hypophylla* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 5:143.
Teucrium canadense [host], *Cercospora racemosa* E. & M., 1:55.
Teucrium canadense [host], *Cercospora teucrii* E. & K., 1:20.
Thalia dealbata [host], *Cercospora thaliæ* E. & L. n. sp., 6:36.
Thalictrum dioicum [host], *Sphærella thalictri* E. & E. n. sp., 1:44.
Thalictrum purpurascens [host], *Cylindrosporium ranunculi thalictri* E. & E. n. sp., 3:130.
Thalictrum purpurascens [host], *Septoria thalictri* E. & E. n. sp., 4:49.
Thaspium barbinode [host], *Ascochyta thaspæ* E. & E. n. sp., 5:148.
 Thaxter, Roland, Fungi described in recent Reports of the Connecticut Experiment Station, 7:278.
Thecaphora cuneata (Schof.) Clint. n. n., 8:146.
Thecaphora mexicana E. & E. n. sp., on *Guardiola platyphylla*, 8:146.
Theclopora Hk. [descr.], 1:30.
Theclopora bifida Hk. [descr.], 1:30.
Thelepora floridiana E. & E. n. sp., on bark of dead limbs, 2:37.
 Thompson, C. H., see *Dudley, W. E. and Thompson, C. H.*
Thyridaria eutypoides E. & E. n. sp., on *Melia*, 4:78 [cor.]
Thyridium stilbostomum E. & E. n. sp., on dead Maple limb, 9:223.
Tichosporium (Sacc.) Clements n. n. (*Strickeriæ*) [descr.], 10:221.
Tilia americana [host], *Cercospora microsora* Sacc., 1:35.
Tilia (?) [host], diatype *texensis* E. & E. n. sp., 2:40.
Tilia americana [host], *Myxosporium fumosum* E. & E. n. sp., 10:169.
Tillandsia leiboldiana [host], *Ustilago tillandsiæ* Patters. n. sp., 8:135.
Tilletia asperifolia E. & E. n. sp., on *Sporobolus asperifolius*, 3:55.
Tilletia buchloëana n. sp., on *Buchloë dactyloides* Kell. & Sw., 5:11.
Tilletia cathesteci (Henn.) Clint. n. n., 8:149.
Tilletia cerebrina E. & E. n. sp., on *Deschampsia cæspitosa*, 3:56.
Tilletia fusca E. & E. n. sp., on *Festuca microstachys*, 3:55.
Tilletia maclagani (Berk.) Clint. n. n., 8:148.
Tilletia montana E. & E. n. sp., on *Sporobolus gracillimus*, 3:55.
Tilletia rugispora Ellis n. sp., on *Paspalum plicatulum*, 7:275.
Tilletia texana Long n. sp., on *Hordeum pratense*, 8:149.
Tilmadoche gyrocephala Rost. [descr. and synonymy], 5:187.
 Tobacco, see *Nicotiana tabacum*.
Tolyposporella brunckii (Ell. & Gall.) Clint. n. n., 8:147.
 Tomato [host], *Dandryphium cladosporioides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:114.
 Tomato [host], *Dialonectria peponum* (B. & C.), 2:135.
 Tomatoes [host], *Gloeosporium phomoides* Sacc., 1:114.
 Tomato [host], *Stachyobotrys atrogrisea* E. & E. n. sp., 4:106.
Torrendia Bresadola n. g. *Hymenogastraceæ* [descr.], 10:242.
Torula brachiata E. & B. n. sp., on *Symphoricarpus occidentalis*, 8:176.
Torula sepulta E. & B. n. sp., on pine wood, 8:177.
Trachyxylaria A. Möller n. g. *Sphæriaceæ* [descr.], 10:221.
 Tracy, S. M. and Galloway, B. T., New Western Uredineæ, 4:20.
 Tracy, S. M. and Galloway, B. T., Notes on Western Erysipheæ and Peronosporæ, 4:33.
 Tracy, S. M. and Galloway, B. T., Notes on Western Uredineæ, 4:61.
 Tracy, S. M., New species of *Puccinia* and *Uromyces*, 7:281.
 Tracy, S. M., see *Ellis, J. B. and Tracy, S. M.*
Tradescantia virginica [host], *Cylindrosporium tradescantia* E. & K. n. sp., 2:81.
Trametes kansensis Cragin [descr.], 1:28.
Trametes protracta (Fr.) E. & E. n. n., 5:92.
 Treatment of Apple Scab, B. T. Galloway and E. A. Southworth, 5:210.
 Treatment of Apple Scab, E. S. Goff, 6:19.

- Treatment of Black-rot, Brown-rot, Downy Mildew, Powdery Mildew and Anthracnose of the Grape; Pear Scab and Leaf-blight, and Apple Powdery Mildew, B. T. Galloway, 6:11.
- Treatment of Cranberry Scald and Cranberry Gall Fungus, Byron D. Halsted, 6:18.
- Treatment of Fungous Diseases, E. S. Groff, 7:17.
- Treatment of Mildews upon Plants under Glass, S. T. Maynard, 6:16.
- Treatment of Rusts affecting wheat, etc., *see Experiments in*.
- Treatment of Pear Leaf-Blight in the Orchard, M. B. Waite, 7:281.
- Tree-fern [host], *Dialonectria filicena* Ck. & Hk., 2:135.
- Trelease, Wm., *Heteroecismal Uredineæ*, 1:25.
- Trematosphæria clavispora* E. & E. n. sp., on *Artemisia tridentata*, 9:166.
- Tremellodon Atkinson* n. gen., 8:106.
- Tremellodendron Atkinson* n. g. *Tremellineæ* [descr.], 10:242.
- Trematisphæria faginea* Morg. n. sp., on *Fagus*, 10:161.
- Tremellopsis Patouillard* n. gen. [descr.], 10:243.
- Tremella tremelloides* (Berk.) Mass. [descr.], 5:184.
- Triblidium rufulum fuscum* E. & E. n. var., 5:30.
- Triblidium rufulum* (Sprengel), J. B. Ellis, 5:29.
- Triblidium rufulum simplex* E. & E. n. var., 5:30.
- Trichias*, The Banded-spore, Geo. A. Rex, 2:86.
- Trichia varia* [host], *Stilbum capillare* E. & E. n. sp., 4:45.
- Trichosporium apiosporium* (B. & Br.) Mass. [descr. and synonymy], 5:186.
- Trichosporium curtisii* Mass. [descr., synonymy], 5:185.
- Tricothecium griseum* Ck. (*Pyricularia* Sacc.), J. B. Ellis, 3:126.
- Trichosporium pyrrosporum* (Berk.) Mass. [descr. and synonymy], 5:185.
- Trichosphæria invisita* Morg. n. sp., on *Platanus*, 10:161.
- Tricusps seslerioides*, *see Triodia cuprea*.
- Tridens Masee* n. g. *Phacidiaceæ* [descr.], 10:221.
- Trientalis americana* [host], *Septoria increscens* Pk., 3:62.
- Trifolium agrarium* [host], *Cercospora zebrinæ* Pass., 1:39.
- Trifolium pratense* [host], *Glœosporium trifolii* Pk., 1:110.
- Trifolium pratense* [host], *Rhabdospora trifolii* (Ell.) Sacc., 3:90.
- Trifolium pratense* [host], *Verticillium dichotomum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:105.
- Trillium recurvatum* [host], *Septoria trillii* Pk., 3:77.
- Triodia cuprea* [host], *Ustilago tricuspidis* E. & G. n. sp., 8:135.
- Triosteum perfoliatum* L. [host], *Cladosporium triostei* Pk., 1:13.
- Triosteum perfoliatum* [host], *Cylindrosporium triostii* Kell. & Sw. n. sp., 5:73.
- Triticum* [host], *Septoria curtisiana* Sacc., 3:50.
- Troposporium album* Hk. [descr.], 1:30.
- Troposporium* Hk. [descr.], 1:30.
- Troximon glaucum* [host], *Puccinia suksdorfii* E. & E. n. sp., 7:130.
- Tryblidiella pygmæa* E. & E. n. sp., on weather-beaten wood, 7:131.
- Tubercularia fasciculata* Tode, A. P. Morgan, 10:97.
- Tuberculina solanicola* Ellis n. sp., on Eggplant, 7:278.
- Tuberculosis of the Olive*, Newton B. Pierce, 6:148.
- Tussilago farfara* [host], *Ramularia brunnea* Pk., 1:78.
- Twigs [host], *Sphærotheca leucotricha* E. & E. n. sp., 4:58.
- Tylodon Banker* n. n. (*Radulum* Fr.) [descr.], 10:243.
- Typha* [host], *Septoria angustata* (Cke.) Sacc., 3:38.
- Ulmaria*, *see also Spiraea*.
- Ulmus americana*, decayed wood [host], *Botrytis cinereo-glaucæ* Ell. & Kell. n. sp., 5:143.
- Ulmus*, exposed roots [host], *Nectria rhizogena* Cke., 2:109.
- Ulmus fulva* [host], *Ceratophorum ulmicolum* E. & K. n. sp., 3:127.
- Ulmus fulva* [host], *Hypocrea bicolor* E. & E. n. sp., 4:58.
- Ulmus* [host], *Bertiella botryosa* Morg. n. sp., 10:161.
- Ulmus* [host], *Dialonectria chlorinella* Cke., 2:136.

- Ulmus [host], *Phleospora ulmi* (Fr.) Wallr., 3:88.
 Ulmus pubescens [host], *Dendrodochium sepultum* E. & E. n. sp., 10:167.
 Umbellularia californica [host], *Diatrypella decipiens* E. & E. n. sp., 4:80 [cor.].
 Umbellularia [host], *Dialonectria umbellulariæ* (Pl. & Hk.), 2:124.
 Uncinula polychæta B. & C., J. B. Ellis, 2:52.
 Underwood, Lucien M., Diseases of the Orange in Florida, 7:27.
 Uniola gracilis [host], *Ustilago uniolæ* E. & E. n. sp., 3:56.
 Uredineous culture experiments, Index, 9:244; 10:26, 64.
 Uredineous culture experiments, Index, *see Index to*. . . .
 Uredineæ, Cultures of in 1903, J. C. Arthur, 10:8.
 Uredineæ in 1900 and 1901, Cultures of, J. C. Arthur, 8:51.
 Uredineæ, Heterœcismal, Wm. Trelease, 1:25.
 Uredineæ, New or Interesting American, Notes, P. L. Ricker, 10:165.
 Uredineæ, New Species of, J. B. Ellis and S. M. Tracy, 7:43.
 Uredineæ, New Western, S. M. Tracy and B. T. Galloway, 4:20.
 Uredineæ, Notes on Californian, and Descriptions of New Species, W. R. Dudley and C. H. Thompson, 10:52.
 Uredineæ, Notes on, E. W. D. Holway, 8:171; 10:163, 228.
 Uredineæ, Notes on Western, S. M. Tracy and B. T. Galloway, 4:61.
 Uredineæ of the United States, Notes on some, P. Dietle, 7:42.
 Uredineous Infection Experiments in 1902, W. A. Kellerman, 9:6.
 Uredineous Infection Experiments in 1903, W. A. Kellerman, 9:225.
 Uredo eriocomæ Ellis n. sp., on *Eriocoma cæspitosa*, 7:275.
 Uredo gossypii Lagh. n. sp., on *Gossypium* sp., 7:47.
 Uredo kansensis Kell. & Sw. n. sp., on *Amorpha fruticosa*, 5:77.
 Uredo nysseæ E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Nyssa capitata*, 6:77.
 Uredo peridermiospora E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Spartina glabra*, 6:77.
 Uredo similis Ellis n. sp., on *Lycium vulgare*, 7:275.
 Urocystis hypoxis Thaxter [descr.], 7:278.
 Uromyces agrostidis Tracy n. sp., on *Eragrostis pectinacea*, 7:281.
 Uromyces andropogonia Tracy n. sp., on *Andropogon virginicus*, 7:281.
 Uromyces, A New, Byron D. Halsted, 3:138.
 Uromyces, An Interesting, Byron D. Halsted, 5:11.
 Uromyces aristidæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Aristida*, 3:56.
 Uromyces arizonica Tr. & Gal. n. sp., on *Eriogonum racemosum*, 4:20.
 Uromyces atro-fuscus Dudl. & Thomp. n. sp., on *Carex douglasii*, 10:55.
 Uromyces burrillii Lagerh. [original description], 9:23.
 Uromyces caladii (Schw.) Farl. [original description], 8:10.
 Uromyces euphorbiæ Cke. & Peck [original description], 8:124.
 Uromyces fraseræ Arth. & Ricker n. sp., on *Frasera speciosa*, 8:128.
 Urocystis granulosa Clint. n. sp., on *Stipa comata*, 8:151.
 Uromyces hordei Tracy n. sp., on *Hordeum pratense*, 7:281.
 Uromyces howei Peck [original description], 8:125.
 Uromyces, Interesting, Byron D. Halsted, 5:11.
 Uromyces, New Species of, S. M. Tracy, 7:281.
 Uromyces panici Tracy n. sp., on *Panicum anceps*, 7:281.
 Uromyces perigynius Halsted [descr.], on *Carex intumescens*, 5:11.
 Uromyces rhyncosporæ E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhyncospora glomerata*, 7:274.
 Uromyces scaber E. & E. n. sp., on grass, 6:119.
 Uromyces solidagini-caricis Arthur n. n., on *Carex varia* Muhl. and *Solidago canadensis* L., 10:17.
 Uromyces toxicodendri Berk. & Rav. [original description], 9:23.
 Uromyces trifolii (Hedw.) [original description], 9:116.
 Urtica gracilis [host], *Ramularia urticæ*, 1:76.
 Usnea barbata [host], *Fisarium barbatum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:45.
 Ustilagineæ, N. A. Specimens Illustrating, A. B. Seymour, 9:83.
 Ustilagineæ, North American, G. P. Clinton, 8:128.
 Ustilago andropogonis Kell. & Sw. n. sp., on *Andropogon provincialis* and *A. halli*, 5:12.

- Ustilago boutelouæ* Kell. & Sw. n. sp., on *Bouteloua oligostachya*, 5:13.
Ustilago buchloës E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Buchlë dactyloides*, 6:77.
Ustilago diplospora E. & E. n. sp., on *Panicum sanguinale*, 6:119.
Ustilago hilariaë E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Hilaria jamesii*, 6:77.
Ustilago mexicana E. & E. n. sp., on *Muhlenbergia*, 3:56.
Ustilago montaniensis E. & E. n. sp., on *Muhlenbergia glomerata*, 6:119.
Ustilago muhlenbergiaë Clint. n. sp., on *Muhlenbergia texana*, 8:133.
Ustilago nealii Ell. & Anders. n. sp., on *Heteropogon melanocarpa*, 6:116.
Ustilago oxalidis E. & Tr. n. sp., on *Oxalis stricta*, 6:77.
Ustilago residua Clint. n. sp., on *Danthonia compressa*, 8:133.
Ustilago (*Sorosporium*) *brunkii* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Andropogon argenteus*, 6:31.
Ustilago tillandsiaë Patters. n. sp., on *Tillandsia leiboldiana*, 8:135.
Ustilago tricuspidis Ell. & Gall. n. sp., on *Triodia cuprea*, 8:135.
Ustilago uniolea E. & E. n. sp., on *Uniola gracilis*, 3:56.
Ustilago viridis E. & E. n. sp., on *Setaria*, 3:56.
Ustilago violacea major Clint. n. var., on *Silene watsoni*, 8:139.
Ustilago zeæ mays, A Study of the Abnormal Structures Induced by, Etta L. Knowles, 5:14.
Ustilina Tul. Sel. [descr.], 4:113.
Ustilina vulgaris Tul. l. c.]descr.], 4:113.
- Vaccinium arboreum* [host], *Septoria albo-punctata* Cke., 3:38.
Vaccinium corymbosum [host], *Hypocrea citrinella* Ell., 2:66.
Vaccinium corymbosum [host], *Micropera vaccinii* E. & E. n. sp., 10:169.
Vaccinium [host], *Dimerosporium clavuligera* (Cke.), 1:145.
Vaccinium pennsylvanicum [host], *Septoria difformis* C. & Pk., 3:51.
Vaccinium [host], *Sphæria* (*Zignoëlla*), *subvestita* E. & E. n. sp., 2:100.
Valsa ambiens (?) [host], *Brachysporium canadense* E. & E. n. sp., 7:134.
Valsa (*Eutypella*) *capillata* E. & E. n. n., on dead wood, 4:74 [cor.].
Valsa deusta E. & E. n. sp., on *Carya*, 4:74 [cor.].
Valsa (?) [host], *Helotium parasiticum* E. & E. n. sp., 9:165.
Valsa (*Calosphæria*) *hylodes* E. & E. n. sp., on decaying log, 2:40.
Valsa lutescens [host], *Lasionectria lasioderma* (Ell.), 3:1.
Valsa magnispora E. & E. n. sp., on dead Maple limbs, 3:42.
Valsa menispermii E. & Hol. n. sp., on *Menispermum canadense* (dead stems), 1:4.
Valsa (*Eutypella*) *microcarpa* E. & E. n. sp., on decaying limbs of peach (?), 4:122.
Valsa (?) on Alder [host], *Nectria diploa* B. & C. var. *diminuata*, 2:110.
Valsa pallida E. & E. n. sp., on *Salix*, 4:58.
Valsaria hypoxylodes E. & E. n. sp., on bark, 7:131.
Valsaria magnoliaë E. & E. n. sp., on *Magnolia* (cult.), 10:170.
Valsella minima Niessl. [descr.], 9:167.
Variability in our Common Species of *Dictyophora*, A. H. Christman, 10:101.
Variations in appendages of *Podosphæra oxyacanthæ*, J. G. Sanders, 8:170.
Ventura rubicola E. & E. n. sp., on *Rubus occidentalis*, 8:15.
Venturia erysiphoides E. & E. n. sp., on *Panicum curtisii*, 3:128.
Venturia gaultheriaë E. & E. n. sp., on *Gaultheria procumbens*, 1:153.
Venturia nebulosa E. & E. n. sp., on *Eragrostis* sp., 8:66.
Venturia occidentalis E. & E. n. sp., on *Cirsium discolor*, 2:43.
Veratrum viride [host], *Cylindrosporium verstrinum* Sacc. & Winter, 1:127.
Verbascum blattaria [host], *Septoria verbascicola* B. & C., 3:78.
Verbascum thapsus [host], *Cercospora verbascicola* E. & E. n. sp., 4:3.
Verbascum thapsus [host], *Ramularia variabilis* Fckl., 1:78.
Verbascum thapsus [host], *Phyllisticta verbascicola* E. & K., 2:26.
Verbena angustifolium [host], *Septoria verbenæ* Rob. & Desm., 3:77.
Verbena hastata [host], *Phyllosticta verbenicola* Martin n. sp., 2:26.
Verbena hastata [host], *Septoria verbenæ* Rob. & Desm., 3:77.

- Verbena xutha* [host], *Cercospora verbenicola* E. & E. n. sp., 3:19.
Verbesina virginica [host], *Stachybotryella repens* E. & B. n. sp., 8:177.
Vermicularia cicadina E. & K. n. sp., on dead Cicada, 3:126.
Vermicularia discoidea E. & L. n. sp., on *Panicum proliferum*, 6:37.
Vermicularia hibiscina E. & E. n. sp., on *Hibiscus manihot*, 4:123.
Vermicularia rugulosa E. & E. n. sp., on *Rumex crispus*, 8:73.
Vermicularia oblongispora E. & E. n. sp., on *Portulaca oleracea*, 8:73.
Vermicularia sanguinea Ell. & Hals. n. sp., on *Panicum*, 4:8.
Vermicularia sparsipila E. & K. n. sp., on *Callirrhoe involucrata*, 4:26.
Vermicularia velutina E. & E. n. sp., on stems, 4:54.
Vernonia baldwinii [host], *Cercospora oculata* E. & K., 1:22.
Vernonia baldwinii [host], *Cercospora vernoniæ* E. & K., 1:21.
Vernonia boracensis [host], *Cercospora noveboracensis* E. & E. n. sp., 3:14.
Veronica peregrina [host], *Ramularia veronicæ* Fckl. 4:1.
Verticillium dichotomum E. & E. n. sp., on *Trifolium pratense*, 4:105.
Vestergrenia H. Rehm n. g. *Sphæriceæ* [descr.], 10:221.
Viburnum acerifolium [host], *Cercospora varia* Pk., 1:63.
Viburnum [host], *Hypoxylon notatum* B. & C. 4:41.
Viburnum lentago [host], *Ramularia viburnum* E. & E. n. sp., 5:69.
Viburnum opulus [host], *Rhabdospora interrupta* (B. & C.) Sacc., 3:89.
Viburnum tinus [host], *Hendersonia tini* E. & L. n. sp., 6:37.
Viburnum tinus [host], *Leptosphaeria tini* E. & E. n. sp., 4:64.
Vicia sativa [host], *Cercospora viciæ* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:5, 39.
Vigua luteola [host], *Cercospora viguæ* E. & E. n. sp., 3:19.
Vigua luteola [host], *Coscinaria langloisii* E. & E. n. sp., 2:88.
Vincetoxicum hirsutum [host], *Cercospora vincetoxici* E. & E. n. sp., 8:73.
Vincetoxicum [host], *Plasmopora vincetoxici* E. & E. n. sp., 8:70.
Viola cucullata [host], *Cercospora granuliformis* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:6, 40.
Viola cucullata [host], *Cercospora murina* E. & K., 1:53.
Viola cucullata [host], *Phyllisticta violæ* Desm., 2:26.
Viola lanceolata [host], *Septoria violæ* West, 3:78.
Viola odorata [host], *Glœosporium violæ* B. & Br., 4:104.
Violet [host], *Cercospora violæ* Sacc., 1:19.
Vitis agnus-castus [host], *Cercospora Viteæ* E. & E. n. sp., 3:18.
Vitis californica [host], *Septosporium heterosporum* Ell. & Gall. n. sp., 5:67.
Vitis [host], *Dermatea puberula* Durand n. sp., 10:100.
Vitis [host], *Diatrype nigerrima* E. & E. n. sp., 10:170.
Vitis [host], *Rhabdospora falx* (B. & C. Sacc., 3:89.
Vitis indivisia [host], *Cercospora truncata* E. & E. n. sp., 3:19.
Vitis labrusca [host], *Phyllosticta labruscæ* Thuem., 2:15.
Vitis riparia [host], *Humaria vitigena* Mass. & Morg. n. sp., 8:189.
Vitis riparia [host], *Septoria kellermaniana* Thum., 3:63.
Vitis rotundifolia [host], *Cercosporia brachypus* E. & E., n. sp., 8:71.
Vitis vulpina [host], *Cercospora vulpina* E. & K. n. sp., 3:127.
Vitis vulpina [host], *Phyllosticta vitivola* Thuem., 2:19.
Vitis vulpina [host], *Septoria ampelina* B. & C., 3:38.
Volutella, A New, A. B. Langlois, 3:57.
Volutella citrina E. & E. n. sp., on pine, 4:55.
Volutella conorum E. & E. n. sp., on *Magnolia glauca*, 4:55.
Volutella ellisii Langlois n. sp., on dead grass, 3:57.

Waite, M. B., Experiments with fungicides in the removal of Lichens from Pear trees, 7:264.
Waite, M. B., New Species of *Peronospora* [*P. celtidis*, *P. hydrophylli*]. 7:105.
Waite, M. B., Treatment of Pear Leaf-Blight in the orchard, 7:333.
Waldsteinia fragarioides [host], *Septoria waldsteiniae* Cke. & Pk., 3:78.
Walnut stump, black [host], *Acontium velatum* Morgan n. sp., 8:5.
Watermelon [host], *Cercospora citrullina* Cke., 1:20.

- Webber, H. J., Fungous parasite on *Aleyrodes citri* R. & H., 7:363.
 Weed, Clarence M., An experiment in preventing the injuries of Potato rot, *Phytophthora infestans*, 5:158.
 West American Fungi, Notes on, P. L. Ricker, 8:125.
 Western Specimens, Some, A. P. Morgan, 9:161.
 Whetsel, Herbert H., A New Method of Mounting Superficial Fungi, 9:217.
 White Cedar, dead [host], *Dialonectria thujana* (Rehm), 2:134.
 White Cedar [host], *Dialonectria truncata* (Ell.), 2:124.
 White Truffle [in Louisiana], 3:10.
 Wight, R. Allan, Root fungus of New Zealand, 5:199.
 Willow [host], *Hypoxylon botrys* Nitsch. [descr.], 4:41.
 Willow [host,] *Leptosphaeria consimilis* E. & E. n. sp., 2:41.
 Willow, dead [host], *Nectria tremelloides* E. & E., 2:121.
 Wingate, Harold, A new genus of *Myxomycetes*, 2:125.
 Winter, Dr. G., *Fungi Novi Missourienses*, 1:121.
 Winter, Dr. G., New North American Fungi, 1:101.
 Winter, Dr. George, Obituary, 3:105.
 Winter, Dr. George, Sketch, W. A. Kellerman, 3:8.
Winteria coerulea E. & E. n. sp., on bark of a coniferous tree, 1:91.
Winteria crustosa E. & E. n. sp., on decorticated oak, 1:149.
Winteria rhuina E. & E. n. sp., on Wood of *Rhus copallina*, 1:92.
Wistaria frutescens [host], *Hoplosporella wistariae* E. & B. n. sp., 8:175.
Wistaria frutescens [host], *Phomatospora wistariae* E. & E. n. sp., 8:68.
Wyethia mollis [host], *Septoria wyethiae* Hark., 3:78.

Xanthium strumarium [host], *Septoria xanthii* Desm., 3:79.
Xanthoxylon carolinense [host], *Cercospora xanthoxyli* Cke., 1:34.
Xanthoxylon [host], *Macrophoma xanthoxyli* E. & E. n. sp., 5:152.
Xanthoxylum americanum [host], *Septoria pachyspora* Ell. & Hol. 3:67.
Xanthoxylum [host], *Discula xanthoxyli* E. & E. n. sp., 5:152.
Xerophyllum asphodelioides [host], *Asterina xerophylli* Ellis, 1:135.
Xylaria acuta Pk. [descr.], on logs, 3:111.
Xylaria carpophila (Pers.) [descr.], on beech nuts, 3:109.
Xylaria castorea Berk. [descr.], 3:112.
Xylaria clavulus B. & C. [descr.], on grass culm, 3:99.
Xylaria conocephala B. & C. [descr.], 3:112.
Xylaria corniformis Fr. [descr.], on limbs and logs, 3:100.
Xylaria cornu-damæ Schw. [descr.], on logs, 3:109.
Xylaria cudonia B. & C. [descr.] on rotten trunks, 3:99.
Xylaria digitata (L.) Grev. [descr.], on decaying wood, 3:101.
Xylaria euglossa Fr. [descr.], 3:97.
Xylaria fastigiata Fr. [descr.], on trunks, 3:100.
Xylaria filiformis (A. & S.) [descr.], on decaying leaves, 3:101.
Xylaria fulvella B. & C. [descr.], 3:99.
Xylaria grammiicola Ger. [descr.], on roots of grasses, 3:101.
Xylaria grandis Pk. [descr.] on the ground, 3:101.
Xylaria geoglossum (Schw.), [descr.], 3:100.
Xylaria Hill [descr. and monograph], 3:97.
Xylaria hypoxylon (L.) Grev. [descr.], on wood, etc., 3:110.
Xylaria mucronata (Schw.) [descr.], on *Liriodendron*, 3:101.
Xylaria multifida (Kunze) Lev. [descr.], on trunks, 3:98.
Xylaria multiplex (Kze.) Fr. [descr.], on trunks, 3:100.
Xylaria, North American, [monograph], J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 3:97, 109.
Xylaria alabapha Berk. [descr.], on trunks, 3:98.
Xylaria pedunculata (Dicks.) Fr. [descr.], 3:111.
Xylaria persicaria Schw. [descr.], on Peach pits, 3:102.
Xylaria polymorpha (Pers.) Grev. [descr.], on old stump, 3:99.
Xylaria protea Fr. [descr.], 3:97.

- Xylaria rhopolooides* (Kunze), Mont., 3:97.
Xylaria subterranea Schw. [descr.], on wood, 3:110.
Xylaria tentaculata Rav. [descr.] on decaying wood, 3:98.
Xylaria titan B. & C. [descr.], 3:99.
Xylaria trachelina Lev. [descr.], on trunks, 3:10.
Xyloceras Annie L. Smith n. g. *Pyrenomycetes* [descr.], 10:222.
Xylocrea A. Möller n. g. *Sphæriceæ* (*Xylarieæ*) [descr.], 10:222.
- Yucca alnifolia* [host], *Dialonectria depauperata* (Cke.), 2:134.
Yucca angustifolia [host], ? *Cylindrosporium angustifolium* E. & K. n. sp., 2:81.
Yucca angustifolia [host], *Dothidea yuccæ* E. & E. n. sp., 8:19.
Yucca angustifolia [host], *Kellermania yuccægena* E. & E. n. sp., 1:154.
Yucca filamentosa [host], *Cercospora concentrica* C. & E., 1:24.
Yucca filamentosa [host], *Diatrype acervata* E. & E. n. sp., 4:75 [cor.].
Yucca filamentosa [host], *Glœosporium yuccægenum* E. & E. n. sp., 3:21.
Yucca filamentosa [host], *Sphærella yuccæ* E. & E. n. sp., 8:67.
Yucca gloriosa [host], *Septoria yuccæ* (Schw.), Sacc., 3:79.
Yucca [host], *Phyllostita yuccægena* E. & E. n. sp., 3:130.
- Zaghouania* Patouillard n. g. *Melampsoraceæ* [descr.], 10:237.
Zanthoxyum americanum [host], *Septoria pachyspora* E. & Hol. n. sp., 1:6.
- Zea* [host], *Dialonectria curtisii* Berk., 2:136.
Zea mays [host] *Cercospora sorghi* E. & E. n. sp., 3:15.
Zea mays [host] *Dialonectria gibberelloides* E. & E. n. sp., 4:122.
Zea mays [host], *Diaporthe kellermanniana* Winter, 2:100.
Zea mays [host], *Diplodia frumenti* E. & E. n. sp., 2:103.
Zea mays [host], *Giberella pulcaris* (Fr.), 3:2.
Zea mays [host], *Isariopsis subulata* E. & E. n. sp., 2:104.
Zea mays [host], *Mystrosporium errectum* E. & E. n. sp., 4:53.
Zignœlla diaphana gracilis Ell. & Kell. n. var., 5:144.
Zignœlla sabalina E. & E. n. sp., on *Sabal andansonii*, 8:66.
Zignœlla subvestita E. & E. n. sp., on *Vaccinium*, 2:100.
Zimmermanniella P. Hennings n. g. *Dothidiaceæ* [descr.], 10:222.
Zinnia multiflora [host], *Cercospora zinniae* E. & M., n. sp., 1:20.
Zizania aquatica [host], *Sphæria zizaniæ* Schw., 3:45.
Zizia cordata [host], *Cercospora zizicæ* E. & E. n. sp., 3:16.
Zizia integerrima [host], *Cercospora platyspora* Ell. & Hollw. n. sp., 3:16.
Zwei neue Pilze aus Ohio, Francis Bubak, 9:1.
Zygadenus glaucus Nutt. [host], *Pucinnia zygadeni* Trel., 1:15.
Zygodesmus indigoferus E. & E. n. sp., on rotten wood, 1:149.
Zygodesmus membranaceus E. & E. n. sp., on rotten wood, 4:54.
Zygodesmus pyrolæ E. & H. n. sp., on *Pyrola rotundifolia*, 6:34.
Zygodesmus trachychætæ E. & E. n. sp., on decaying pine, 4:106.
Zythia rhoïna E. & E. n. sp., on *Rhus radicans*, 8:13.

SYNONYMS.

- Aecidium caladii* Schw., 8:10.
Aecidium candidus (Pers.) Kuntze, 7:110.
Aecidium biforme Peck, 6:121.
Aecidium hibisciatum Schw., 9:110.
Aecidium ipomoeae — *panduranae* Schw., 7:112.
Aecidium pini Pers., 9:19.
Aecidium porosum Peck., 6:121.
Aecidium pulcherrimum Ravenel, 6:121.
Aecidium rhamni Pers., 6:121.
Aecidium sambuci Schw., 10:174.
Aecidium urticae Schum., 8:59.
Agaricus polypyraxis B. & C., 3:29.
Aleuria constellatio Gill., 8:188.
Aleurodiscus oakesii Berk., 6:179.
Alphitomorpha penicillata var. *alnii* Wallr., 8:8.
Angelina conglomerata (Schw.) Fr., 8:109.
Anthostoma hypophlaeum Sacc., 5:22.
Anthostoma microplaca (B. & C., Sacc., 5:21.
Anthracoidea caricis Bref., 8:142.
Antharcoidea subinclusa Bref., 8:143.
Arachnopeziza aurata Fckl., 8:185.
Arachnopeziza aurelia Fuckel., 8:185.
Ascobolus conglomeratus Schw., 8:109., 182
Ascobolus granulatus Fckl., 8:189.
Ascobolus pellertieri Cronan., 8:182.
Ascochyta aceris Lib., 3:87.
Ascochyta cannabii Lasch., 3:40.
Ascochyta salicifolia Trelease, 3:74.
Ascospora campanulae Lev., 3:40.
Ascopora podophylli Curt., 2:26.
Asterina capnoides Ellis, 1:145.
Asterina clavuligera Cke., 1:145.
Asterina melioloides B. & C., 1:146.
Asterina orbicularis B. & C., 1:146.

Barlea constellatio Sacc., 8:188.
Basidiophora eutospora Roze & Carnu, 7:118.
Belonidium auratum Sacc., 8:155.
Belonidium aurelia De Notaris, 8:185.
Boletus esculentus rugosus, 8:49.
Boletus esculentus Tour., 8:192.
Boletus resinosus Schrad., 9:19.
Boletus rugosus Tour., 8:192.
Botrytis arenariae Berk., 7:121.
Botrytis effusa Unger, 7:124.
Botrytis longibrachiata Oud., 9:107.
Botrytis parasitica Pers., 7:122.
Botrytis (*Polyactis*) *doryphora* Pd. & Clem., 9:107.
Botrytis pyraeae (Ungr.) Schroet., 7:116.
Botrytis viticola B. & C., 7:117.
Botryosporium elegans Corda, 9:107.
Botryosporium pulchellum R., 9:107.
Botryosporium pulchrum Corda, 9:107.
Botryosporium pyramidale Cost., 9:107.
Bulgaria inquinans Fries., 8:182.
Bulgaria ophiobolus Ell., 8:181.
Bulgaria rufa Schw., 9:102.
Bucardia Schmidel, 9:102.

Calloria rubro-coccinea Rhem., 8:181.
Cantharellus viridus Schw., 8:185.
Cenangium craterium Fries., 8:181.
Cenangium triangulare Fries., 8:179.
Cephalosporium dendroides Ell. & Kellerm., 9:107.
Cephalosporium elegans Bon., 9:107.

Cercospora sambucina E. & K., 1:34.
Cercospora berkeleyi Cke., 1:52.
Cercospora glaucescens Wint., 1:38.
Cercospora polygonorum Cke., 8:58.
Cercospora pustula Cke., 1:55.
Cercospora perseae E. & M., 1:34.
Cercospora seymouriana Wint., 1:52.
Cercospora tiliae Pk., 1:35.
Chilaria crataegi Cke., 2:14.
Chlorosplenium chlora Mars., 8:184.
Chlorosplenium repandum Fries., 8:187.
Chondrioderma geasteroides Mass., 9:4.
Chondrioderma oerstedtii Ros., 9:4.
Ciboria sydowiana Rhem., 8:184.
Cintractia axicola Cornu, 8:143.
Cintractia axicola f. *spicularum* Juel., 8:143.
Cintractia caricis Magn., 8:142.
Cintractia crus-galli Magn., 8:136.
Cintractia eriocauli Mass., 8:137.
Cintractia ischaemi Syd., 8:140.
Cintractia krugiana Magn., 8:144.
Cintractia leucoderm f. *utriculicola* Henn., 8:143.
Cintractia patagonica Cke. & Mass., 8:134.
Cintractia reiliana Clint., 8:141.
Cintractia seymouriana Magn., 8:136.
Cintractia sorghi-vulgaris Clint., 8:140.
Cintractia subinclusa Magn., 8:143.
Cladosporium effusum B. & C., 1:53.
Cladosporium personatum B. & C., 1:63.
Clavaria hypoxylon Linn., 3:110.
Coleosporium rubi Ell. & Hol., 4:62.
Cordyceps caroliniensis B. & Rav., 2:30.
Cordyceps pistillariaeformis B. & Br., 2:29.
Cornuella lemnae Setch., 8:156.
Coryne ellisii Berk., 6:181.
Coryne unicolor B. & Curt., 6:182.
Cribaria straminiformis, 5:187.
Cryptosporium acericolum Thum., 3:37.
Cryptosporium ceuthosporoides Cke. & Hamerc., 3:41.
Cryptosporium epiphyllum E. & E., 1:116.
Cryptosporium lonicera C. & E., 3:90.
Cryptosporium pini B. & C., 3:90.
Cryptosporium solidaginis C. & E., 3:90.
Cylindrospora Ung., 1:126.
Cylindrosporium heraclei Oud., 1:80.
Cystopus Lev., 7:109.
Cystopus amarantacearum Zalewski, 7:113.
Cystopus amaranthi (Schw.) Berk., 7:115.
Cystopus candidus (Pers.) Lev., 7:110.
Cystopus ipomoeae-panduranae Schw., 7:112.
Cystopus platensis Speg., 7:113.
Cystopus tragopogonis (Pers.) Schroet., 7:112.

Dacrymyces destructor B. & C., 6:183.
Dacrymyces syringicola B. & C., 6:183.
Darlucypha angustata Cke., 3:38.
Dasyscypha cerina Fckl., 8:187.
Dasyscypha luteo-alba Sacc., 8:187.
Dasyscypha soleniiformis Sacc., 8:186.
Dasyscypha virginica Fckl., 8:187.
Dapazea batatas Thum., 2:20.
Dermatea carpinea Fries., 8:185.
Dermea craterium Schw., 8:181.
Detonia nigrans Sacc., 8:189.
Diatrype microplaca B. & C., 5:21.
Diatrype rumpens Cke., 5:22.

Diderma geasteroides Phil., 9:4.
Diderma laciniatum Phil., 9:4.
Diderma trevelyani Fries., 9:4.
Didymia ungeri Cda., 1:81.
Didymium gyrocephalum Mont., 5:187.
Ditiola nuda Berk., 6:182.
Doassansia affinis Ell. & Deam., 8:156.
Doassansia alismatis Hark., 8:154.
Doassansia decipiens Wint., 8:154.
Doassansia (?) *farlowii* Cornu, 4:16.
Doassansia intermedia Setch., 8:156.
Doassansia punctiformis (Niessl) Schroet., 4:17.

Doassansiopsis deformans Diet., 8:155.
Doassansiopsis martianoffiana Diet., 8:155.
Doassansiopsis occulata Diet., 8:155.
Doassansiopsis pustulata Diet., 8:154.
Dothidea alismatis Lasch., 4:14.
Dothidea bumelia Schw., 2:77.
Dothidea rubra (Pers.) Fr., 2:77.
Durella clavispora Sacc., 8:180.

Elvela algida Schaeff., 8:188.
Elvela coccinea Scopoli, 8:188.
Elvela ochracea Schaeff., 8:191.
Elvela pulla Schaeff., 8:182.
Elvela purpurea Schaeff., 8:182.
Elvella ciliata Schaeff., 8:187.
Elvella coccinea Schaeff., 8:191.
Elvella fimentaria Scopoli, 8:182.
Elvella lutea Scopoli Fl., 8:188.
Elvela lycoperdoides Scop., 8:189.
Entyloma alismacearum Sacc., 4:14.
Entyloma ambiens Johan., 8:144.
Entyloma besseyi Farl., 8:153.
Entyloma bizzozerianum Sacc., 4:15.
Entyloma castaliae Holw., 8:153.
Entyloma crastophilum Amer., 8:151.
Entyloma holwayi Syd., 8:152.
Entyloma hottoniae Rostrup, 4:18.
Entyloma irregularis Johanson, 6:125.
Entyloma limosellae Winter, 4:17.
Entyloma ranunculi f. *thalictri* Farl., 8:152.
Erysiphe subterranea Wallroth, 7:104.
Exosporium depazeoides Desm., 1:34.

Fusidium canum Pers., 1:54.
Fusarium nervisequum Fckl., 5:54.
Fusidium ravenelianum Theum., 1:79.
Fusidium roseum Fckl., 4:2.

Galactinia succosa Sacc., 8:190.
Gloeosporium berkeleyi Mont., 1:15.
Gloeosporium castagnei Mont. ?, 1:115.
Gloeosporium labes B. & Br., 1:115.

Helminthosporium clavatum Ger., 1:54.
Helminthosporium hydropiperis Theum., 1:52; 8:58.

Helminthosporium olivaceum Berk. & Rav., 1:52.

Helotium aeruginosum Fries., 8:184.
Helotium cerinum Kars., 8:187.
Helotium renisporum Ell., 8:184.
Helotium versiformis Pers., 8:185.
Helvella castata Schw., 8:192.
Helvella esculenta Pers., 8:192.
Helvella helvelloides Mass., 8:192.
Helvella hybrida Sowersby, 8:50.
Helvella vesiculosa Bol., 8:189.

Holwaya ophiobolus Sacc., 8:181.
Humaria granulata Sacc., 8:189.
Humaria scutellata Fckl., 8:187.
Hymenula platani Leveille, 5:54.
Hypocrea contorti Schw., 2:51.
Hypocrea lenta Schw., 2:61.
Hypoxylon glycyrrhiza B. & C., 5:21.
Hypoxylon nummularia Bull., 5:20.
Hypoxylon obularium Fr., 5:21.

Hypoxylon peckianum Sacc., 4:66.
Hysterium fagineum Schrad., 8:180.
Hysterium rufescens Schw., 8:109.

Isaria sphingum Schw., 3:113.

Labrella ? nervisequum Fckl., 5:54.
Lachnea coccinea Gill., 8:188.
Lachnea erinaceus Sacc., 8:188.
Lachnea humispherica Gillet., 8:188.
Lachnea scutellata Gillet., 8:187.
Lachnea stercorea Gillet., 8:188.
Lachnella cerina Phil., 8:187.
Lachnella virginica Phil., 8:187.
Lachnellum virginicum Kars., 8:187.
Lasiosphaeria hirsuta terrestris Sacc., 10:227.

Leangium trevelyani Gran., 9:4.
Lecanidion album Cronan, 8:183.
Leotia viscosa Fries., 8:191.
Leptosperma B. & Rav., 9:18.
Leptothyrium populi Lib., 1:115.
Lichen atratus Hedwig., 8:180.
Lichen excavatus Hoff., 8:179.
Limboria sepincola Acharius, 8:179.
Lycoperdon radiatum Linn., 8:179.

Macropodia semitosa Sacc., 8:188.
Marsonia quercina Wint., 1:106.
Meliola amphitricha Fr., 1:146.
Meliola baccharidis B. & Rav., 1:146.
Meliola maculosa Ell., 1:146.
Merisma candida Schw., 8:106.
Morchella angusticeps Peck., 8:50.
Morchella conica Pers., 8:50.
Morchella deliciosa Fries., 8:50.
Morchella distans Fries., 8:50.
Morchella elata Fries., 8:50.
Morchella fusca Pers., 8:50.
Morchella prierosa Krombholz, 8:50.
Morchella rimosipes Lam. & Dec., 8:50.
Morchella semilibera Lam. & Dec., 8:50.
Mulgedium pulchellum, 6:122.
Mycolecidea triseptata Kars., 8:180.
Mykoserinx cissi Beck., 8:144.

Nectria perpusilla B. & C., 2:135.
Nummularia pezizoides E. & E., 5:19.

Octospora citrina Hed., 8:183.
Octospora craterella Hed., 8:192.
Octospora elastica Hedwig., 8:182.
Octospora fungoidaster Hed., 8:183.
Octospora hirta Hed., 8:187.
Octospora pustulata Hed., 8:190.
Oidium irregulare Pk., 1:81.
Orbilia rufula Masee, 8:182.

Passalora penicillata Ces., 1:34.
Patella ciliata Roth., 8:187.
Patellaria carpinea Berk., 8:185.
Patellaria clavispora Sacc., 8:180.
Patellaria lignyota Fries., 8:180.
Patellaria stygia B. & C., 8:180.
Patellaria triseptata Sacc., 8:180.
Psilopeziza numularia Berk., 8:190.
Peronospora australis Speg., 7:118.
Peronospora cynoglossi echinospermi Sw., 7:126.

Peronospora geranii Pk., 7:116.
Peronospora gonolobi Lag., 7:119.
Peronospora halstedii Farl., 7:118; 8:58.
Peronospora obducens Schroet., 7:117.
Perisporium alismatis Fries., 4:14.
Peziza acetabulum Linn., 8:191.
Peziza adnata B. & C., 8:189.
Peziza aeruginascens Nyl., 8:184, 185.
Peziza alutacea Pers., 8:191.
Peziza arachnoidea Schw., 8:185.

- Peziza atrocinerea* Cke., 8:182.
Peziza atrofusca Schw., 8:187.
Peziza aurelia Pers., 8:185.
Peziza aurantia Pers., 8:191.
Peziza brunnea Patsch., 8:182.
Peziza caesia Pers., 8:186.
Peziza calyculus Sow., 8:184.
Peziza candido-fulva Schw., 8:185.
Peziza carpineae Ehr., 8:185.
Peziza conspersa Pers., 8:186.
Peziza chlorascens Schw., 8:187.
Peziza cinerea Kars., 8:183.
Peziza coccinea Jacquin, 8:188.
Peziza cochleata Linn., 8:191.
Peziza concrescens Schweinitz, 6:182.
Peziza constellatio B. & Br., 8:188.
Peziza corticalis Pers., 8:186.
Peziza craterella Fries., Pers., 8:192.
Peziza craterium Schw., 8:181.
Peziza crocitincta B. & C., 8:184.
Peziza cruenta Schw., 8:182.
Peziza dematiicola B. & Br., 8:186.
Peziza discincola Schw., 8:186.
Peziza equina Mull., 8:182.
Peziza erinaceus Schw., 8:188.
Peziza escharodes B. & Br., 8:186.
Peziza fibriseda B. & C., 8:182.
Peziza flaviscens Haller., 8:183.
Peziza floccosa Schw., 8:188.
Peziza fraxini Schw., 8:181.
Peziza fraxinicola B. & Br., 8:186.
Peziza fructigena Bull., 8:183.
Peziza fusca Schum., 8:183, 186.
Peziza fuscocarpa Hol., 8:189.
Peziza granulatus Bull., 8:189.
Peziza helvelloides Fries., 8:192.
Peziza humispherica Wigg., 8:188.
Peziza hyalina Pers. Disp., 8:187.
Peziza inquinans Pers., 8:182.
Peziza leporina Batsch El., 8:191.
Peziza leporina Sowerby, 8:191.
Peziza leucostigma Fries., 8:181.
Peziza lichnoides Pers., 8:186.
Peziza lignyota Fries., 8:180.
Peziza lueta Reich., 8:188.
Peziza lutea alba Schw., 8:187.
Peziza lycoperdoides DC., 8:189.
Peziza mollisiaeoides Schw., 8:185.
Peziza nebulosa Cke., 8:188.
Peziza nigra Bull., 8:182.
Peziza nigrans Morgan, 8:189.
Peziza occidentalis Schw., 8:188.
Peziza omphalodes Bull., 8:188.
Peziza onotica Pers., 8:191.
Peziza papillata Pers., 8:182.
Peziza patellaria Pers., 8:180.
Peziza penicillata Schw., 8:186.
Peziza polygoni Lasch., 8:182.
Peziza polymorpha Lightfoot, 8:182.
Peziza pruinata Schw., 8:186.
Peziza punctata Linn., 3:112.
Peziza regalis C. & E., 8:182.
Peziza rhabdosperma B. & Br., 8:185.
Peziza rubella Pers., 8:181.
Peziza rufo-olivacea A. & S., 8:186.
Peziza rufula Schw., 8:182.
Peziza saccharifera B. & C., 8:182.
Peziza sanguinea Pers., 8:185.
Peziza scabra Mull., 8:189.
Peziza scutula Pers., 8:183.
Peziza scutellata Linn., 8:187.
Peziza semitosa B. & C., 8:188.
Peziza sessilis infundibuliformis Haller, 8:182.
Peziza sphaerioides Roth., 8:181.
Peziza stercoraria Bull., 8:182.
Peziza sterocorea Pers., 8:188.
Peziza triangularis Schweinitz, 8:179.
Peziza vinosa Pers., 8:181.
Peziza virginica Batsch El., 8:187.
Peziza viridissima Hall., 8:184.
Peziza xanthostigma Fries., 8:181.
Pezizella crocicincta Sacc., 8:184.
Phaeopeziza fuscocarpa Morgan, 8:189.
Phallus crassipes Ventenat., 8:49.
Phallus crispus Scop., 8:191.
Phallus esculentus L., 8:49, 192.
Phallus patulus Schrank., 8:50, 192.
Phallus squamosus Ventenat., 8:50.
Phialea calyculus Sacc., 8:184.
Phialea galbula Sacc., 8:184.
Phialea scutula Sacc., 8:183.
Phialea virgultorium Sacc., 8:183.
Phyllosticta corylina E. & M., 1:114.
Phyllosticta sphaeropsidea E. & E., 8:9.
Phymatotrichum pyramidale Bon., 9:107.
Physarum nodulosum Cke. & Balf., 5:186.
Physarum schumacheri Spr., 5:187.
Physarum scyphoides Cke. & Balf., 5:187.
Physoderma maculare Wallroth, 4:15.
Physoderma sagittariae Fuckel, 4:15.
Poecilosporium davidsonii Diet., 8:145.
Poikilosporium trailii Vesterg., 8:146.
Polymorphus tremelloides Naum., 8:182.
Polypporus contiguus Pers., 5:90.
Polyporus corticola tulipiferae Fr., 8:106.
Polyporus spissus Schw., 5:91.
Polyporus tulipiferae Schw., 8:106.
Poria ferruginosa Schrad., 5:90.
Poria tulipiferae, 8:106.
Protomyces bizzozzerianus Sacc., 4:15.
Protomyces comari Berk. & Brown, 4:18.
Protomyces graminicola Sacc., 7:116.
Protomyces limosellae Kunze, 4:17.
Protomyces macularis Fuckel, 4:14.
Protomyces martianifianus Thumen, 4:16.
Protomyces punctiformis Niessl, 4:17.
Protomyces tuberum-solani Martins, 7:104.
Pseudohelotium hyalinum Fckl., 8:187.
Puccinia andropogonis Schweinitz, 6:123.
Puccinia atkinsoniana Diet., 10:174.
Puccinia balsamorrhiza Pk., 4:61.
Puccinia bolleyana Sacc., 10:174.
Puccinia dochmia B. & C., 6:123.
Puccinia harknessii Vize, 6:122.
Puccinia hieracii (Schum.) Mart., 6:122.
Puccinia muhlenbergiae Arth., 9:110.
Puccinia palmeri Scribner, 6:123.
Puccinia pruni Pers., 6:125.
Puccinia thompsonii Hume, 10:174.
Puccinia verti-septa Tracy & Galloway, 5:95.
Puccinia windsoriae Burr., 9:110.
Pyronema omphalodes Fckl., 8:188.
Ramularia spiraeae Pk., 1:79.
Ramularia dulcmarae Pk., 1:55.
Reticularia affinis B. & C., 5:185.
Reticularia apiospora B. & Br., 5:186.
Reticularia atro-rufa B. & C., 5:185.
Reticularia phyrhosporea Berk., 5:186.
Reticularia rubra Ayres, 5:186.
Reticularia venulosa B. & C., 5:185.
Rhynchostoma carnigerum americana E. & E., 10:227.
Roestelia globosa Thaxter, 8:6.
Rosellinia pruinata (Kl.) Sacc., 4:67.
Russula incarnata Morgan, 5:141.
Sarcoscypha coccinea Sacc., 8:188.
Sarcoscypha floccosa Sacc., 8:188.
Sarcoscypha occidentalis Sacc., 8:188.
Schizoxylon persoonii Schw., 8:179.
Schizonella subtrifida Ell. & Ev., 8:146.
Schroeteria cissi DeToni, 8:144.
Schweinitzia rufo-olivacea Mass., 8:186.
Sclerotium alismatis Nees., 4:14.
Sclerotium occultum Hoff., 4:16.

- Sclerotium populinum* Pers., 8:7.
Septoria aceris B. & Br., 3:87.
Septoria acericola Desm., 3:87.
Septoria allantoides B. & C., 3:89.
Septoria breviuscula B. & C., 3:89.
Septoria cannabina West., 3:40.
Septoria complanata B. & C., 3:91.
Septoria continua B. & C., 3:89.
Septoria decipiens B. & C., 3:89.
Septoria diana B. & C., 3:89.
Septoria falx B. & C., 3:89.
Septoria glauca Cke., 2:15.
Septoria hedeomina Peck., 3:89.
Septoria helianthicola C. & Hark., 3:89.
Septoria holoscoeni Sacc., 3:66.
Septoria interrupta B. & C., 3:89.
Septoria juglandis B. & C., 3:90.
Septoria maculans B. & C., 3:90.
Septoria mari Lev., 3:88.
Septoria phlyctaenoides B. & C., 3:91.
Septoria ribicola B. & C., 3:90.
Septoria rubi B. & C., 3:73.
Septoria silenae E. & M., 3:74.
Septoria simulans B. C., 3:91.
Septoria trifolii Ell., 3:90.
Septoria ulmi Fr., 3:88.
Septoria verruciformis B. & C., 3:91.
Septoria viticola Berk., 2:19.
Sorosporium astragali Pk., 8:146.
Sorosporium atrum Pk., 8:147.
Sorosporium bigeloviae Griff., 8:145.
Sorosporium californicum Hark., 8:146.
Sorosporium cuneatum Schof., 8:146.
Sorosporium desmodii Pk., 8:146.
Sorosporium ellisii occidentalis Ell. & Ev., 8:141.
Sorosporium ellisii provincialis Ell. & Gall., 8:145.
Sorosporium cenchri Henn., 8:144.
Sorosporium scabies Fischer von Waldheim, 7:104.
Sorosporium solidaginis Ell. & Ev., 8:146.
Sorosporium syntherismae Amer., 8:145.
Sorosporium williamsii Griff., 8:132.
Sparassis tremelloides Berk., 5:184.
Sphaeria argillacea Pers., 4:40.
Sphaeria cingulata Lev., 4:112.
Sphaeria clypeus Schw., 5:20.
Sphaeria collinsii Schw., 1:146.
Sphaeria deusta Hoff., 4:113.
Sphaeria discreta Schw., 5:19.
Sphaeria enteromela Schw., 4:40.
Sphaeria fragiformis Pers., 4:39.
Sphaeria graminis Pers., 8:8.
Sphaeria hypoxylon Pers., 3:110.
Sphaeria lespedezae Schw., 8:8.
Sphaeria loculata Lev., 4:113.
Sphaeria mucronata Schw., 3:101.
Sphaeria pedunculata Dicks., 3:111.
Sphaeria polymorpha Pers., 3:99.
Sphaeria poronia Pers., 3:112.
Sphaeria pruinata Kl., 4:67.
Sphaeria repanda Fr., 5:19.
Sphaeria vernicosa Schw., 4:112.
Sphaeria yuccagloriosae Schw., 3:79.
Sphaeronema subcorticale C. & E., 1:129.
Sphaeropsis minima B. & C., 2:13.
Sporocybe calicioides Fr., 1:129.
Stictis hysterina Fries, 8:180.
Stictis versicolor Fries., 8:180.
Stilbum giganteum Pk., 8:181.
Thecophora affinis Schneid., 8:146.
Thecapora astragali (Pk.) Wor., 8:146.
Thecapora cirsii Boud., 8:146.
Thecaphora deformans Dur. & Mont., 8:146.
Thecapora desmodii (Pk.) Wor., 8:146.
Thecaphora lathyri Kühn., 8:146.
Thecapora pilulaeformis B. & C., 8:145.
Thelebolus hirsutis DC., 8:186.
Thelepora pallida Schw., 8:106.
Thelepora schweinitzii Pk., 8:106.
Tilletia aculeata Ule., 8:138.
Tilletia calamagrostis Fckl., 8:138.
Tilletia externa Griff., 8:142.
Tilletia mixta Mass., 8:137.
Tilletia pulcherrima Ell. & Gall., 8:149.
Tilletia rotundata (Arth.) Ell. & Ev., 8:148.
Tilletia serpens Karst., 8:138.
Tilletia striaeformis Oud., 8:138.
Tilmadoche gyrocephala (Mont.) Rost., 5:187.
Tolyposporium aterrimum Diet., 8:147.
Tolyposporium davidsonii Diet. & Holw., 8:145.
Tolyposporium everhartii Diet., 8:145.
Tracya lemnae Syd., 8:156.
Tremella agaricoides Retzius, 8:182.
Tremella (Coryne) *gyrocephala* B. & C., 6:181.
Tremella enata Berk. & Curt., 6:182.
Tremella myricae Berk. & Cke., 6:183.
Tremella stipitata Bosc., 8:191.
Trichobasis balsamorrhiza Pk., 4:61.
Trichopeziza dematiicola Sacc., 8:186.
Trichopeziza fusca Sacc., 8:183.
Trichopeziza penicillata Sacc., 8:186.
Tryblidium clavispurum Peck., 8:180.
Tubercinia clintoniae Korn., 8:150.
Tuberciana scabies Berk., 7:104.
Tubercinia trientalis Amer., 8:150.
Tubercularia vulgaris Tode, 2:78.
Uredo alismacearum Crowan, 5:14.
Uredo amaranthi Schw., 7:115.
Uredo hilariae Sacc., 8:138.
Uredo jonesii Pk., 4:61.
Uredo portulacae (DC.) Kuntze, 7:11.
Uredo sagittariae Westend., 4:15.
Uredo tragopogonis Pers., 7:112.
Urocystis colchici Amer., 8:150.
Urocystis gei Ell. & Ev., 8:150.
Urocystis waldsteiniae Pk., 8:150.
Uromyces hyalinus Peck., 6:125.
Uromyces junci Burrill, 9:23.
Ustilago ambiens Karst., 8:144.
Ustilago americana Speg., 8:134.
Ustilago andropogonis Kell. & Sw., 8:141.
Ustilago andropogonis-hirtifolii Henn., 8:141.
Ustilago andropogonis-contorti Henn., 8:141.
Ustilago andropogonis-saccharoides Henn., 8:141.
Ustilago apiculata Ell. & Gall., 8:147.
Ustilago aristidae Pk., 8:144.
Ustilago austro-americana Speg., 8:141.
Ustilago axicola Berk., 8:143.
Ustilago brunckii Ell. & Gall., 8:147.
Ustilago caricicola Tr. & Earle, 8:135.
Ustilago caricis Auct., 8:142.
Ustilago caricis douglasii Shear., 8:135.
Ustilago cathesteci Henn., 8:149.
Ustilago cylindrica Pk., 8:140.
Ustilago destruens Schl., 8:134.
Ustilago diplospora Ell. & Ev., 8:140.
Ustilago eriocauli Clint., 8:137.
Ustilago erythronii Clint., 8:138.
Ustilago filifera Nort., 8:136.
Ustilago fimbristylis Thuem., 8:143.
Ustilago henningsii Sacc. & Syd., 8:134.
Ustilago hilariae Henn., 8:134.
Ustilago holwayi Diet., 8:134.
Ustilago insularis Henn., 8:135.
Ustilago intermedia Schroeter, 6:125.
Ustilago ischaemi Fckl., 8:140.
Ustilago juncicola Speg. ?, 8:142.
Ustilago kolaczekii Kuhn., 8:140.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ustilago liebmanni Henn., 8:129. | Ustilago stenotaphri Mass., 8:134. |
| Ustilago luzulae Sacc., 8:143. | Ustilago stenotaphri Henn., 8:134. |
| Ustilago maclagani Berk., 8:148. | Ustilago subinclusa Korn., 8:143. |
| Ustilago monilifera E. & Ev., 8:141. | Ustilago syntherismae Pk., 8:144. |
| Ustilago montaniensis Ell. & Holw., 8:141. | Ustilago taubertiana Henn., 8:142. |
| Ustilago neglecta Niessl, 8:137. | Ustilago washingtoniana Ell. & Ev., 8:138. |
| Ustilago pamparum Speg., 8:140. | Velutaria rufo-olivacea Fckl., 8:186. |
| Ustilago paspali-notati Henn., 8:140. | Venturia maculosa Ell., 1:146. |
| Ustilago psilocaryae Tr. & Earle, 8:142. | Virgasporium clavatum (Ger.) Cke., 1:54. |
| Ustilago reiliana Kühn., 8:141. | Virgasporium maculatum Cke., 1:21. |
| Ustilago rotundata Arth., 8:148. | |
| Ustilago scabiosae (Somer) Wint., 6:125. | Xyloma punctatum Pers., 8:179. |
| Ustilago setariae Niessl, 8:140. | Xyloma rubrum Pers., 2:77. |
| Ustilago sorghi Pass., 8:140. | |

INDEX TO VOLUME 10.

- American Mycological Society, by the Secretary, 46.
- Arthur, J. C. Cultures of Uredineae in 1903, 8.
- Atkinson, Geo. F. Note on the Genus Harpochytrium, 3.
- Christman, A. H. Variability in Our Common Species of Dictyophora, 101.
- Clements, Frederic C. Translations from Saccardo: De Diagnostica et Nomenclatura Mycologica; Admonita Quaedam, 109.
- Cockerell, T. D. A. A New Hypholoma, 108.
- Cockerell, T. D. A. Some Fungi Collected in New Mexico, 49.
- Culture Experiments with List of Species and Hosts for North America, Index to Uredineous. W. A. Kellerman, 26, 64.
- Cultures of Puccinia thompsonii Hume. W. A. Kellerman, 173.
- Cultures of Uredineae in 1903. J. C. Arthur, 8.
- Dictyophora, Variability in Our Common Species of. A. H. Christman, 101.
- Discomycetes, Three New Species of. Elias J. Durand, 99.
- Dudley, W. R., and Thompson, C. H. Notes on Californian Uredineae and Descriptions of New Species, 52.
- Durand, Elias J. Three New Species of Discomycetes, 99.
- Editor's Notes. 48, 96, 160, 224, 288.
- Elementary Mycology. W. A. Kellerman, 90, 144, 174.
- Ellis, J. B. and Everhart, B. M. New Species of Fungi from Various Localities, 167.
- Ellis J. B. and Kellerman, W. A. A New Phyllachora from Mexico, 231.
- Everhart, B. M., Ellis, J. B. and. New Species of Fungi from Various Localities, 167.
- Everhart, B. M., Ellis, J. B. and. New Species of Fungi from Various Localities, 167.
- Everhart, Benjamin Matlick. Obituary, 225.
- Fairman, Charles E. Some New Fungi from Western New York, 229.

- Fungi Collected in New Mexico, Some. T. D. A. Cockerell, 49.
Fungi from Various Localities, New Species of. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 167.
Fungi from Western New York, Some New. Charles E. Fairman, 229.
Fungi I, New or Interesting American Uredineae, Notes on. P. L. Ricker, 165.
Fungi, Ohio. Fascicle IX. W. A. Kellerman, 55.
Fungi Published since the Year 1900, with Citation and Original Descriptions, New Genera of. W. A. Kellerman and P. L. Ricker, 149, 199, 232.
Fungus, New Egg Plant, Clayton O. Smith, 98.
Harpochytrium, Note on the Genus. Geo. F. Atkinson, 3.
Hedgcock, George G. Proof of the Identity of *Phoma* and *Phyllosticta* on the Sugar Beet, 2.
Holway, E. W. D. Notes on Uredineae, 163, 228.
Index to North American Mycology. W. A. Kellerman, 116, 182, 251.
Index to Uredineous Culture Experiments with List of Species and Hosts for North America. I. W. A. Kellerman, 26, 64.
Kellerman, W. A. A New Species of *Naemosphaera*, 113.
Kellerman, W. A. Cultures of *Puccinia thompsonii* Hume, 173.
Kellerman, W. A. Elementary Mycology, 90, 144, 174.
Kellerman, W. A. Index to North American Mycology, 116, 182, 251.
Kellerman, W. A. Index to Uredineous Culture Experiments with List of Species and Hosts for North America. I. 26, 64.
Kellerman, W. A. Minor Mycological Notes, 62, 114.
Kellerman, W. A. New Species of *Peronospora*, 171.
Kellerman, W. A. Notes from Mycological Literature, 21, 81, 156, 194, 283.
Kellerman, W. A. Ohio Fungi. Fascicle IX, 55.
Kellerman, W. A., Ellis, J. B. and. A New *Phyllachora* from Mexico, 231.
Kellerman, W. A. and Ricker, P. L. New Genera of Fungi Published since the Year 1900, with Citation and Original Descriptions, 149, 199, 232.
Melogramma, A New. A. P. Morgan, 49.
Minor Mycological Notes. II, IV. W. A. Kellerman, 62, 114.
Morgan, A. P. A New Melogramma, 49.
Morgan, A. P. A New *Sirothecium*, 1.
Morgan, A. P. New Species of *Pyrenomyces*, 161.
Morgan, A. P. *Pyrenomyces* Scarcely Known in North America, 226.
Morgan, A. P. *Tubercularia fasciculata* Tode, 97.

- Mycological Literature. Notes from. W. A. Kellerman, 21, 81, 156, 194, 283.
- Mycological Notes, III, IV, Minor. W. A. Kellerman, 62, 114.
- Mycological Society, American, By the Secretary, 46.
- Mycology, Elementary. W. A. Kellerman, 90, 144, 174.
- Mycology, Index to North American. W. A. Kellerman, 116, 182, 251.
- Naemosphaera, New Species of. W. A. Kellerman, 113.
- New Egg Plant Fungus. Clayton O. Smith, 98.
- New Genera of Fungi Published the Year 1900, with Citation and Original Descriptions. W. A. Kellerman and P. L. Ricker, 149, 199, 232.
- New Hypholoma. T. D. A. Cockerell, 108.
- New Species, Notes on Californian Uredineae and Descriptions of. W. R. Dudley and C. H. Thompson, 52.
- New Species of Discomycetes, Three. Elias J. Durand, 99.
- New Species of Fungi from Various Localities. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart, 167.
- New Species of Naemosphaera. W. A. Kellerman, 113.
- New Species of Peronospora. W. A. Kellerman, 171.
- New Species of Pyrenomycetes. A. P. Morgan, 161.
- Notes from Mycological Literature. W. A. Kellerman, 21, 81, 156, 194, 283.
- Notes, III, IV, Minor Mycological. W. A. Kellerman, 62, 114.
- Notes on Californian Uredineae and Descriptions of New Species. W. R. Dudley and C. H. Thompson, 52.
- Notes on Fungi, I, New or Interesting American Uredineae. P. L. Ricker, 165.
- Note on the Genus Harpochytrium. Geo. F. Atkinson, 3.
- Notes on Uredineae. E. W. D. Holway, 163, 228.
- Ohio Fungi. Fascicle IX. W. A. Kellerman, 55.
- Peronospora, New Species of. W. A. Kellerman, 171.
- Personal Notes and News, 158.
- Phoma and Phyllosticta on the Sugar Beet, Proof of the Identity of. Geo. G. Hedgcock, 2.
- Phyllachora from Mexico, A New. J. B. Ellis and W. A. Kellerman, 231.
- Phyllosticta on the Sugar Beet, Proof of the Identity of Phoma and. Geo. G. Hedgcock, 2.
- Proof of the Identity of Phoma and Phyllosticta on the Sugar Bee. Geo. G. Hedgcock, 2.
- Puccinia thompsonii Hume, Cultures of. W. A. Kellerman, 173.
- Pyrenomycetes, New Species of. A. P. Morgan, 161.
- Pyrenomycetes Scarcely Known in North America. A. P. Morgan, 226.

- Ricker, P. L. Notes on Fungi, I. New or Interesting American Uredineae, 165.
- Ricker, P. L. and Kellerman, W. A. New Genera of Fungi Published since the Year 1900, with Citation and Original Descriptions, 149, 199, 232.
- Saccardo: De Diagnostica et Nomenclatura Mycologica; Admonita Quaedam. Translation by Frederic E. Clements, 109.
- Sirothecium, A. New. A. P. Morgan, 1.
- Smith, Clayton O. A New Egg Plant Fungus, 98.
- Some Fungi Collected in New Mexico. T. D. A. Cockerell, 49.
- Some New Fungi from Western New York. Charles E. Fairman, 229.
- Species of Dictyophora, Variability in Our Common. A. H. Christman, 101.
- Thompson, C. H., Dudley, W. R. and. Notes on Californian Uredineae and Descriptions of New Species, 52.
- Three New Species of Discomycetes. Elias J. Durand, 99.
- Tubercularia fasciculata Tode. A. P. Morgan, 97.
- Uredineae and Descriptions of New Species, Notes on Californian. W. R. Dudley and C. H. Thompson, 52.
- Uredineae in 1903, Cultures of. J. C. Arthur, 8.
- Uredineae, Notes on. E. W. D. Holway, 163, 228.
- Uredineae, Notes on Fungi, I, New or Interesting American. P. L. Ricker, 165.
- Uredineous Culture Experiments with List of Species and Hosts for North America, I, Index to. W. A. Kellerman, 26, 64.
- Variability in Our Common Species of Dictyophora. A. H. Christman, 101.

NEW SPECIES.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Acanthostigma dispar Morgan, 162. | Dermatea puberula Durand, 101. |
| Aecidium hydnoideum B. & C., 18. | Dermatella scotinus Morgan, 98. |
| Aecidium leucosporium B. & C., 14. | Diatrpe nigerrima E. & E., 170. |
| Aecidium ranunculi Schw., 18. | Diplodia fairmani E. & E., 168. |
| Aecidium williamsi Ricker, 165. | Dothiorella toxica E. & E., 168. |
| Amphisphæria granulosa E. & E., 169. | Enchospæria hispida Morgan, 162. |
| Ascochyta confusa E. & E., 168. | Glæosporium hterophyllum E. & E., 169. |
| Bertiella botryosa Morgan, 161. | Harknessia rhoina E. & E., 168. |
| Botryodiplodia amelanchieris Ellis & Fairmon, 229. | Harknessia (?) tetraceræ E. & E., 167. |
| Ceuthospora abietina E. & E., 168. | Helotium vitellinum pallidostriatum Fairman, 231. |
| Dendrodochium seputum E. & E., 167. | Hypholoma precosense Cockerell, 108. |
| Dermatea cratægicola Durand, 100. | Hypoxylon regale Morgan, 162. |
| | Karschia crassa Fairman, 229. |
| | Lachnum atropurpureum Durand, 100. |

- Lasiosphæria ovina aureliana*, 229.
Lophiostoma cephalanthi Fairman, 230.
Melampsora meduæ Thuem., 13.
Melogramma patens Morgan, 49.
Micropera vaccinia E. & E., 169.
Myxosporium fumosum E. & E., 169.
Næmosphæra lactucicola Kellerm., 114.
Peronospora flørkeæ Kellerm., 172.
Phyllachora adolphiæ Ell. & Kellerm., 232.
Phyllachora cinera E. & E., 170.
Puccinia atro-fusca (Dudley & Thompson) Holway, 228.
Puccinia eatoniæ Arthur, 18.
Puccinia echinopteridis Holway, 164.
Puccinia hydnoidea (B. & C.) Arth., 18.
Puccinia micromeria Dudley & Thompson, 54.
Puccinia modica Holway, 164.
Puccinia monardiella Dudley & Thompson, 53.
Puccinia moreiana Dudley & Thompson, 53.
Puccinia pustulata (Curt.) Arth., 18.
Puccinia rubricans Holway, 165.
Puccinia riparia Holway, 163.
Pyrenopeziza cephalanthi Fairman, 229.
Septoria smilacis E. & E., 168.
Sirothecium fragile Morgan, 1.
Sphæropsis thalictri Ellis & Fairman, 229.
Trematosphæria faginea Morgan, 161.
Trichospæria invisæ Morgan, 161.
Uromyces atro-fuscus Dudley & Thompson, 55.
Uromyces solidagini-caricis Arthur, 16.
Valsaria magnoliæ E. & E., 170.
Valsaria magnoliæ E. & E., 170.

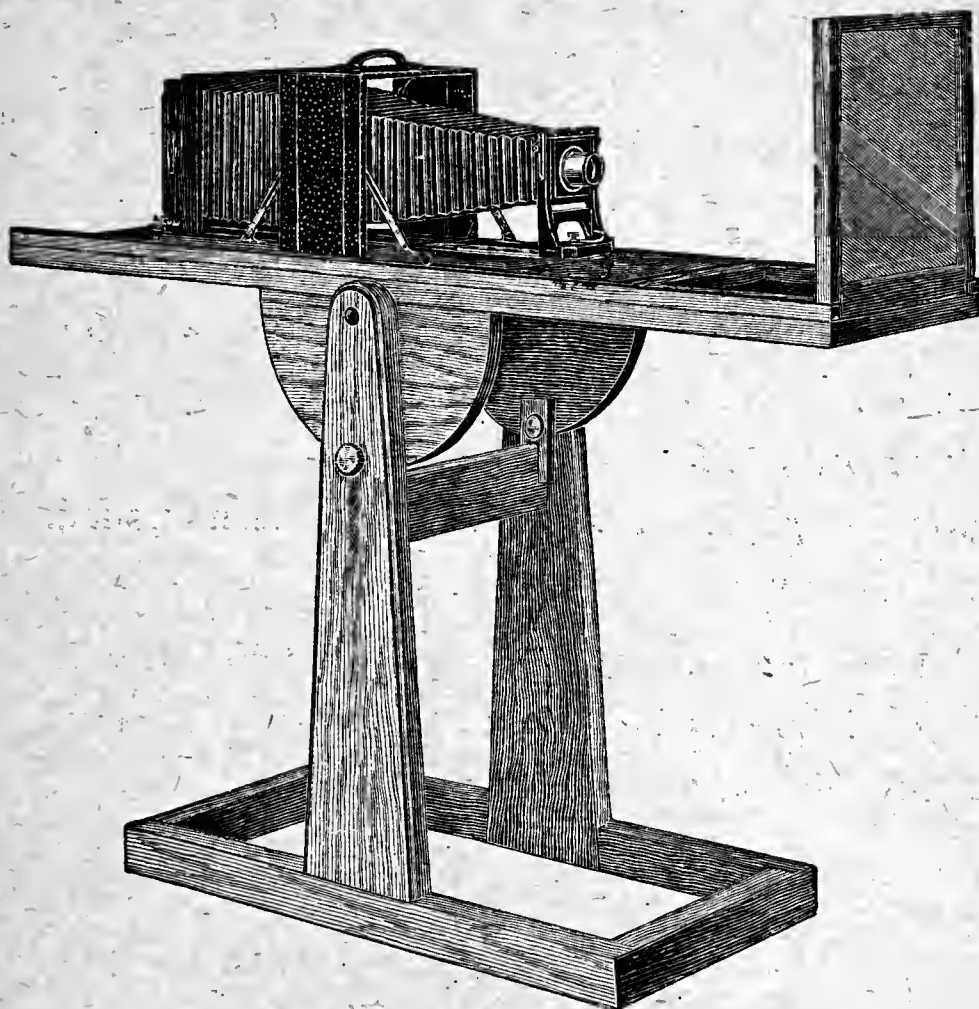
INDEX TO HOSTS.

- Abies balsamea*, 168.
Acer, inside bark, 162.
Acer, old, wood, 162.
Adolphia infesta, 232.
Amelanchier, dead twigs, 229.
Andropogon furcatus Muhl., 17.
Andropogon scoparius Mx., 17.
Arenaria sp., 164.
Arenaria peyritskii, 164.
Arenaria reptans, 164.
Artemisia herterophylla, 169.
Brodiaea capitata, 53.
Bromus ciliatus L., 19.
Carex douglasii, 55, 228.
Carex gracillima, 17.
Carex, pubescens, 17.
Carex lanuginosa, 17.
Carex riparia Curt., 164.
Carex usta, 55.
Carex varia Muhl., 17.
Carex virescens (?), 17.
Carpinus americana, 49, 98.
Catalpa, dead branches, 170.
Cephalanthus occidentalis, 229, 231.
Comandra pallida DC., 17.
Camandra umbellata (L.) Nutt., 17.
Cratægus, stems, 100.
Dirca palustris L., 19.
Eatonia pennsylvanica (DC.) Gr., 18.
Echinopteris lappula Juss., 165.
Eucalyptus sp., 100.
Faus, prostrate trunk, 161.
Flørkea proserpinacoides Willd., 172.
Heteropteris portillana Wats., 165.
Lactuca virosa, 114.
Larix decidua Mill., 13.
Larix europæa DC., 13.
Lespedeza capitata Mx., 14.
Lithospermum angustifolium Mx., 165.
Liriodendron, old wood, 162.
Magnolia (cult.), 170.
Maple twigs, 167.
Menispermum canadense,
Micromeria chamissonis, 55.
Monardella undulata, 54.
Monardella villosa, 54.
Nyssa, old wood, 1.
Oak, barrel staves, 169.
Platanus, old wood, 161.
Populus angustifolia Jas., 14.

Populus deltoides Marsh., 13.
Populus balsamifera L., 14.
Populus grandidentata Mx., 14.
Populus tremuloides Mx., 14.
Populus trichocarpa T. & G., 14.
Ranunculus abortivus L., 18.
Rhus integrifolia, 168.
Rhus toxicondendron, 168.
Ribes floridum L'Her., 164.
Smilax hispida, 168.
Smilax leaves, 168.
Solidago canadensis L., 17.

Solidago cæsia L., 15.
Solidago flexicaulis L., 15.
Solidago serotina Ait., 15.
Tetracera volubilis, 167.
Tilia americana, 169, 230.
Thalictrum, dead stems, 229.
Ulmus pubescens, 165.
Ulmus, wood, 162.
Vaccinium corymbosum, 169.
Vitis, bark, 170.
Vitis, dead stem, 101.

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